A
SYSTEM
OF
HERALDRY
Speculative and *Practical*:

WITH THE

True Art of Blazon,

ACCORDING TO THE

Moſt approved HERALDS in EUROPE;

WHEREIN

MARKS of CADENCY, MARSHALLING of DIVERS COATS in ONE SHIELD, EXTERIOR ORNAMENTS, *&c.* are fully treated of:

To which is ſubjoin'd

Several curious Particulars, relative to FUNERAL ESCUTCHEONS, PUBLICK PROCESSIONS and CAVALCADES, CORONATIONS of our Kings, PRECEDENCY of our Nobility and Gentry; RETURN of the Lords of Seſſion to an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, requiring them to make up a Roll or Liſt of the Peers of *Scotland*; and MEMORIALS of many Antient and Honourable Families of the *Scots* Nation.

WITH

CRITICAL and HISTORICAL REMARKS, on that Part of *Pryn's* Hiſtory, known by the Name of the RAGMAN-ROLL.

Illuſtrated with Copper-Plates.

By ALEXANDER NISBET, Gent.

VOLUME II.

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23

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE.

THE Learned and Ingenious Mr. Alexander Nisbet, *Author of this* Syſtem of Heraldry, *has, in his Preface to the firſt Volume, ſo fully accounted for the Original and Progreſs of* Armorial Bearings *with us, and other Nations; and, in the Treatiſe itſelf, ſo elaborately and accurately deſcribed, and exemplified the ſeveral Branches of the* Science of Heraldry, *that it will be equally ſuperfluous to add any Thing to what he has ſaid in the former, or beſtow any Encomiums on his Performance in the latter, which has ſufficiently recommended itſelf to all, who rightly underſtand the* Noble Science *there treated of.*

BUT Mr. Nisbet *not being able to overtake his whole Deſign in one Volume, as at firſt he intended, for the ſeveral Reaſons ſet forth in the ſaid Preface, he therefore promiſes an* Appendix *or* Second Volume, *wherein the ſeveral Branches of* Heraldry, *not there treated of, were to be illuſtrated; and, as this Undertaking is now finiſhed, and preſents itſelf to the Publick, it will be neceſſary that the Editor ſhould ſay ſomething in Behalf of the Performance.*

IN the firſt Part of this Volume, the following Branches of Heraldry, *viz.* Marks of Cadency, Marshalling of diverse Coats in one Shield, Exterior Ornaments, *&c. are fully treated of, and illuſtrated by proper Examples; all which were executed by the Author himſelf in his own Lifetime; the Manuſcript Copy of which, in his own Hand-writing, the Editor has preſerved for the Satiſfaction of the Curious.*

THE other Parts, handled in this Undertaking, are inſerted, becauſe of their Co-incidency with the principal Subject treated of in this Volume. Of this Kind is the Chapter of Funeral Escutcheons, *which was compoſed by* Mr. Roderick Chalmers *Herald, and Herald Painter in* Edinburgh, *whoſe Underſtanding and Practice in theſe Matters is well known; and the other Chapters, ſuch as that of* Precedency, *the* Office *and* Dignity *of* Heralds, *&c. and that concerning* Publick Processions *and* Cavalcades, *which gives an Idea of the Grandeur of this antient and once flouriſhing Kingdom, were all carefully collected from* MSS. *in the Lawyer's Library, and the Writings of the learned Sir* George MacKenzie, *&c.*

TO render this Work the more uſeful and complete, the Editor has given the Return *of the* Lords of Session, *to an Order of the Houſe of Peers, concerning the* Scots *Peerage; which cannot fail to give Satiſfaction, as it was the Reſult of the Enquiries of that auguſt Court into the Records of the Nation, and is a moſt exact and authentick State of our Peerage at this Day.*

THE Editor obſerving, that no Body had ever yet publiſhed an exact Draught of theſe Monuments of the Antiquity and Independency of this Kingdom, the Regalia, *viz.* Crown, Sceptre *and* Sword; *and, as the Originals are not now to be ſeen, he has embelliſhed the Work with a Plate of them, which the ingenious Mr.* Richard Cooper *has engraven, with great Pains and Exactneſs, from the Deſcription given of them in the Inſtrument taken*

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taken by that true Lover of his Country, Mr. **WILLIAM WILSON**, *at depoſiting them in the Caſtle of* Edinburgh.

BUT what takes up a great Part of this Volume, is the Memorials of private Families, which neither Mr. Nisbet *nor the Publiſher are any ways anſwerable for; they muſt ſtand upon the Faith of thoſe who gave them in, and the Vouchers they adduce for their Support. Many of thoſe printed in* Mr. Nisbet's *Lifetime were ſigned by the Parties concern'd; but that Practice was afterwards neglected, ſince every one, no doubt, will be ready to ſupport what he has advanced, for the Honour and Antiquity of his Family.*

FROM what is above ſet forth, it will be evident that the Editor has neither ſpared Pains nor Expences to render this Book uſeful and valuable.

IT may now be expected, That he ſhould give ſome Account to the Subſcribers for the Delay in the Publication; and indeed this, in Part, may be aſcribed to Mr. Nisbet's *Death, and the Property of it going through many different Hands, and likewiſe to the Dilatorineſs of the Subſcribers, in giving in Memorials of their Families: However, as it now comes abroad into the World, 'tis hoped it will give general Satisfaction, and meet with a favourable Reception, both as it compleats the Deſign of it's worthy* AUTHOR, *who was the moſt learned in the noble Science of* HERALDRY, *of any that ever appeared in this Country, yea, perhaps, not inferior to any; and, as it contains many curious Things, which tend to illuſtrate the Honour and Dignity of the Nation, either never before printed, or only to be found in looſe Papers in the Hands of the Curious, not to mention the Memorials of many antient and noble Families, who have deſerved well of their Country; the executing of which has far exceeded the Number of Sheets at firſt propoſed.*

SINCE finiſhing the Impreſſion of this Work, the Editor coming to the Knowledge, That a LEARNED ANTIQUARIAN *had written* Hiſtorical *and* Critical Remarks, *on the Sirnames and Families of thoſe, whoſe Predeceſſors ſwore Fealty to* Edward I. *of* England, *in* 1292, &c. *inſerted in a Writing, commonly known by the Name of* RAGMAN ROLL; *he purchaſed the ſame at a conſiderable Expence, and has printed it in a Size fit to be bound up with this Volume: And, as it proves the Antiquity of many of the* Sirnames, *and moſt of the great* Families *of this Kingdom, and, in a great Meaſure ſupplies the Want of particular Memorials of many of theſe Families; 'tis hoped, ſuch as would have it bound up with their Copy, will not grudge a particular Allowance for it, as well as for the ſupernumerary Sheets above the Number mentioned in the Propoſals.*

ROBERT FLEMING.

To the Right Honourable,

JAMES Earl of MORTON,

Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour,
Heritable Sheriff, Stewart and Juſticiary of the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Knight of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thistle and St. Andrew, *&c.*

My LORD,

THE Firſt Volume of this Work was dedicate to the Illuſtrious Houſe of Hamilton: The Second claims the Patronage of Your Lordship, a Branch of the no leſs Illuſtrious Houſe of Douglas.

Had its valuable Author been alive, he muſt have approv'd the Choice.

Were I permitted, it were eaſy to enlarge on the Antiquity and Glorious Actions of Your Illustrious Ancestors, ſome of whom were match'd with the Blood Royal.

But neither Theſe, nor Your Lordship's perſonal Qualifications dare I adventure on: The World knows them; and Your Lordship's Modeſty, great as it is, cannot conceal them.

I muſt, however, be allowed to ſay, That Your Lordship's Knowledge, in Antiquities and Polite Learning, renders You a Fit Patron for a Work of this Kind: And if it ſhall be ſo lucky as to meet with Your Lordship's Approbation, the Editor need not fear the ill Nature of the moſt ſevere Critick.

That Your Lordship may long remain an Ornament to Your Noble House, for Your true Attachment to Juſtice, Learning, and every Virtue, is the ſincere Deſire of,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's moſt obedient,

and moſt devoted

humble Servant,

Robert Fleming.

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FINIS.

A SYSTEM OF HERALDRY,

Speculative and *Practical*:

With the true ART of BLAZON.

PART THIRD.

CHAP. I.

Of ADDITIONAL FIGURES, *or* MARKS OF CADENCY.

IN the *First Part* of this *Syſtem*, I have given an Account of the *Riſe* and *Art* of *Blazon* of *Arms*, of their *Tinctures*, *Figures*, *Proper*, *Natural*, and *Artificial*; in their *Terms*, *regular Poſitions*, *Diſpoſitions*, and *Situations*; illuſtrate by a numerous Train of Examples.

AND now, for the further Proſecution of my *Syſtem*, it will not be unuſeful to repeat my *Definition of Arms*, given in the former Part, *Chap.* 2.

ARMS are hereditary Marks of Honour, regularly compoſed of certain *Tinctures* and *Figures*, granted or authoriſed by Sovereigns, for diſtinguiſhing, differencing, and illuſtrating Perſons, Families, and Communities. To which I ſhall add a Definition given by a very eminent Author, *John Baptiſta Chriſtyn*, Chancellor of *Brabant*, in his famous Treatiſe, Titled, *Juriſprudentia Heroica, de Jure* Belgarum *circa Nobilitatem*, Page 78. *Signa, ſummi Principis Autoritate, alicui conceſſa, aut propria voluntate aſſumpta, Perſonam a Perſona, Familias a Familiis, Civitates a Civitatibus, Collegia a Collegiis, varie diſtinguentia.*

FROM theſe Definitions the Uſe of *Arms* is obvious, *viz.* (beſides their being honourable Rewards of Virtue) to diſtinguiſh and difference Perſons, Families, and Communities: So as, *Firſt*, To diſtinguiſh the Nobility and Gentry from the Vulgar. *Secondly*, To diſtinguiſh principal Families of Nobility and Gentry amongſt themſelves. And *Thirdly*, To difference Deſcendents of each particular Family amongſt themſelves, conform to their Seniority.

AS to the *Firſt* of theſe Uſes, *viz.* The Diſtinction of the *Nobility* from the *Vulgar*; it is plain from the foreſaid Definition, That no Perſon or Family are entitled to carry Arms, but ſuch as have received, or aſſumed the ſame by Approbation of Sovereign Authority, which is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the *Vulgar* from the *Nobility* and *Gentry*; ſo that I need not further to inſiſt on that Uſe of *Arms*.

AS to the *Second*, I hope I have ſufficiently accounted for the ſame, in the *Firſt Part* of this *Syſtem*.

THE *Third* ſhall be the Subject of this *Chapter*, in which I ſhall give the ſeveral Differences, that have been uſed by the Deſcendents of *Nobility* and *Gentry*, to difference themſelves from their original and principal Families, that their Degrees of Deſcent may be known, which are as neceſſary as the former, for differencing younger Brothers and their Iſſue from the Eldeſt, that the Order and Degrees of both, in the Lines of the Deſcendents from one Stem, may be known, to prevent Confuſion and Contention amongſt them; all which hath been carefully looked to by Sovereign Princes their Laws and Edicts.

WITH us, our King and Parliament, in the Year 1590, for regulating the Differences of Deſcendents, made an Act, impowering the *Lyon King at Arms*, and his Brethren *Heralds*, to viſite the whole Arms of Noblemen, Barons, and Gentlemen, within *Scotland*, and to diſtinguiſh them with congruent Differences, and to Matriculate them in their Books. As alſo, to inhibite all ſuch as bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under high Penalties; as the Act more particularly bears. And in the Year 1672, *Chap.* 21. the foreſaid Act of Parliament is renewed and ratified, and the *Lyon King at Arms* is impowered to diſtinguiſh Arms, and to matriculate them in his Books or Regiſters, from whence I have taken, and do take moſt of my Examples in this *Syſtem*, which are marked, *L. R.*

OUR above-mentioned Author gives us the Edict of *Albert* and *Iſabel*, Sovereign Princes of the *Netherlands*, publiſhed in the Year 1616, with his Commentary thereon, in his above-named Book, *Juriſprud. Her.* or, *De Jure* Belgarum *circa Nobilitatem & Inſignia*, in the 5th Article concerning *Briſures*, or *Marks of Cadency*, has theſe Words, *Ut altercationibus jurgiiſque, quæ ex planorum inſignium delatione oriri ſolent, obviam eatur, jubemus, familiarum omnium natu minimos, imo vel maximos ſpirante Patre, gentilitiis Inſignibus quoddam addere diſcerniculum, moribus uſitatum, ut inde genituræ ordo pateat, & perpetuo Lineæ dignoſci poſſint, idque donec anteriores defecerint, aliter facientibus, indicta eſt Pœna* 50 *Florenorum.* Which is to this Purpoſe by the foreſaid Article, "To remedy the Debates (which may, as they have been ſeen, to fall out in Time bygone) touching "the Seniority, and carrying the plain Arms, We Will and Ordain, That the "youngeſt Sons (and even the eldeſt Sons in their Fathers Lifetime) ſhall be holden to place in their Arms ſome *Briſure*, in the accuſtomed Form, for a Diſtinction from the Eldeſt, and to continue ſuch *Briſure* as long Time as the Branches "of the Eldeſt remain; to the End, that the Deſcendents of the one or other "Branch may be known and diſcerned, under the Pain of 50 Florinſes.

ON the Laws and Edicts of *France*, *Spain*, and other Nations, I forbear to inſiſt; but ſhow ſome of their Practices in this Matter, which are various.

THE Differences, or Additional Figures, uſed by *Cadets* to difference themſelves from their original Families, are termed by us in *Britain*, *Differences*, or *Marks of Cadency*; by the *French*, *Briſures*, upon the Account they break the principal Bearing of the Family: And theſe who write in *Latin* call them, *Armorum Diſcernicula*, and ordinarily ſay, *Primogenitus Arma habet integra, cæteri nota quadam diſcreta.*

'TIS many Years ſince I publiſhed an *Eſſay* of *Marks of Cadency*, in which I was as full as the Practice of our Nation allowed me; and took in ſuch Foreign Examples as were ſuitable to illuſtrate that Work: Some Part of which I'm obliged to repeat in this *Chapter*, as curtly as poſſible, the Rules thereof being ſufficiently exemplified in that *Eſſay*, and many of them in the former Part of this *Syſtem*.

But now I ſhall proceed to the univerſal Practice of differencing the Arms of Deſcendants, which are, and have been very various through all *Europe*: And I think the ſame may be reduced to theſe Nine Ways, *1ſt*, The Change of the *Tinctures* of the *Field*. *2dly*, The Change of the *Tinctures* of the principal or eſſential Figures. *3dly*, By dividing the *Field* by the Partition Lines under accidental Forms. *4thly*, The Diſplacing the *Figures*, or altering their *Poſitions* or *Situations* in the Shield. *5thly*, The *Diminiſhing* the Number of them. *6thly*, By *increaſing* the Number of the principal or original *Figures*. *7thly*, By adding different *Figures* to the principal ones. *8thly*, By quartering the paternal *Arms* with other ones. And, *9thly*, By tranſpoſing the Quarters, or changing the *Creſt*; to each of which I ſhall ſpeak ſeparately.

First then, as for altering the *Tinctures* of the *Field*, it was anciently uſed: *John Baptiſta*, in his forecited Treatiſe, *Art.* 5. ſays, *Olim Belgi & Galli ſola colorum Variatione arma diſcernebant*; and adds, *Imo & apud Britannos mos hic cognitus*. Of Old, the *Belgians* and *French* differenced Arms, by changing only the *Tinctures* of the *Field*: And this Practice was with the *Britains*. He gives us Inſtances of this Practice in *Flanders*, in the Year 1120, that of *Arnoldus Areſcoti Comes*, who had Five Sons; the eldeſt carried the plain Arms of his Father, being *Or*, Three *Flower de Liſſes Sable*; the 2d Son, Baron of *Woſemale*, altered the *Tinctures*, and carried, *Gules*, Three *Flower de Liſſes Argent*; the 3d Son, Baron of *Roteſlakie*, counterchanged his immediate Brother's Bearing, by making them, *Argent*, Three *Flower de Liſſes Gules*; the 4th Son took, *Argent*, three *Flower de Liſſes Sable*; and the 5th, *Gules*, Three *Flower de Liſſes Or*. Our Author proceeds to give many Inſtances of this Kind, not only in *Flanders*, but in *France*, and diſapproves of this Way of Differencing, that it altogether changes and confuſes Arms; his Words are, *Puto quippe mos ille non adeo inſignia diſtinguendo, quam in totum immutando ſubſerviit, ex quo plurimum gentilium confuſio & perturbatio demanavit*. And in that Paragraph he tells us, That the *Lamble*, *Orle*, and *Border*, were not then known to the *Belgians* for Differences, till they got them from the *French*.

Sir *William Dugdale* Garter King at Arms in *England*, in his Book tituled, *The Ancient Uſage in bearing Arms*, ſays, The Differences that Antiquity uſed for diſtinguiſhing Deſcendants, were by changing the Colour of the Field, Figures or Charges; and for Inſtances, he gives us the Practice of the Family of *Baſſet* in *England*, in the Reigns of *Edwards* the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d; and in the Families of the Name of *Leſtrange*, there. I have given ſeveral Inſtances of the ſame Practice of Old, by the Royal Iſſue of the Kings of *France*, *England*, and *Scotland*, in my former Eſſay on this Subject, and ſhall only mention again a few with us.

The *Homes*, as deſcended of the old Earls of *March*, who carried, *Gules a Lion rampant Argent*, their paternal Enſign (the *Border* which ſurrounded, and charged with *Roſes*, being the Badge of their Comital Office) carried the ſame White *Lion*, but placed it in a *Green Field*, for Difference, as relative to their firſt Deſignation, from their Lands of *Greenlaw*, which they firſt poſſeſſed, as in the Old Charter of *Willielmus filius Coſpatricii comitis dominus de Greenlaw*. His Poſterity having purchaſed the Lands of *Home*, were afterwards deſigned *Domini de Home*; from whence came the Sirname. Of which, more fully, in an Eſſay of mine on this Subject, *Page* 20. and in the Firſt Part of this Syſtem, *Page* 276. The ſame Way, of Old, the Progenitors of the Family of *Dundas* of That-Ilk, as deſcended of a younger Son of *Coſpatricius Comes* the firſt Earl of *March* (of which more fully in the *Appendix*) differenced themſelves by a Tranſmutation of the Tinctures of the old Earls of *March*, *Gules, a Lion Argent*, into *Argent, a Lion Gules*; which the principal Family ſtill continues, and all the Branches of the Family, with ſuitable Marks of Cadency. The principal Family of the Name of *Douglas*, carried, *Argent, a Chief Azure, charged*, with Three *Stars* of the Field: But the *Douglaſes* Lords of *Dalkeith*, afterwards Earls of *Morton*, an ancient Branch of the chief Family of the Name, have always been in Uſe to have the *Chief Gules*, and charged only with Two *Stars*; and their Deſcendants continued the ſame, with their proper Differences, as *Douglas* of *Whittinghame*, and *Douglas* of *Longniddery*, and their Iſſue, to ſhow from which of the Families they came. *Hugh Douglas* Earl of *Ormond*, in the Reign of King *James* II. Fourth Son of *James* Earl of *Douglas*, to difference himſelf, changed the Tincture of the Field of *Douglas* to *Ermine*. *Campbel* of *Loudoun* differenced himſelf from his Chief, the Family of *Argyle*, which carried, *Gironee of Eight*, *Or and Sable*, by changing the Tinctures of the *Girons* into *Ermine* and *Gules*, which Two Tinctures alſo they took, to ſhow their Relation to the *Crawfords* of *Loudoun*, with whom they married, bearing *Gules a Feſs Ermine*.

THE Second Way propoſed in differencing, by changing the *Tinctures* of the principal or eſſential Figures of Arms, falls frequently out, by changing the Tinctures of the Field; eſpecially when *Cadets* divide the *Field* of their Arms for a Difference into Two diſtinct *Tinctures* of *Mettal Colours*. And when there's but one Tincture in the principal Bearing, then the Cadets are neceſſitate to alter the *Tincture* of ſome of their Figures, by counterchanging them with the Field, that *Mettal* ly not upon *Mettal*, nor *Colour* upon *Colour*. The *Field*, when 'tis divided into Two Halfs by any of the four principal Partition Lines, which are called by the *Engliſh*, *parted*, *per Pale*, *per Feſs*, *per Bend*, *Dexter and Siniſter*; by the *French*, *Parti*, *Coupee*, *Tranchee*, *Taillee*, which I have explained and demonſtrate in the 7th *Chapter* of the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*. Of this Practice with us, amongſt many Examples I ſhall add one from the *Lyon Regiſter*. *Laurence Oliphant* Writer to the Signet, deſcended of a ſecond Son of *Oliphant* of *Gask*, a ſecond Son of the Lord *Oliphant*, carries, *parted per Feſs*, *Gules* and *Argent*, Three *Creſcents*. 2 and 1, *counterchanged*, of the ſame Tinctures, to difference him from *Gask*, who had his Field but of one Tincture, *viz. Gules*, Three *Creſcents Argent* two and one. This Way of dividing the Field into two different Tinctures, and counter-changing the Charge (the principal Family having his Figures in a Field of one Tincture) is a remote *Briſure* ſuitable for Cadets of Cadets.

THE Third Way of differencing by the Partition Lines, under accidental Forms, is done, when the Chief of the Name and Family has the Field of his Arms divided into two *Tinctures*, by any of the Partition Lines, plain and ſtreight, then their Deſcendents ordinarily have the ſame, but makes the Partition Line crooked, that is, by putting the ſame under ſome accidental Form; ſuch as, *engrailed*, *waved*, *nebule*, *imbattled*, &c. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Panmure*, Chief of the Name of *Maule*, carries, *parted per Pale*, *Argent and Gules*, a *Border* charged with Eight *Eſcallops*, all counter-changed of the ſame. Of which Family in the following *Chapter*. The Cadets of this Family differenced themſelves from their Chief, only by having the Partition Line *waved*, or *nebule*, as in the Regiſter of the Herald Office.

FOURTH Way of differencing, is by diminiſhing the principal Figures, by carrying fewer of them than the Chief Family. In *Juriſprudentia*, Art. 5. there's Inſtances given us of this Practice. The Family of *Clermont Tallart* in *Dauphiny*, carries, *Gules*, *Two Keys in Saltire Argent*. The Family of *Chatte*, deſcended of it, was obliged to carry, *Gules*, *One Key in bend Argent*: And the Houſe of *Urre*, in the ſame Province, carries, *a Bend charged with Three Stars*: The Cadets of this Houſe carry, on the *Bend*, but one *Star*. *Chaſſanæus*, in his *Catal. Glor. Mundi*, is for this Way of differencing, and ſays, *Quilibet primo genitus ſolet portare arma plena & integra ipſius domus ſine diminutione, alii vero poſteriores & poſtea geniti deſcendentes portant ea cum aliqua differentia, diminutione & diſtinctione*. The Author of *Juriſprudentia* ſays, *Alium & veterem, ſed perrarum inſignia frangendi morem obſervo, quo minores natû aliquam in inſignibus particulam ad diſtinctionem primogenitorum omittere ſoliti erant*. This Way of differencing, by diminiſhing the principal Figures, by younger Sons, is very rare, and ſeldom to be met with; few or none of the Arms in *Great-Britain*, upon the Account of differencing, has occurred to me, except that Example before-mentioned; the

Arms of the ~~Earls of *Mortoun* has but Two *Stars* on the *Chief*~~, and theſe of the Earls and Dukes of *Douglas*, Three.

THE Fifth Way, by altering the *Poſition* and *Situation* of the *principal* and *eſſential Figures*, by Cadets, is more frequent with us than the former. In *England* I find this Practice, from the Learned *Cambden*, in his Book entitled, *Remains concerning* Britain, Chapter *of Armories*; who ſays, In paſt Ages, theſe who were deſcended from one Stem, reſerving the principal *Charge*, and commonly the *Colour* of the *Coat*, made ſome Addition or Alteration of the Figures; as for Example, the firſt Lord *Clifford* bare, *Cheque Or and Azure, a Bendlet Gules*, which the eldeſt Sons of that Family kept, as long as they continued. A ſecond Son of the Family made the *Bendlet* a *Bend*, and thereupon placed Three *Leonceuxes paſſant*; from whom the *Cliffords* of *Framton* are deſcended. *Roger Clifford* a ſecond Son of *Walter Clifford*, the firſt Lord, for the *Bendlet*, took a *Feſs Gules*, keeping ſtill the *Tincture*, as the Earl of *Cumberland*, from him deſcended, beareth now: And the *Cliffords* of *Kent*, branched out of that Houſe, took the ſame, with a *Border Gules*. Whereas alſo, the Lord *Cobham* did bear, *Gules* on a *Cheveron*, *Or*, *Three Leonceuxes rampant Sable*. The younger Brethren of that Houſe, *viz*. *Cobhams* of *Sterborow*, of *Blackburg*, of *Biluncl*o, took for the Three *Leonceuxes*, Three *Eſtoils*; the ſecond Three *Eaglets*; the laſt Three *Creſcents*. *Berkley* of *Wimondham* in the County of *Leiceſter*, deſcended from the Lord *Berkley*, who carried a *Cheveron betwixt Ten Croſs patees*, changed theſe *Ten Croſſes* into as many *Cinqefoils*. The ſame Practice is with us, for Cadets to change and alter the *Poſition* of the principal Figures. The *Herrings* of *Gilmertoun* bare *Gules on a Bend Argent*, a *Roſe*, betwixt two *Lions rampant of the Field*. *Herring* of *Lethenty* added another *Roſe*, but *Herring* of *Carſwell* turned the *Bend* to a *Feſs*. *Scot* of *Bevillaw* turned the *Bend* carried by *Scot* of *Buccleugh* into a *Feſs* for Difference, without any other Addition, *Or, on a Feſs Azure, a Star of Six Points*, between Two *Creſcents* of the Field. The ſame did *Leſly* of *Balquhan*, in turning his Chief's *Bend* into a *Feſs*, without any other Addition.

THE Sixth Method or Way of *differencing Cadets*, is by adding Figures to the Arms of Chiefs of Families, which is now moſt frequently uſed, diverſe Ways, by different Nations: But when theſe *Additional Figures* began, what they are, and how to be diſpoſed, for differencing the numerous Iſſue of Deſcendants, is the Subject of the following Diſcourſe: For it ſeems the Variation of the Tinctures of the Field and Figures was not ſufficient without additional Ones, which we find firſt uſed by the *French*; and from them the *Belgians*, with whom Arms were very ſoon uſed, and regular, took the *Lamble*, *Orle*, *Border*, as *Additional Figures*. The Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, Article 5th, Parag. 6th, ſays, *Varii tamen a variis nationibus ſcuta diffringendi modi obſervati ſunt: apud primos* Brabantos & Belgas *incognita fuere*, Tigilla, Limbi, *Margines*, Gallice, *Lambeaux*, *Orles*, *Bordures*, *quæ tunc temporis a* Gallis *mutuati ſunt*, *ſed ipſa arma quidam ab uxoribus*, *quidam a territoriis*, *gloriæ ſibi duxerunt*; *plerique tamen familiaria retinuere inſignia*, *colorum dumtaxat adhibita variatione*. Divers Nations uſed different Ways and Marks, in diſtinguiſhing the Arms of Deſcendents of one Family from one another; For of old the *Brabantines* and *Belgians* did not know the *Lambel*, *Border*, *Orle*, which were then uſed by the *French*, for Differences, but took Figures from their Mothers, Wives, Territories and Feudal-Enſigns, to difference themſelves; and many kept the Arms of the Family intire, only making ſome Alteration of the Tinctures or Figures.

WHEN the *French* began to uſe thoſe above-mentioned, and other *Additional Figures*, to the *Lillies* of *France*, by younger Sons, is uncertain. Some ſay (as one *Paradin*) That *Robert* the firſt Earl of *Anjou*, deſcended of *Hugh Capet*, carried, *Azure Semee of Flower-de-liſſes Or, within a Border Gules*, in the Year 988. *Alovertus* and *Belliforeſtus*, as in *Juriſpru. Her*. ſay, That *Philip* the *Auguſt* King of *France*, who reigned 1181, was the firſt that permitted the Sons of *France* to carry the Arms of *France* with *Briſures*, being before that Time unlawful to be carried by the Sons of *France*. Others again ſay, That the Sons of *France* did not carry the Arms of *France* without, or with *Briſures*, till *Lewis* the *Groſs*, who began his Reign in the Year 1110. Whatever thoſe Writers ſay, I'm perſwaded, That ANCIENTLY, the younger Sons of the Kings of *France* were not permitted to carry the Arms of *France* with a *Briſure*, but only allowed to make Uſe of the *Tinctures* of the Kingdom, *Azure* and *Or*, in thoſe Figures, which the younger Sons of the Kings aſſumed, on the Account of their Marriages, or Appanages. This the old Dukes of *Burgundy* took for Arms, *Bandee Or and Azure, within a Border Gules*. And the old Counts of *Vermendois* carried, *Cheque Or and Azure*, as *Silveſter Petra Sancta* obſerves, out of *Marcus Gilbertus de Warenius*, Cap. 67. *de guttatis tigillis teſſerariis*. We find, in later Times, the ſecond Race of the Dukes of *Burgundy* (deſcended of the Royal Family) carried the Arms of *France*, viz. *Azure Semee of Flower-de-liſſes Or*, within a *Border Componee Argent and Gules*, for a *Briſure*, which they quartered with ancient *Burgundy* firſt, and afterwards with other Arms. So, the ſecond Race of the Counts of *Vermendois* (when *Briſures* became more frequent and ordinary) added a *Chief Azure, Semee of Flower-de-liſſes Or*, to ſhow their Extraction was from the Royal Blood of *France*.

IT cannot be hence concluded, that proper Differences were not in Uſe till the Sons of Sovereigns carried the Sovereigns Enſigns with *Briſures*, which was but late, becauſe thoſe were looked upon as ſacred and incommunicable, being the Enſigns of Sovereignty. Before theſe were allowed, the Sons of *France* had Arms of the Royal Tinctures, which were tranſmitted to their younger Sons, with ſuitable Differences then in Uſe. The ſame Practice was anciently with us; for the Sons of our Kings did not carry the Arms of the Kingdom with a Difference. *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, Brother to King *William the Lyon*, carried, *Or*, an *Eſcochion*, within a *double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*, being of the Tinctures of the Royal Bearing of *Scotland*. And long after, *John Seneſcal* Earl of *Carrick*, eldeſt Son to King *Robert* II. did not carry the Arms of the Kingdom, with a *Label*, during his Father's Reign (as our Princes have done ſince) but the paternal Coat of *Stewart*, as appears by this Prince's Seals, with a *Lion naiſſant* out of the *Feſs-cheque*, intimating his Right to the Crown; as alſo, that it was then beginning to be cuſtomary for the Sons of our Kings to carry their Father's Sovereign Coat with *Briſures*; for, when *John* Earl of *Carrick* came to the Throne by the Name of *Robert* III. and had a Son *David* the Prince, the elder Brother of King *James* I. carried the Imperial Bearing of *Scotland*, *bruiſed* with a *Label of Three Points*. And can any pretend to ſay, That before that Time, the younger Sons of our Nobility and Gentry did not carry their Father's Arms with ſome Difference or other, to difference themſelves from their elder Brothers, and their Deſcendents. But to proceed to ſhow and deſcribe the *Differences* or *Marks of Cadency*, the *Lambel* or *Label*, *Batton* or *Cotiſe*, *Border* or *Fillier*, and *Cheveron*, which are called, by ſome *Heralds*, the *principal Differences*, becauſe, according to them, they are never ſeen in Arms, but when they difference younger Sons. This may be ſaid of the firſt Two, the *Lambel* and *Batton*; but the *Border* and *Cheveron* are ſometimes carried as principal and eſſential Figures in Arms, tho' very frequently as *Marks of Cadency* too, which I ſhall ſhow by the general Practice in *Europe*.

THE *LAMBEL* or *LABEL*, is derived from *Lambeau*, *i. e.* as Heralds ſay, *Semen ſeu reciſa panni particula, ſa robe ſ' en vapar Lambeaux*; *Veſtis in minutas diſcinditur particulas*; from whence comes *Lambriquius*, *Laciniæ fluentes ex* Galea, which we call ordinarily *Mantlings*, of which in another Place.

THE *Label* or *Lambel*, is taken there for a Piece of Silk Stuff, or ſome ſuch Thing, wherewith Princes of old invironed their Heads, which was called a *Diadem* or *Fillet*, ſuch as we now ſee *Moors Head banded* with in Arms, as *Selden* obſerves. Others take the *Label* for the tying of *Crowns* and *Garlands* with Points hanging down; but our *French* Heralds will have it a Kind of *Scarf* or *Ribban*, which young Men wore anciently about the Neck of their Helmets (as we now do Cravats) with Points hanging down when they went to the Wars, or Military Exerciſes, ſuch as *Tournaments*, with their Fathers, by which they were diſtinguiſhed from them; and where it was cuſtomary in ſome Places for Younger Brothers to be diſtinguiſhed from their elder Brothers, the Points of the Tyings hang down upon the *Chief*, or upper Part of their *Shields*, whereon was their Father's Arms: From whence Heralds do preſent this Figure, as a *Briſure* upon the Armorial Enſigns of the Eldeſt Sons, whilſt their Father is in Life; and by Cuſtom it was alſo given to younger Sons, of which Practice we ſhall ſpeak hereafter, the Form thereof is as you ſee in *Plate*, *Fig.* 1ſt. The *Traverſe* we call the *Beam*, which does not touch the Sides of the Shield; and the Pieces that hang down, are the Points, which are always *Patulus*, *i. e.* broad at the Ends.

THE *Heralds*, who write in *Latin*, give the Word *Lemniſcus* for a *Lambel*; and *Cambden* and *Vredus* uſe the Word *Lambella*, as in the Blazon of the Arms of *Aveſnes*, a Seigniory in *Hainault*, *Scutum ſexies auro & minio dextrorſus faciatim, ſuperimpoſita quinque partium Lambella*, i. e. *Bendé of ſix*, *Or* and *Gules*, over all a *Lambel of five Points*, and ſometimes the *Lambel of three Points*, *Vredus* calls, *Faſciola trifida*, and *Chifletius* uſes the Word *Limbus Tripes*, for a *Lambel of three Points*.

THE Number of the Points of the *Lambel*, may be either even or odd, to the Number of Nine; but when it is uſed by the eldeſt Son in his Father's Lifetime, it has only three Points, which are plain, *i. e.* not charged, or under accidental Forms but when it is ſo, and of more Points than three, it ſhows the Bearer not to be the eldeſt Son but the Younger, or one of his Deſcendents.

I ſhall in ſome few Inſtances ſhow the Antiquity of the *Lambel*. We read, that St. *Beruard* in his Rules to the *Templars*, diſcharged the wearing of *Lambels* about the Heads and Necks of thoſe of that Order, becauſe they were uſed by Laicks as Military Marks, and not fit for Eccleſiaſticks, and calls them *Laqueæ & Roſtra*. But it is to be obſerved, That Clergymen of old, and at this Time in Popiſh Countries, uſe not Marks of *Cadency* in their *Arms*, becauſe they are not ſuppos'd to have Iſſue.

THE *Lambel* was anciently uſed on the Seal of Arms of the Princes of *Flanders*; *Guido*, ſecond Son of *William* Lord *Dampetra*, and his Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, carried *a Shield charg'd with two Leopards, and a Label of five Points in Chief*, in the Year 1234. And the ſame *Guido*, after his eldeſt Brother's Death, had a *Label* only *of three Points*, his Father then being in Life, and he the eldeſt living Son; but upon his Father's Death he laid the *Label* aſide altogether. *Robert* the eldeſt Son of this *Guido* continued the ſame Practice, as did their Succeſſors Earls of *Flanders*, as by their Seals given us by *Oliverus Vredus*, *De Sigillis Comitum* Flandriæ.

THE ancienteſt Uſe of the *Lambel* in *England*, is ſaid, by ſome Heralds, to have been born by *Jeoffrey* Duke of *Britaign* and Earl of *Richmond*, Fourth Son of King *Henry* II. who was Crowned 1153, *viz. Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant Or, a Label of five Points Argent*. But Mr. *Sandford*, in his Genealogical Hiſtory of *England*, ſays, He believes that this filial Diſtinction, the *Lambel*, was not ſo ſoon uſed in *England*; and he makes *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, 2d Son of King *Henry* III. and Brother to *Edward* I. by his Seal of Arms, to be the firſt who carried over the Arms of *England* a *Lambel of three Points Azure*, charged with *Flower-de-liſſes Or*, upon the Account the *Flower-de-liſſes* were his Wife's Figures, ſhe being a Daughter of *France*.

THO' the *Lambel* be a *Briſure* in itſelf, they were anciently in uſe to charge them with Figures, when carried by younger Sons, as they have done the *Border*; to ſhow their Maternal Deſcent, and other Dignities. The Family of *Lancaſter* for a long Time had always their *Lambel Azure*, charged with *Flower-de-liſſes*, upon the Account above-mentioned; and the Houſe of *York* had their *Lambels Argent*, charged with *Torteauxes Gules*, to ſhow their Deſcent from the *Britain Teudor*, Earl of *Cornwal*, who carried ſuch Figures. As for the Variation of the *Labels* by the other Branches of the Royal Family of *England*, I have given an Account at the End of the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem of Heraldry*.

SEVERAL *Engliſh* Writers, as *Gerard Leigh*, among the firſt of them, tell us, That the eldeſt Son's *Label* ſhould have only *three Points*, the one to intimate his Father on Life, the other his Mother, and the third himſelf; and that if the Grandfather be alive, the *Label* ſhould have *five Points*: But I find it otherwiſe by the ancient Practice of the Royal Family of *England*, by their Seals of Arms, given us by the abovementioned *Sandford*. Prince *Edward*, the eldeſt Son of *Henry* III. who was afterwards King *Edward* I. while he was Prince, had on the one Side of his Seal the Arms of *England*, with a *Label of three Points*, and, on the *Reverſe*, with a *Lambel of five Points*, in the Year 1267, when he had no Grandfather living: And the ſame *Lambels* of *three* and *five Points* were upon the Seals of the ſucceeding Princes, eldeſt Sons of *Edward* II. and III. So that *Gerard Leigh*'s Account did not hold then in *England*.

THE *Lambel* has been ſo carry'd with *three Points plain* by the eldeſt Sons of *France*, and by the younger Sons with *more Points*, *variegate* with *different Charges*. With us, the *plain Lambel* with *three Points* is ſeldom aſſign'd to younger Brothers, but when the Heirs-male of the eldeſt Brother fails, and the Inheritance falls to his Daughters and their Heirs, the younger Brother and his Iſſue may then uſe the *plain Lambel of three Points*, as the Heir of Expectancy: Of which before, in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, Page 459. So carry'd by *Hamilton* Earl of *Abercorn* over the Arms of *Hamilton*. By which Practice, the *plain Label* in this Caſe ſeems to be Hereditary, when carried by younger Sons and their Heirs-male. And the ſame Practice was uſed by a younger Brother of the Houſe of *Niddiſdale*, who married the Heireſs of the Lord *Harris*, quartered his Paternal Coat, *Argent, a Saltire Sable*, and in *Chief a Lambel Gules*; with the Coat of *Harris*, *viz. Argent, three Urcheons Sable*: And which Arms continued with his Succeſſors after the ſame Manner. *Arbuthnot* of *Findowrie*, a 2d Son of the Family of *Arbuthnot*, carried always a *Label* for his Difference.

I ſhall add here what the Author of *Juriſpru. Her. de Jure* Belgarum, ſays of the Uſe of the *Label*. When the *Label* is hereditary and fixed as other Figures, which the Father carries, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor muſt carry the ſame; and if it be a *Label of three Points*, the 2d Son may carry one of *four Points*, and the 3d Son one of *five Points*, and the 4th Son a *Label of ſix Points*, and no further, for the *Label's Points* can be no more multiplied. And this is practiſed alſo by the *French*, as well as by the *Flandrians*.

THE other principal Difference, the *BATTON* before-mentioned, being almoſt the ſame with the *Bendlet*, *Cotiſe*, and *Riband*, of which I have treated in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, *Chap*. 13. as being Diminutives of the ſaid *Bend*; and have diſtinguiſhed them as to their Uſe, *that is*, when the Field is filled with *Bendlets*, and when two *Cotiſes* accompanies a *Bend*, then they are no Marks of Cadency; but when there is only one of them ſurmounting the Arms, it is called a *Batton*, and is an ancient Mark of Cadency: As that in the old Arms of *Abernethy*, of which before, where the *Batton*, or *Riband*, by ſome ſo called, *ſurmounts* and *bruiſes* the *Lion*.

I ſhall give here two Inſtances of its Practice of old as a *Briſure*, *Firſt*, *Henry*, 2d Son of *Henry* III. carried the Arms of *England*, *ſurmounted of a Bendlet Azure*, for his Difference; and when he ſucceeded his elder Brother in the Earldom of *Lancaſter*, in the Reign of *Edward* II. he laid aſide the *Bendlet*, and carried, as his Father and Brother, over the *Leopards* of *England*, a *Label of three Points Azure*, *each charged with Flower-de-liſſes*. The other Inſtance of a *Bendlet* as a *Briſure*, *Olivarius Vredus* gives us in the Arms of *Guido*, 2d Son of *William* Lord *Dampetra*, and his Lady *Margaret* Counteſs of *Flanders*, who carried the Arms of *Dampetra*, *two Leopards bruiſed*, with a *Bendlet* for Difference, in the Year 1251, which he laid aſide when he ſucceeded his elder Brother *William*.

IT is to be minded, that when the eldeſt Son dies without Iſſue, the 2d Son is then Succeſſor, and carries the plain Arms of his Father, as *Chaſſ. Cat. Glor. Mund. Part*. 1. *Primogenito ſine liberis decedente, Arma integra ad ſecundo genitum devolveret ita deinceps*.

THE *Batton* is now a-days ordinarily *couped*, that is, touches not the Angles of the Shield, and is uſed very ſhort by the *French*, which they call *Batton peri*. The *Latin* Heralds give the Words *Fiſſura* and *Bacculus*, commonly for a *Batton*. *Sylveſter Petro Sancta* calls it *Clabilla*, *a little Club*, and ſometime *Clavula*. In his 68th Chapter, *De Clavula & de ſtamine teſſerario*, where he ſays, *Vectis &*

Bacillus ſcutarius formæ teres, & ejus tantum latitudinis, ut trientem Baltei non excedat, hic inquam vectis, ſeu Bacillus, etiam ipſe a Primogenitis, tum liberos natu Minores, tum eorum poſteritatem diſtinguit.

IT is, and has been the conſtant Cuſtom of *France*, to diſtinguiſh younger Sons by *Battons*: Thus Monſieur *Robert* of *France*, Count of *Clermont*, younger Son of *Lewis* IX. of *France*, carried *France bruiſed* with a *Batton Peri Gules*. He married *Beatrix*, Daughter and Heireſs to *John* Lord *Bourbon*, whoſe eldeſt Son carried the foreſaid Bearing, from whom iſſued the Noble Family of *Bourbon*, of whom the preſent Monarch of *France* is deſcended. The *Batton peri* is frequent with the *French*, as the Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica* ſays, *Inſignia ſeu Regale* Bourbonium *Stemma diſcriminavit, Clavula nempe coccinea, ſeu fuſti ſcutario, vulgo le Baſton de gueneles, qui (non ſecus ac tænia, niſi quo multo ſit tenuior) a parte dextra in ſiniſtram vergit, Heraldire, peri en Bande.* The ſecond Son *James*, Count *de la Marsh*, who married the Heireſs of *Vendoſme*, did alſo bear the foreſaid Coat; but charged the *Batton* (for a *Sub-Briſure*) with the Figures of *Vendoſme*, *viz. Three Lions Argent*; and the other younger Sons of this Family differenced their *Battons* with other Figures, as *Bourbon Monpenſier* placed on the Top of his *Batton* a *Canton* charg'd with a *Dolphin Azure*; and *Bourbon de Evereux* has his *Batton* compon'd *Argent and Gules*.

I ſeldom or never find with us, and the *Engliſh*, a *Batton Cuped* made uſe of by younger lawful Sons, becauſe, as to thoſe that knows not the Science, it looks like a Mark of *Illegitimation*. The *Batton ſiniſter* I have treated of before, in the 14th *Chapter* of the *Firſt Part* of this *Syſtem*, and ſhall here treat of it again, with other Marks of *Illegitimation*; but firſt of the *Border*.

THE *BORDER*, the Third Mark of *Cadency* above-mentioned, goes round the Extremities of the *Shield*, and takes up the fifth Part of the *Field*, by the *Engliſh*, and by our Practice, ſometimes leſs ſometimes more, according as it ſuits with the Figures within the *Shield*, and the Figures that charges the *Border*. *Part* I. *Chap.* 18.

BY all Nations it is frequently uſed as a *Briſure*; and eſpecially by the *Engliſh*, who do not look upon it as a principal Figure, or one of the Honourable Ordinaries, but a principal Difference; and is never to be found, ſay they, in a Coat of Arms, but when it ſtands for a Mark of *Cadency*. By the *French* it is looked upon as a principal Figure, and not a Mark of Cadency; but when the *Border* is leſs than its juſt Quantity, and of Metal upon Metal, or Colour upon Colour, 'tis called by them a *Fillier*. With us the *Border*, as with the *French*, is ſometimes a principal Figure, and ſometimes taken for a Mark of Cadency, and that very frequently; but with the *French* and with us of old for a principal Figure.

FOR the Antiquity of the *Border*, as a principal Figure, in an old Edition of the Chronicle of St. *Lewis*, by *Jonvill*, he there ſays, *That* Charlemaign *gave Arms to* Arnold de Comeſing *Viſcount* de Cozerans, *which were only*, Or, a Border Gules, *for his good Services in* Spain. Here it could not be but a principal Figure, ſince there are none other but itſelf. The Kings of *Portugal* carry their Imperial Enſign *within a Border*, charged with *Towers* or *Caſtles*, for the Kingdom of *Algarve*, which *Alphonſus* III. got from the King of *Caſtile*, upon the Account he married his Daughter in the Year 1278. The *Border* is not taken for a Mark of Cadency in the Armorial Bearings of the *Spaniards*, who uſe to have more than one or two *Borders*, but as principal Figures, or eſſential Parts of the Bearing, repreſenting ſome Victory over the *Moors*, *Goths*, and other barbarous Invaders of their Country, as *John Baptiſta Chriſtyn*, in his *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, *Art.* 5. his Words are, *Quod ad aliarum attinet familiarum Margines & Limbos, non adeo ſunt diſcriminis notæ, quam ſcuti partes eſſentiales, iis tot Victorias a* Mauris, Gothis, *cæteriſque Barbaris reportatas, aliaque id genus decora ſignificantes.* The ſame Author, in his *Supplement* to his *Firſt Part*, tells us, That ordinarily the *Spaniards*, and thoſe of the *Netherlands*, have their Mothers Figures, charging a *Border* round their own Arms, not as a *Briſure*, but to ſhow their Marriage or maternal Deſcent. His Words are, *Limbi apud* Hiſpanos *connubia deſignant, & quemadmodum apud* Belgas *&* Gallos *Inſignia exponuntur.* For which he gives us the Inſtance of *Alphonſus* III. before-mentioned. And the *Guzmani* in *Spain* have round their Arms, by marrying with the Family of *Villamicares*, a *Border* charged with *Caſtles* and *Lions*; which is alſo given in Talliduce by *Sylveſter Petra Sancta*, Page 599.

One of the ancienteſt and greateſt Families with us, the **DUMBARS** Earls of **MARCH**, without Queſtion the principal Family of the Name, carried, *Gules, a Lion rampant Argent, within a Border of the ſame, charged with Roſes of the firſt.*

The honourable and ancient Family of **MAULE** Earls of **PANMUIR** have always been in Uſe to carry, *Parted per pale Argent and Gules, a Border charged with Eſcallops, all counterchanged of the ſame*; being the ſame which their Progenitors had in the Kingdom of *France*, of which more particularly in the following Chapter. So much for the *Border* as a principal Figure.

As it is an additional Figure, and Mark of *Cadency*, I have ſpoke to it before in all its Varieties, and given Examples by whom carried; and here I ſhall add others, whom I have not before mentioned, with ſome new Obſervations.

When the *Border* is made by plain Lines, and not charged with Figures, and of the Tincture of the principal Figure in the Field, it then ſhows the Bearer to be a younger Son of the principal Family.

Mr. *Thomas* **HOPE** of **RANKEILLOR** Advocate, ſecond lawful Son to Sir *John* Hope of *Craigiehall*, *Azure, a Cheveron Or, betwixt 3 Bezants, all within a Border of the 2d.* Creſt, *a broken Globe ſurmounted of a Rainbow proper.* Motto, *At Spes infracta*, L. R. and Plate of Atchievements.

James **BANNANTYNE** of **KELLY**, a ſecond Son of the Family of *Keams*, bears the Arms of the Family, *viz. Gules, a Cheveron Argent betwixt 3 Mollets Or*, (and for his filial Difference) *within a Border of the 2d.* Creſt, *A Griffin's Head eraſed proper.* Motto, *Non cito non tarde*, as in the Lyon Regiſter.

John **MACKARTNEY** of **AUCHINLECK** in *Scotland*, now Eſquire and Reſidenter in *Ireland*, *Argent, a Stag tripping Gules, attired Or, within a Border of the 2d.* Creſt, *A dexter Hand holding a Slip of a Roſe Tree proper.* Motto, *Stimulat ſed ornat.* L. R.

Alexander **SCOT** of **SINTOUN**, a ſecond Son of *Scot* of *Harden*, bears *Or, on a Bend Azure, a Star of ſix Points betwixt two Creſcents of the Field*; and on the *ſiniſter chief Point a Roſe Gules, ſtalked and barbed Vert*, all within a *Border Sable.* Creſt, *A Creſcent Argent*; with the Motto, *Creſcendo proſim.* L. R.

SCOT of **GALLOWSHIELS**, a younger Brother of *Scot* of *Sintoun*, carries the ſame Arms, but, for his Difference, charges the *Border* with *ſix Eſcallops Argent*, for marrying a Daughter of *Pringle* of *Gallowſhiels.* Creſt, *A Lady from the Waiſt richly attired*, holding in her right Hand a *Roſe all proper.* Motto, *Prudenter amo.* L. R.

When the *Border* is formed by uneven or crooked Lines, ſuch as *ingrailed, invecked, indented, imbatteled*, and other ſuch Lines, which I have deſcribed before in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, it ſhows the Bearers to be deſcended of the third or fourth Son of a Family.

Thomas **LIDDERDALE** Merchant, Citizen of *London*, Son to the deceaſt *Robert Lidderdale*, a younger Son of *St. Mary Iſle* in *Scotland*, bears, *Azure, a Cheveron Ermine, within a Border ingrailed Argent.* Creſt, *An Eagle's Head eraſed proper.* Motto, *Perbelle qui pravidet.* L. R.

John **GREIG** of **BALLINGRIE**, *Gules, three dexter Hands couped and diſpoſed Bendways Argent*, 2 and 1, within a *Border ingrailed of the 2d.* Creſt, *A right Hand.* Motto, *Signantur cuncta manu.* L. R.

Donald **M'GILCHRIST** of **NORTHBAR**, *Gules, a Lion rampant Argent*, within a *Border invected* of the laſt: Creſt, a *Lyon's Paw Bend-ways Argent*: Motto, *Cogit in Hoſtem.* *L. R.*

LUNDEN of **AUCHTERMEMY**, deſcended from the Family of *Lunden*, carries, the old Coat of *Lunden*, viz. *Pallee of ſix Pieces Argent and Gules, on a Bend Azure three Cuſheons Or*, all within a *Border indented of the Third*: Creſt, a *Hand proper* holding a *Cuſheon Argent*: Motto, *Tam genus quam virtus.* *L. R.*

Colonel *George* HAMILTON, ſecond lawful Son to *Reidhouſe*, (whoſe Great-Grandfather, the Laird of *Reidhouſe*, was one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and ſecond Brother to the Laird of *Prieſt-field*, afterwards Earl of *Haddingtoun*) bears, *Gules, on a Cheveron betwixt three Cinquefoils Ermine, a Buckle Azure*, all within a *Border embattled Or*, charged with *Eight Thiſtles Vert, flowered Gules*: Creſt, two *Hands* conjoined, iſſuing out of a Cloud, and within two *Branches of Laurel*, diſpoſed in *Orle* proper: Motto, *Preſtando Præſto*; recorded the 29th of *March* 1694, in the *Lyon Regiſter*.

A *Border* formed on the *Innerſide*, as thoſe above, by a Line crooked like a *Wave* of the Sea, is called a *Border waved*, as that in the Arms of HAMILTON of LADYLANDS, a Cadet of *Torrence*, deſcended of the Houſe of *Hamilton*; *Gules, a Mullet betwixt Three Cinquefoils*, all within a *Border waved Argent. L. R.*

HAMILTON of WESTBURN, deſcended of the Family of *Torrence*, deſcended of the Family of *Hamilton*, *Gules, Three Cinquefoils Ermine*, within a *Border potent and counter-potent of the* 2d and 1ſt. Creſt, a *Hand graſping a Lance in bend*, proper: Motto, *Et arma & virtus*; *L. R.* and Plate of Atchievements.

CRAWFORD of CARTSBURN, *Gules, a Feſs Ermine*, betwixt three *Mollets* in *chief Argent*, and in *baſe* two *Swords Saltire-ways*; for a brotherly Difference he had a *Creſcent* ſurmounted of a *Creſcent*; and, in Lieu thereof, now, for his Difference, he carries the above Blazon, within a *Border waved Argent*: Creſt, *a Sword in pale, having a Pair of Ballances on the Point, all proper*: Motto, *Quod tibi, hoc alteri. L. R.* and cut in Plate of Atchievement, Part 1ſt.

The more the *Borders* are varied from plain ones, by accidental Forms, and charged with Figures, they ſhew the Bearers to be the further removed from the principal Houſe; as alſo, when *componed* or *counter-componed*, or divided by the Partition Lines: To which Purpoſe are the Words of the Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, *Tertio geniti filius primus paternum retinet limbum; ſecundus limbum præferet dentatum*; a la Bordure edentee; *tertius beſantiis nummis inſignitum*, a la Bordure charge de beſans; *quartus ſectionibus diverſi coloris diſtinctum*, a la Bordure componee, *& ita de cæteris*. Of the *Border componee* I ſhall here treat of more particularly.

The *Border Componee*, as the *French* ſay, and *Gobonated* by the *Engliſh*, is when the *Border* or any other Figure is filled with one Rank of Square Pieces alternately of Mettal and Colour, as that going round the Arms of *Lundine* of *That Ilk*, to be ſeen *Plate* 17th, in the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem*.

This Border was of old Honourable, but of late fallen into Diſgrace; how it came, I cannot give a particular Account, but ſhall here give my Obſerves of its Uſe.

Philip Duke of BURGUNDY, ſirnamed the HARDY, the youngeſt lawful Son of *John* King of *France*, ſurrounded the Arms of *France* with a *Border gobonated Argent and Gules*, which were the Enſigns of *Burgundy modern*; and ſo ſtands yet quartered with *Burgundy* ancient, *Bandé of Six, Or and Gules*, within a *Border* of the laſt: Which Arms have been marſhalled with theſe of *Spain*, and has Precedency of all the other Arms of Dukedoms and Provinces marſhalled in the Atchievement of that Kingdom.

The firſt *Border Componee* or *Gobonated* I find in *England*, was uſed by the Children of *John* of GAUNT, Duke of LANCASTER, fourth Son of *Edward* III. procreate on *Katharine Roat*, Widow of Sir *Ottes Swinford*, in the Lifetime of his former Wives. This *Katharine* he married laſt (as *Sandford* in his *Genealogical Hiſtory*) but could not free his three Sons, *John*, *Henry*, and *Thomas*, begot upon her, from Baſtardy, till he obtained an Act of Parliament for their Legitimation; and before that Act of Legitimation, which was obtained the 20th Year of the Reign of *Richard* II. the three Brothers, ſays *Sandford*, carried, *parted per pale, Argent and Azure* over all, on a *Bend Gules, Three Lions paſſant guardant Or*, the Figures of *England*: The firſt Brother differenced his Arms with a *Lambel*; the ſecond, the ſame Arms by a *Creſcent*; and the third, *Thomas*, by a *Mollet*.

But after the Act of Legitimation of theſe three Brothers, ſays our Author, their Diſtinction of Baſtardy was diſcontinued; which, it ſeems, was their placing their Father's Arms on a *Bend*, and the Field of two Tinctures: For, *John Beaufort* the eldeſt, was Earl of *Somerſet*, and after the Legitimation, did bear the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, within a *Border gobonee, Argent and Azure*. The ſecond Brother *Henry Beaufort* Cardinal, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, carried the ſame Arms with his elder Brother: And the laſt, *Thomas*, had a Border *Gobonee Ermine and Azure*: But when he was made Duke of *Exeter*, he made his Border round the Arms of *England*, *Gobonee Argent and Azure*; the laſt charged with *Flower-de-liſſes*, becauſe he married the Daughter of HOLLAND Duke of EXETER, and whoſe *Border* was, *Azure ſemee of Flower-de-liſſes Or*. Thoſe Brothers were ſirnamed *Beauforts*, from the Caſtle of *Beaufort* in *Anjou*, where they were born, and uſed the *Portcullis* of that Caſtle for their *Badge*; which Figure, with theſe of the *Thiſtle* and *Roſe*, the Badges of *Scotland* and *England*, are yet to be ſeen upon old Buildings with us, ſince the Marriage of King *James* I. of *Scotland*, with *Jean* Daughter of *John Beaufort* Earl of *Somerſet*. And her Arms being the ſame with her Father's, before blazoned, are ſo illuminated in our old Books of Blazons. The *Border Componee* or *Gobonated*, was looked on then as an honourable Figure, to diſtinguiſh lawful Children; for I find HUMPHREY Duke of GLOCESTER, fourth lawful Son of King *Henry* IV. of *England*, carried the Royal Arms of *England*, within a *Border gobonated Argent and Sable*; which Border, ſays *Sandford*, he was adviſed to take, in Imitation of that of the Duke of *Burgundy* above-mentioned, by *Nicol Upton* a Herald. But afterwards, this Duke *Humphrey* laid aſide the *Border Componee*, and took a *Border Argent*, as more honourable, in Imitation of *Edmond* Earl of *Kent*, and *Thomas* Duke of *Gloceſter*, younger Sons of *Edward* I. and *Edward* III. Our Author ſays, the Ingratitude of theſe of this latter Age, to the Memory of thoſe Illuſtrious Families above-mentioned have converted the *Border Gobonee* to no other Uſe, than in diſtinguiſhing the illegitimate Iſſue from thoſe lawfully begotten. But this Saying of his will hardly clear it from the Aſperſion of Baſtardy, even by the Inſtances he gives us: And that it was looked upon by Heralds as ſuch; as by *Spelman* in his Notes upon *Nicol Upton*, who ſays, That in *England* the *Batton Siniſter*, and the *Border gobonated*, were of old, the Marks of Illegitimation in *England*. And the Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, Article 12th, Paragraph 17th, ſays the ſame from *Spelman*, thus, *Bacillus ſiniſter extrema ſcuti non attingens, & fimbria quandoque ſtriata, ſed plerumque gobiata (ut fœcialibus fari viſum eſt) hodiernæ nobis illegitimi notæ ſunt, & antiquitus etiam fuiſſe apud* Anglos *nothorum differentiam, notatu dignum cenſens*.

Charles Earl of WORCESTER, Lord HERBERT (ſo dignified by King *Henry* VIII.) was a natural Son of *Henry Beaufort* Duke of *Somerſet*, eldeſt Son of *Edmond* Duke of *Somerſet*, third Son of *John Beaufort* Earl of *Somerſet*, eldeſt Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, by *Katharine Roat* his third Wife; which *Charles* bare the Coat of his Father, *viz.* *France* and *England* quarterly, within a *Border Gobonee Argent and Azure*, with the Addition of a *Batton Siniſter*. He was ſucceeded by his lawful eldeſt Son, who carried the Arms of his Father, but diſuſed the *Batton*, and after, all the Deſcendants of this Family were in Uſe to do the ſame; and carry the Arms of *France* and *England* within a *Border Gobonee*: As the preſent *Henry Somerſet* Duke of *Beaufort*, ſprung from the above-mentioned *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*.

THE *Border Componee* or *Gobonated*, was, of Old, in great Eſteem, in differencing lawful Sons with us; as by Sir *William* WALLACE of ELLERSLY, *Gules, a Lion rampant Argent*, within a *Border componee Azure, and of the 2d*.

IT is uſed promiſcuouſly in the Arms of many Families with us, whether legitimate or illegitimate, as an honourable *Briſure*, and alſo round the Arms of ancient Families ſprung from the natural Sons of ſome of our Kings; as that carried by STEWART Earl of MURRAY, deſcended of a natural Son of King *James* V. and of late by LUNDIE or LUNDIN of THAT-ILK, as an honourable Additament from the Crown, who having laid aſide their old Arms, *viz.* *Pallee of ſix Pieces Argent and Gules, ſurmounted of a Bend Azure, charged with Three Cuſheons Or*, carry now only the Arms of *Scotland*, within a *Border gobonated Argent and Azure*, as ſprung from a natural Iſſue of King *William the Lyon*.

John LUNDIN of BALDESTER, whoſe Great-grand-father was a lawful Brother of the ancient Family of *Lundin*, aſſumed the new Coat of *Lundie*, and quartered it with the old Arms of *Lundie*, thus recorded in the *Lyon Regiſter*, Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, the Arms of *Scotland* within a *Border gobonated, Argent* and *Azure*, as being the Arms granted by King *Charles* II. to the Family of *Lundin*; and ſpecially adapted to their Deſcent from *Robert* of *Lundon*, natural Son to *William the Lyon* King of *Scotland*, and Brother to King *Alexander* II. The 2d and 3d Quarters are, *Pallee of Six Argent and Gules*, on a Bend *Azure*, *Three Cuſheons* of the firſt, as the Coat formerly uſed and born by theſe of the Name, all within a *Border Azure:* Creſt, a *Dexter Hand open and charged* in the *Palm* with an *Eye*, all natural: Motto, *Certior dum Cerno*, ſo recorded in the *Lyon Regiſter*, 14th *January* 1698.

This *Border* has not only been uſed by the Iſſue of Baſtards (of which I could give ſeveral Inſtances) but even by Baſtards themſelves; ſo that the *Border gobonated* is become more ſuſpicious of being a Sign of Illegitimation than any other Figure in *Heraldry*, except the *Batton Siniſter*.

The natural Sons of King *Charles* II. and King *James* VII. have been in Uſe to carry the Arms of *Britain* within ſuch Borders, as *Charles* Duke of *Richmond*, natural Son to King *Charles* II. carries *Britain*, within a *Border gobonated Argent and Gules; on the firſt Roſes of the ſecond.*

James Duke of BERWICK, natural Son to King *James* VII. carried the Arms of *Britain* within a *Border componee, Gules and Azure*; the firſt charged with the *Lyons* of *England*, and the ſecond with the *Flower-de-liſſes* of *France:* And ſo much for the *Border componee* or *gobonated*. I proceed to other Borders, compoſed of more than one Range or Tract of Square Pieces of different Tinctures, which have never been tached as any Sign of Illegitimation by Birth or Deſcent, but have every where been uſed as regular and honourable *Briſures*, ſo far as I know.

Border Counter-componee, which ſome call *Counter-gobonee*, and the *French* call it often *Eſchiquete* of *Deuxtraicts:* It conſiſts only of two Ranges or Tracts of Square Pieces, alternately of different Tinctures; and is always carried as a *Briſure* or *Mark of Cadency* for lawful younger Brothers and their Iſſue.

John CARMICHAEL Portioner of LITTLE-BLACKBURN, as deſcended of *Carmichael* of *That-Ilk*, carries *Argent*, a *Feſs wreathed Azure* and *Gules* (and for his Difference) within a *Border Counter-componee* of the 2d and 1ſt. *Lyon Regiſter*.

Mr *James* GAIRDEN ſometime Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Balmerinoch*, deſcended of the Family of *Gairden of Lees*; *Argent, a Boar's Head eraſed Sable, betwixt three Croſs Croſlets fitched Gules*, all within a *Border Counter-componed, of the* 2d and 1ſt. Creſt, *a Roſe ſlipped* proper. Motto, *Suſtine, Abſtine*. *L. R.*

Border Cheque conſiſts of three Ranges or Tracts of Square Pieces, alternatively of Mettal and Colour. There are many good Families with us, who, as Cadets, *Briſe* their Chief's Arms with this Border; of whom I have given ſeveral Examples in the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, and ſhall here add two.

LESLY of FINDRASSIE carried the quartered Arms of the Earl of *Rothes*, within a *Border Cheque Gules and Or*. *L. R.*

John IRWINE of KINCOUSSIE, deſcended of *Drum*, bears two Coats Quarterly. 1ſt, *Argent, three Hollin Branches, each conſiſting of as many Leaves proper, banded Gules*, within a *Border Checque Vert, and of the firſt*, for the Name of *Irwine*. 2d, *Argent, an Eagle diſplayed Sable*, for *Ramſay*. 3d as 2d, 4th as 1ſt. *L. R.*

The more the *Border* is varied from plain ones, of which we have given Examples, the more they ſhow their Bearers to be removed from their principal Houſe: As likewiſe, the Borders which are divided by the Partition Lines, as *parted per Pale, per Feſs, Bend Dexter*, and *Siniſter*, are ſuitable Differences of Cadets of Cadets; of which I have given Examples in the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem*.

The *Border* is often *charged* with ſmall Figures, ſuch as *Creſcents*, *Bezants*, *Martlets*, &c. frequently taken, eſpecially by the younger Sons, ſome of them being the Figures of their Mother's Arms, to ſhow their Deſcent, and to difference themſelves from their elder Brothers, by charging their Borders.

The *CHEVERON*, counted by ſome, as aforeſaid, one of the principal Differences, is never carried in a Coat of Arms, but to difference the Bearer from the Chief. This does not hold in our Practice, nor in that of the *French*; but ſometimes it is carried as a principal and eſſential Figure, and one of the Ordinaries, to difference one Principal Family from another. Of its Form and Signification I have treated before, in the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem*.

It cannot be denied, but it is often uſed with us and other Nations as a *Mark of Cadency*, to diſtinguiſh younger Sons from the Principal Family, and Cadets from one another.

It has been carried as a principal and eſſential Figure by the ancient Sirname of FLEEMING, of which before; and by the Sirname of HEPBURN, and ſeveral others.

The *Cheveron*, as I ſaid, is very frequently made Uſe of as a *principal* or *differencing Figure* by us: Yea, there is no *principal Figure* in *Armory*, whether proper or natural, but has been added by Cadets to the principal Bearing of their Families. I ſhall add two or three Inſtances of the *Cheveron* being carried as a *Mark of Cadency*.

It is ſaid by *Heralds*, eſpecially the *Engliſh*, That it repreſents the Couple or Rafters of a Houſe, ſuch as Wrights ſet on the higheſt Part of the Houſe, which is not compleat, till it be ſet up; for which they *Latin* the *Cheveron*, *Tignum*: In which Senſe, GORDON Earl of ABOYN, third Son to *George* Marqueſs of *Huntley*, for his Difference took a *Cheveron*, and ſo carries, *Azure*, *a Cheveron betwixt three Boar's Heads couped*, within a *Double Treſſure*, *flower'd with Flower-de-liſſes within*, *and adorn'd with Creſcents without*, *Or*; and for Motto, took theſe Words, *Stant cætera tigno*, to ſhow himſelf a Cadet by the *Cheveron*. HAY of SEAFIELD deſcended of *Hay* of *Fuddy*, who was a Son of the Houſe of *Errol*, *Argent*, *a Cheveron betwixt three Eſcutcheons*, *Gules*. When the *Cheveron* is of the Tincture of the principal Figures, ſuch as the Eſcutcheons laſt mentioned, which accompanies the *Cheveron*, it ſhews the Bearer to be more near the Chief Houſe, than thoſe Cadets who carry the *Cheveron* of a different Tincture from the principal Figures. And the ſame may be ſaid of all the other *Ordinaries*, when they are added by Cadets to the Arms of their Chiefs for Differences.

I ſhall here only add the Arms of *Robert* FULLERTON of CRAIGHALL, Writer to the Signet, and Comptroller of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms at *Leith*, eldeſt Son of *Robert Fullerton* of *Craighall*, who was Son of Mr. *William Fullerton* of *Craighall*, a third lawful Son of the Family of *Fullerton* of *That-Ilk*, ſo matriculate in the Publick Regiſter of the *Lyon Office*, and thus blazoned, *viz.* *Argent*, *a Cheveron betwixt three Otters Heads eraſed Gules*; Creſt, *a Camel's Head and Neck eraſed*, proper: Motto, *Lux in tenebris*; the Creſt and Motto of the Chief Family. Of which before, in the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem*.

The *Cheveron*, when as a *Briſure*, and put under accidental Forms, ſuch as *ingrailed*, *invecked*, &c. Or, when charged with other Figures than theſe in the principal Bearing, ſhow the Bearers to be Degrees removed from the Principal Houſe, except the Figures that charge the *Cheveron* belong to the Mother of the Cadet, to ſhow what Marriage he came from.

What I have ſaid of the Variety of the *Border*, in differencing Deſcendants, the ſame may be applied to the *Cheveron*.

Having now treated of the *Label*, *Batton*, *Border* and *Cheveron*, as *Principal Differences*, or *Additional Figures*, added by Cadets, in all their Varieties; I now proceed to other Figures frequently uſed to difference Deſcendents of one Family, in their different Degrees of Birth, when added to their Paternal Bearing.

There are other Sorts of Differences given us by *Heralds*, ſuch as, *Differentiæ Conſanguineorum*, and *Differentiæ Extraneorum*. The Differences of the firſt being theſe of Conſanguinity; which are, the *Creſcent*, *Mullet*, *Martlet*, *Annulet*, *Flower-*

Flower-de-lis, and ſuch like minute Figures, which are given to younger Sons, whilſt they are in their Fathers Family; to ſhow their Primogeniture, Deſcent, and Degrees of Birth, when added to their paternal Bearing. But it is to be obſerved, when theſe younger Sons come to erect and be Heads of diſtinct Families, with Iſſue, they ordinarily leave theſe minute and petty Differences, and take *Differentias extraneorum*, large and conſpicuous Figures, ſuch as *Borders*, *Bends*, *Cheverons*, *Quarters*, *&c.* By ſuch like conſpicuous Figures, whilſt they were in the Field of Battel, they were the more eminently diſtinguiſhed by their Banners, Enſigns, and other Utenſils of War, whereon were their Arms.

Having ſpoken of ſome of thoſe before, I ſhall now proceed to treat of thoſe Differences of *Conſanguinity*, by ſome called the *Minute Differences*, or modern and temporary ones.

The *Label*, of which before, is counted one of them; but then it is frequently only temporary by the eldeſt Son during the Father's Life, and ſeldom is carried by the ſecond Son, as hereditary, unleſs when the Fortune of his eldeſt Brother goes off with the Inheritance of the Family to his Daughter. Of which before.

The ſecond Son (his elder Brother continuing) adds a *Creſcent* to his paternal Coat for Difference, (and ſome Heralds tell us, That this Figure, as the other Figures following, hath a ſymbolical Senſe and Repreſentation) to put him in Mind to increaſe in Fortune and Honour. The third Son carries a *Mollet*, (which properly ſignifies a *Spur-revel*, tho' ſome take it for a *Star*) to incite him to Chivalry. The Fourth a *Martlet*, being a little Bird in Armories, repreſented without Feet and Beak, to make him mindful to truſt to the Wings of Virtue and Merit, and not to his own Legs, having little Land to put his Feet on. The Fifth, an *Annulet*, or Ring to remember him to atchieve great Actions. And the Sixth, a *Flower-de-lis*, to mind him of his Country and Prince.

The *Italian Sylveſter Petra Sancta* takes this *Martlet* to be a *Swallow*, when he ſpeaks of the Differences of *Britain*, thus: *At in* Britanniæ *Regno faciales tribuunt ſecundo genitis addititiam lunulam, tertio genitis merulam, ſimilemve hirundini aviculam, quarto genitis Stellulam; Annulum quinto genitis, ſexto genitis Lilium.*

These Differences are now frequent with the *Engliſh*, of which I ſhall add ſome Inſtances. *William* CAVENDISH Duke of NEWCASTLE, Repreſentative of a ſecond Son of *Cavendiſh* Earl of *Devonſhire*, *Sable, three Harts Heads Caboſs'd Argent, attired Or*, with a *Creſcent* in the Center of the 2d, for Difference. The ſame had the Duke of SCHOMBERG and LEMSTER, Marqueſs of *Anwick*, *&c.* *Argent, an Eſcutcheon Sable*, over all, *a Carbuncle of eight Rays Or, with a Creſcent* for Difference. And the preſent HOWARD Earl of SUFFOLK, CECIL Earl of SALISBURY, have *Creſcents* for their *Differences*, and ſeveral others of the *Engliſh* Nobility, as by the late *Engliſh* Books of Arms. *John* DIGBY Earl of BRISTOL, deſcended of a third Brother, gives *Azure, a Flower-de-lis Argent*, with a *Mollet* for *Difference* in the *dexter chief Point* of the 2d. The ſame does MONTAGUE Earl of SANDWICH, of whom before, *George* VILLIERS Duke of BUCKINGHAME, *Argent, on a Croſs Gules, five Eſcallops Or*, with a *Martlet of the 2d, in the dexter Canton*. *James* BERTIE Earl of ABINGDOUN, *Argent, three battering Rams, Barways in Pale proper, arm'd and garniſhed Azure*, with an *Annulet* for Difference, being a fifth Brother, or deſcended of a Fifth. *Charles* HOWARD Baron *Howard* of ESCRICK, *Gules on a Bend, betwixt ſix croſs Croſlets fitchee Argent, an Eſcutcheon Or, thereon a Demi Lion rampant, pierced through the Mouth with an Arrow, within a double Treſſure, counterflowered Gules*; being the Bearing of the Name and Family of HOWARD, and as a Cadet, adds, for Difference, a *Flower-de-lis*. Moſt of the Arms of the Gentry of *England* are ſtuffed with theſe Figures. *Sandford*, in his Genealogical Hiſtory, ſays, theſe Differences began in the Reign of *Richard* II.

The ſame Differences were uſed in *Holland* with ſome Variation, the Eldeſt carried as his Father, the ſecond Son uſed the *Label*, third Son a *Creſcent*, fourth Son a *Mollet* or *Star*, and ſo forth, as *John Baptiſta*, in his *Juriſprudentia*, *Art.* 5. *In* Hollandia, *viciniſque Provinciis, paulo aliter inſignia diſtinguuntur, ita ut Primogenitus*

mogenitus vivente Patre, aut eo mortuo; ſecundo genitus Tigillum, ſeu Lambellum retineat; tertius Lunulam Creſcentem; quartus Molulam ſeu Aſterculum; & alii qui ſequuntur Merulam, Annulum aut Lilium, Inſignibus, in diſcrimen aliorum adhibeant.

The ſame Practice of theſe Figures is to be found with us as with the *Engliſh*, of which I ſhall ſubjoin a few Inſtances. MONTEITH of MILNHALL, as deſcended of a ſecond Son of *Monteith* of *Kerſe*, carries Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Or, a Bend checque Sable and Argent*, for *Monteith*, 2d and 3d, *Azure, three Buckles Or*; and for his Difference has a *Creſcent* in the Center of the quartered Arms, as in the firſt Part of this Treatiſe, and Plate of Atchievements.

Robert UDNY of AUCHTERALLAN, a ſecond Son of *Udny* of That-ilk, bears the Arms of *Udny*, *viz. Gules, two Grey Hounds counter-ſalliant, Argent, collared of the Field; in the Honour Point, a Stag's Head couped, attired with ten Tynes, all betwixt three Flower-de-liſſes, 2 in Chief, and one in Baſe, Or*; with a *Creſcent* for his Difference. And *John* UDNY of COULTERCALLAN, a third Son of *Udny* of That-ilk, carries the ſame Arms, with a *Mullet* for his Difference. *Arthur* UDNY, a 4th Son of the Family of *Udny*, bears the ſame with *Udny* of That-ilk, with a *Martlet* for his Difference. As all of them in the Lyon Regiſter.

The *ANNULET*, (the Difference of a Fifth Son) was made uſe of by Sir *William* HAMILTON of WHITELAW, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, a fifth Son of *Bangour*, *Gules, a Mollet betwixt three Cinquefoils Argent, on a Chief of the laſt, an Annulet of the firſt.* Mr. *William* HAMILTON of ORBISTOUN, a younger Son of *James* Lord *Hamilton*, *Gules, an Annulet betwixt three Cinquefoils Ermine. John* NAIRN of SEGDEN, deſcended of the Houſe of *Saundford*, carries, *Parted per pale Sable and Argent on a Chaplet, four Quatuorfoils all counterchanged*; and for his Difference he had a *Martlet*. L. R.

The *FLOWER-DE-LIS*, (the Difference of a Sixth Son) carried by *Patrick* FRAZER of BROADLAND Advocate, deſcended of *Frazer* of *Philorth*, whoſe quartered Coat he carries, *viz.* 1ſt and 4th, *Azure, three Frazes Argent*, 2d and 3d *Gules, a Lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Sable*; with a *Flower-de-lis* for Difference.

Alexander NAPIER, deſcended of a ſixth Son of *Napier* of That-ilk, bears *Argent, on a Saltier engrailed between four Roſes Gules*, a *Flower-de-lis* for Difference. Creſt, *a dexter Hand erected per pale, holding a Creſcent Argent.* Motto, *Sans tache.* L. R.

These are called the *Differences* of the *firſt Houſe*, when made uſe of by Sons of principal Families.

The *ſecond Houſe* is the ſecond Son and his Children. The eldeſt Son of the ſecond Houſe bears his Father's Coat, with ſuch Differences as he did; but if his Father be in Life, and his Difference from his elder Brother be a *Creſcent*, then the *Creſcent* is charged with a *Label*, which is Temporary during his Father's Life. The 2d Son of the 2d Houſe a *Creſcent* charged with another *Creſcent*, as HOWARD Earl of BERKSHIRE, Viſcount *Andover*, and Baron *Howard* of *Charleſtoun*, 2d Son of *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, who was deſcended of a 2d Son of the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Gules, a Bend betwixt ſix croſs Croſlets fitchee Argent*; in the Middle of the *Bend*, *on an Eſcutcheon Or, a Demi Lion rampant, pierced through the Mouth with an Arrow, within a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules.* Which Eſcutcheon the Duke of *Norfolk* got from the King of *England*, as an honourable Additament for the Victory he obtained over the *Scots* at *Flowden*. *Suffolk* adds a *Creſcent*, as a 2d Son, and *Berkſhire* charges it with another, as a 2d Son of a 2d Son. With us, *David* FORRESTER of DENOUN, a 2d Son of a 2d Son of *Forreſter* of *Carden*, *Argent, three Hunting-horns Sable, garniſhed Gules, a Creſcent ſurmounted of another*, for Difference. *Thomas* NAIRN, 2d Son to the deceaſt *William Nairn* of *Langſide*, who alſo was a 2d Son of the Family of *Sandford*, bears, *Parted per pale Argent and Sable, on a Chaplet four Mollets all counterchanged*; and for a brotherly Difference, *in the Middle Feſs-point a Creſcent ſurmounted of another, both counterchanged as the former.* Creſt, *a Cœleſtial Sphere*

Or and Azure, ſtanding on a Foot Gules. Motto, *Spes ultra*, and beneath, *Le Eſperance me Comfort.* L. R.

The third Son of the *ſecond Houſe* has the *Creſcent ſurmounted with a Mollet*; the fourth Son of that Houſe with a *Martlet*; the Fifth with an *Annulet*, and the ſixth Son the *Creſcent*, charged with a *Flower-de-lis*.

The third Son and his Iſſue makes the *third Houſe*. The Difference belonging thereto is the *Mollet*, and the ſecond Son of that Houſe ſurmounts it with a *Creſcent*. *William* HAY Merchant and Baillie in *Edinburgh*, deſcended of the Earl of *Tweeddale*, whoſe quartered Coat he carried, *bruiſed* the *Surtout* with a *Mollet*, ſurmounted of a *Creſcent*, being the ſecond Son of a third Brother of that Family. The third Son of the third Houſe, *ſurmounts* the *Mollet* with another; the fourth Son with a *Martlet*; and the Fifth with an *Annulet*, as DRUMMOND of CARLOURIE, *Or, three Bars waved Gules, in Chief a Mollet of the laſt, charged* with an *Annulet of the firſt.*

The *Martlet*, *Annulet*, and *Flower-de-lis*, being charged, as I have ſaid, of the *Creſcent* and *Mollet*, are the Differences of the 4th, 5th and 6th Houſes.

Besides thoſe ſix Differences, ſome Heralds add other Three; to the ſeventh Son they give a *Roſe*. With us ſeveral Families carry *Roſes* for Differences, as younger Sons or Brothers. SCOT of HARDEN, *Or, on a Bend Azure, a Star of ſix Points betwixt two Creſcents of the Field, in the ſiniſter chief Point a Roſe Gules, ſtalked and barbed proper*, being a Cadet of *Scot* of *Sintoun*: But now he carries the Coat of that Family, *viz. Or, two Mollets in Chief, and a Creſcent in Baſe Azure.* SCOT of HIGHCHESTER, as a ſecond Son of *Harden*, the foreſaid old Coat of *Harden*, and ſurmounts the *Roſe* with a *Creſcent Argent.* SCOT of THIRLETOUN near *Kelſo*, a third Son of *Harden*, charges the *Roſe* of *Harden* with a *Martlet*; and SCOT of WALL the ſame with an *Annulet*. 'Tis ſtrange, that theſe Families of the Name of *Scot* deſcended of *Sintoun*, ſhould have carried the Arms of *Buccleugh* with additional Figures, and not added them to the Arms of *Sintoun*.

CUNNINGHAME of BROWNHILL, *Argent, a Shack Fork Sable, in Chief a Roſe Gules, ſurmounted of a Mollet of the Field.*

To the eighth Son they give a *Croſs Moline* or *Anchor*; and to the Ninth a *double Quarterfoil*, *i. e.* a Flower with eight Leaves, to expreſs that he is removed from his elder Brother and the Succeſſion, by eight Degrees.

These *Diſtinctions* (as we have ſaid) were called *Differences of Conſanguinity*; becauſe they were primarily invented for the Uſe of younger Sons, whilſt in *Familia Patris*, in their Fathers Family, as Marks of their Primogeniture, or Degrees of Birth; and not to diſtinguiſh their Families, when erected, diſtinct, and ſeparate from the principal Houſe, they taking other regular and conſpicuous Marks; ſuch as the *Differentiæ extraneorum*, of which immediately.

The Differences of theſe who erect new diſtinct Families, and which they tranſmit to their Poſterity, will not only ſerve to diſtinguiſh their Families and Iſſue from one another, but from the principal Houſe whereof they are deſcended, and the Time of their Deſcent, which can never be done by thoſe minute Figures to the third Generation: For tho' a ſecond Son deſcended of a ſecond Son, take a *Creſcent* upon a *Creſcent*, how his ſecond Son ſhall diſtinguiſh, is hardly conceivable? And they are ſo far from ſhowing the Time of their Bearers Deſcent, that they cannot diſtinguiſh the Uncle from the Nephew, that is, the ſecond Brother from his eldeſt Brother's ſecond Son, who would both carry the ſame Thing: But, to what our worthy Countryman Sir *George Mackenzie* has written of them, I refer the Reader. I ſhall here add, what the elaborate Sir *William Dugdale*, *Garter King at Arms in* England, has written in his Book, *The ancient Uſage of Arms*, who ſays, “As for theſe “minute ones, they do not ſhow the Time of the Deſcent; for we cannot know “which of the *Creſcent* Bearers are the Uncle or Nephew. And further, It is a “very uſual Matter for every new Riſer at this-Day, that can find a Man of his Sirname that hath a Coat of Arms, preſently to aſſume it, by adding a *Creſcent*, or “any other of theſe *minute Differences*, which (*ſays he*) I ſeldom credit ſuch Kind “of Differences, nor the Bearers, unleſs it be by ſome other Teſtimony or Proof

“ made manifeſt, which cannot be counterfeited ſo well in the other Differences, “ except the Aſſumer ſhould be throughly acquainted with the Deſcent of him whoſe “ Line he ſeeks to intrude himſelf into.” We have Reaſon to complain of the like Practice with us, and of our *Goldſmiths*, *Engravers*, *Painters*, *Maſons* and *Carpenters*, who are very ready (tho' altogether ignorant of this Science) to give to theſe, who employ them in any Piece of Work, Coats of Arms, with ſome of the foreſaid Differences; not only to theſe who have Right to carry Arms, but even to ſome who ought not to be honoured with Armorial Bearings, altho' they be of ſome ancient Sirname. To which irregular and unwarrantable Practice, I wiſh the *Lyon King at Arms* would put a Stop, by putting the Acts of Parliament in Execution againſt ſuch Perſons, by which the Arms of our old Gentry will be better known, and more eaſily diſtinguiſhed from new Upſtarts. I conclude with what Sir *Henry Spelman*, a *Learned Herald*, has wrote of theſe Differences, *Rideo igitur, & rejicio minutas iſtas Iconculas, quibus nec Error defuit nec Periculum. i. e.* I therefore ſmile and deſpiſe theſe petty Differences, in which there is both Error and Danger.

IT is, and has been an ancient Cuſtom with us, and other Nations, (ſince that a few certain Differences could not be ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the numerous Iſſues of many Families, and ſuit with their various Bearings) that all Perſons who had Right to carry Arms, might add any Figures for Differences, which they affected, being agreeable with their Paternal Bearings, by the Allowance of the *Lyon King at Arms*. So that not only the honourable Ordinaries and Subordinaries, which we call *proper Figures* in Heraldry, but even all other Figures, and Repreſentations of Things Natural and Artificial, are made uſe of for Marks of Cadency; which ſome Time not only ſerve to diſtinguiſh Cadets from principal Families, but alſo to expreſs ſome honourable Action, Alliance, or Deſcent, from other honourable Houſes, which have occaſioned many *compoſed* and *quartered Coats*. Of the laſt in the following Chapter.

THESE additional Figures are either *proper* or *natural*. The *proper Figures* are theſe which have their Names and Being from the *Science of Heraldry*, as the *Honourable Ordinaries* and *Subordinaries*, *viz. Pale*, *Feſs*, *Bar*, *Chief*, *Bend-dexter*, *Bend-ſiniſter*, *Croſs*, *Saltire*, and *Cheveron*; which I have fully deſcrib'd in all their Varieties, and illuſtrated them by Examples, in the firſt Part of this Syſtem. As alſo the *Subordinaries*, the *Border*, *Orle*, *Eſſonier* and *Treſſure*, *Ineſcocheon*, *Franc-Quartier*, *Canton*, *Checque*, *Billets* and *Billet*, *Pairl*, *Point*, *Girons*, *Piles*, *Flaſque*, *Flanque* and *Voider*, *Lozenge*, *Ruſtre*, *Maſcles*, *Fuſiles*, *Fret* and *Fretee*, *Beſants*, *Torteauxes*, *Vires*, *Annulets*, *Gutte*, *Papillone* and *Diapre*; of which I have treated in the firſt Part. As alſo of the *Natural Figures*, which are the Repreſentation of all Things Animate or Inanimate, and are called *Natural*, becauſe they keep their own proper Names in this Science, but have additional Terms from their *Poſitions*, *Diſpoſitions*, and *Situations*.

ALL theſe Figures, whether proper or natural, are ſometimes carried as *principal*, and ſometimes as *additional*. By principal Figures, we underſtand theſe hereditary, fixed Marks, carried by the Chiefs of Families (which ſerve to diſtinguiſh Chief Families from one another) and are tranſmitted to all the Deſcendents. By *Additional Figures*, we underſtand theſe, (whether proper or natural) which Cadets add as *Marks of Cadency* and Differences to the principal, hereditary, fixed Figures of the Family; that they may be diſtinguiſhed from the Chief, and from one another, which are called, *Differentiæ Extraneorum*. The Differences of theſe that are extraneous, ſuch as younger Sons, Brothers and other Deſcendents, *extra familiam patris*, and ſo erect new diſtinct Families, add to their Paternal Figures one or other of the proper and natural Figures above-mentioned, which I have given before, in all their Varieties, both as *Principal*, and *Additional Figures*.

THESE Figures have been aſſumed by Cadets, which they added to their Paternal Bearing, to perpetuate the Memory of ſome noble Action, lucky Event, honourable Employment, or Office; or to ſhew their Gratitude and Acknowledgment of Benefits received from ſome honourable Friend or Superior; or elſe to expreſs their Alliance with other Families.

We have Inſtances of Differences aſſumed by Cadets upon ſuch Accounts and Occaſions; of which I ſhall add a ſew Examples. This we have intimate to us by the additional Figure in the Armorial Bearing of GRAHAM of INCHBRAIKIE, deſcended of an eldeſt Son of a ſecond Marriage of the firſt Earl of *Montroſe*, who gives, *Or, a Dyke* (or Wall) *Feſſ-ways, Azure, broken down in ſeveral Parts, and in baſe a Roſe Gules,* on a *Chief Sable, three Eſcallops of the firſt.* The Dyke here, is aſſumed to difference the Bearer from his Chief, and to perpetuate that Action of *Gramus* (one of the Predeceſſors of the noble Family of *Graham*) in pulling down the Wall built by one of the *Roman* Emperors, which was thereaſter called *Graham's Dyke.*

SETON of BARNS, a ſecond Son of *George* Lord *Seton*, added to his Paternal Figures, the *Three Creſcents*, a *Sword erect in Pale ſupporting an Imperial Crown,* for his Difference, to perpetuate the ſpecial and ſeaſonable Services performed by one of his Progenitors, Sir *Chriſtopher Seton* of *That-Ilk*, to King *Robert* the *Bruce*; who gave theſe Figures, with the Lands of *Barns*, to Sir *Alexander Seton*, Son of Sir *Chriſtopher*, for his and his Father's good Services; as Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry*, and of which before, more fully, in the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem.*

We have ſeveral Inſtances of honourable Employments and Offices repreſented by additional differencing Figures, as in the Bearings of ſome of the Sirname of WOOD, the Paternal Coat being *Azure*, an *Oak Tree proper, growing out of a Mo unt:* WOOD of BALBEGNO, as deſcended of the principal Family, added, for Difference, two *Keys* tied with Strings to a Branch of the *Tree*, to ſhow his Office, as Thane of *Fettercairn*. And WOOD of LARGO placed his *Tree* betwixt two *Ships* under Sail, to difference himſelf from other Families of the Name, as being Admiral to King *James* III. and IV.

FORBES of WATTERTOUN, deſcended of *Tolquhon,* carries over *Tolquhon's* quartered Coat, an *Eſcutcheon Argent, charged with a Sword, a Key in Saltire Gules*, as the Badge of his Office, being Conſtable of *Aberdeen.*

These who were advanced by Kings, Princes, or other great Lords, did many Time bear their whole Coats, or ſome Part of the Arms of theſe who advanced them, and joined them with their own Paternal Bearing; which ſerved very aptly, not only to difference them from the principal Families whereof they were Cadets, but alſo to ſhow their Gratitude, and Acknowledgment of Benefits received from ſome honourable Friend or Superior; and by Reaſon thereof, they are united together in a Kind of Friendſhip, and is a great Strengthning to both Houſes. I ſhall add here what *Cambden* ſays in his *Remains* of *Britain*, Page 118. "Gentlemen began to
" bear Arms by borrowing from their Lords, Arms, of whom they held in Fie, or
" to whom they were moſt devoted; ſo whereas, the Earl of CHESTER bare
" *Garbs*, or (Wheat Sheaves) many Gentlemen of that Country took *Wheat*
" *Sheaves.* Whereas, the old Earls of WARWICK bare *Checque, Or and*
" *Azure*, a *Cheveron Ermine*, many thereabout took *Ermine* and *Checque.* In
" *Leiceſter*, and the Country confining, divers bear *Cinquefoils*, for that the anci-
" ent Earls of LEICESTER bare *Gules, a Cinquefoil Ermine.* In *Cumber-*
" *land* and thereabout, where the old Baron of KENDAL bare *Argent, Two*
" *Bars Gules*, and a *Lyon paſſant Or*, in a *Canton of the ſecond*; many Gentlemen
" thereabout took the ſame in different Colours and Charges, in the *Canton.*"
And as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves in his *Science of Heraldry*, Page 5th, That moſt of the Sirnames in *Annandale* carry the BRUCE's Arms, being a *Saltire*, and *Chief Gules*, which the *Bruces* had from the old Lords of *Annan*, when they married with the Heireſs of *Annandale*. The JOHNSTONS carry the ſame Figures. The Right Honourable *William* Marqueſs of ANNANDALE, carries, *Argent, a Saltire Sable* on a *Chief Gules, three Cuſheons Or.* The KIRKPATRICKS carry the ſame Figures with the *Johnſtons*, but differ only in Tincture. Sir *Thomas* KIRKPATRICK of CLOSBURN gives *Argent, a Saltire and Chief Azure*; the laſt charged with three *Cuſheons, Or.* JARDEN of APPLEGIRTH, *Argent, a Saltire and Chief Gules, charged with three Mol-*

lets of the firſt; ſo that the *Saltire and Chief are Armorial Figures taken from the* Annans, *the old Earls of* Annandale.

IN the Shire of *Murray*, many Families carry *Stars*, the Figures of the Name of MURRAY. As INNES of THAT-ILK, *Argent, three Stars of ſix Points waved, Azure.* And many Families in *Douglasdale*, *Teviotdale*, and other Countries which the *Douglaſſes* poſſeſt in Property or Superiority, carry *Stars*. In the Shires where the *Stewarts*, of old, had Intereſt, many Gentlemen, who have been old Poſſeſſors there, carry *Feſſes chequered*, the Figure of the STEWARTS, or other Figures *chequered*, as *Cheverons* and *Bends*.

WITH us, 'tis a frequent Practice for younger Brothers, to add to their Paternal Bearings ſome Part of their Mother's Arms, to difference themſelves, and ſhew their Alliance with other Families. And theſe Coats are all called *compoſed Arms*, becauſe there are two Coats join'd in one Shield, without Diſtinction of Quarters. This Way of Difference is much approven of by *Dugdale*, in his *Ancient Uſe of Arms*, who recommends this Way to his Country-men: For, ſays he, " It not only " ſerveth to unite the Families who have matched together in Love and Amity, " and thereby worketh the like Effect; but beſide, it ſheweth the Certainty of the " Deſcending of the ſaid younger Brothers out of both the Houſes, and giveth " Knowledge of the Time thereof." 'Tis true, this Way may ſhow the Time of the Deſcent, but cannot ſhow the Seniority of many younger Brothers, without the Aſſiſtance of the *minute Differences*.

THE Right Honourable the Lord BALMERINOCH, is known by his Difference, to be deſcended of a younger Son of *Robert* Lord *Elphinſton*, and his Lady *Sarah Monteith*, Daughter to Sir *John Monteith* of *Carſs*, becauſe he charges his *Cheveron* with *Buckles*, which was a Part of his Mother's Bearing. His Lordſhip's Bearing is *Argent, on a Cheveron Sable, betwixt Three Boars Heads Gules, as many Buckles, Or.*

ARBUTHNET of FIDDES (deſcended of a younger Son of *Arbuthnet* of *That-Ilk*, and his Lady *Margaret Fraſer*) carries the Arms of the Viſcount of *Arbuthnet*, (*viz.*) *Azure, a Creſcent betwixt three Stars Argent, within an Orle of Frazes of the laſt.* ARBUTHNET of CATHERLAN (deſcended of a third Son procreate betwixt Sir *Robert Arbuthnet* of *That-Ilk*, and Dame *Margaret Fraſer* Daughter to the Lord *Lovat*) carries *Arbuthnet* within a *Border Argent*, charged with eight *Fraſes* or *Cinquefoils Azure*.

Nicol SUTHERLAND of TORBOL (thereafter of DUFFUS) a ſecond Son of *Kenneth* Earl of *Sutherland*, that was killed at the Battle of *Hallidownhill*, *Anno* 1333, and his Lady, a Daughter of *Donald* Earl of *Marr*, married *Cheyne* Heireſs of *Duffus*, with whom he got the Barony of *Duffus*. His Lady's Bearing was *Gules, three Croſs Croſlets fitched, Or.* He added them to his Paternal Coat, *viz. Gules, three Stars, Or.* Thereafter this Family matched with another Heireſs of the Name of *Chiſholme*, who carried, *Azure, three Boars Heads eraſed, Or.* With theſe Figures they compoſe the Coat, as now born by the preſent Lord DUFFUS, *viz. Gules, a Boar's Head eraſed*, betwixt three *Stars*, 2 and 1; *and as many Croſs Croſlets*, 1 and 2, *Or.*

MR. *George* KEITH of ARTHURHOUSE, ſometime Depute of the Sheriffdom of *Kincardine*, deſcended of the Earl *Mariſchal*, gives a compoſed Coat thus, *Argent, a Saltire and Chief Gules*, (*for* Bruce) *the laſt charged with three Pallets, Or*, (*for* Keith) *all within a Border gobonated, Azure, and of the firſt.*

THUS I have treated of the *Ancient* and *Modern Marks of Cadency*, as fully as any hitherto, and of other *Additional Differencing Figures*, taken to perpetuate ſome honourable Action, Event, Employment, and Alliances with other Families: Which *Additional Figures*, being join'd with the Principal Figures of the Chief Families, in one Shield, incumbred them, and made a confuſed Order in their Deſcription, not ſuitable to the regular Diſpoſition and Situation of Figures, according to the Rules of *Blazon*, which gave Occaſion to ſeparate and marſhal them into *diſtinct Quarters*, by the principal Partition Lines. And this is the Eighth Way propoſed to difference Deſcendents from the Principal Houſe, and one from another.

There are Ten or Twelve principal Cauſes, which have given Ground for multiplying of Coats of Arms, and rightly marſhalling them into diſtinct Quarters in one Shield: On which I'm not to inſiſt here, but in the following Chapter. I ſhall mention here, one of the principal Cauſes of quartering Coats, which is the Neceſſity that younger Brothers or Sons ly under, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the principal Houſes they are deſcended of.

By my propoſed Order, I begin with the Partition Line called, *PARTED PER PALE*, the *French* only *PARTI*. The Husband ordinarily impales his own Coat on the *Dexter*, with that of his Wife's on the *Siniſter*, which the *Engliſh* call *Baron* and *Femme*. If the Husband be a younger Brother, he ought to carry his Brotherly Difference, notwithſtanding he impales with his Wife. If the Wife be a younger Siſter, ſhe needs no Difference, but may carry her Father's Coat as he did: For all Nations agree, That Siſters ſhould carry no Marks of Difference, tho' they have Brothers, and when they have no Brothers, and be Heirs Portioners: Yea, although the Eſtates, Dominion and Dignity come to the eldeſt Siſter. For which I ſhall here add the Opinion of ſeveral Lawyers, given us by *John Baptiſta Chriſtyn*, Chancellor of *Brabant*, in his *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, Art. 5. Parag. 22. *An etiam filiæ & ſorores inſignia paterna rumpere debeant, ad hoc, ut a fratribus diſtinguantur, & certum eſt quod non, cum vere ſunt familiæ ſuæ finis, & nubendo tranſeant in aliam familiam*: For which he cites ſeveral Authors, and adds, *Licet feudum & dominium præcipuum ad majorem duntaxat pertineat*, they may all of them carry their Father's Arms intire; and if he be a ſecond Son, or any other Deſcendent, having his Arms with a *Mark of Cadency*, they muſt continue the ſame *bruſed* Arms, as our Author; *Si earum pater arma ſua ruperit, veluti ſecundo genitus, tunc etiam filiæ eandem rupturam patris agnoſcent, & in inſignibus propriis retinebunt.*

The Reaſon which *Guillim* in his *Diſplay* gives, that Siſters ſhould carry no Marks of Differences, *That when married, they loſe their Sirname, and receive that of their Husbands*. But that is no Reaſon at all; for I have ſhown by learned Authorities, and regular Practices, That in ſome Caſes, they may uſe their Father's Arms; and of which more particularly in the following Chapters. Nor does this Reaſon of his prove, That Daughters, before their Marriage, ſhould not bear their Paternal Coat with Differences; ſeeing, till then, they loſe not their own Sirname. But the Learned Sir *George Mackenzie* gives a better Reaſon for this Rule, *That albeit among Sons, the Eldeſt exclude all the Younger from the Succeſſion, and therefore Differences are given for clearing the Right of Succeſſion amongſt Brothers and their Deſcendents; yet Siſters ſucceed equally, and are Heirs Portioners; and ſo there is no Uſe of Differences amongſt them, ſeeing Seniority infers no Privilege.*

Churchmen, who are obliged to impale their Paternal Coat with that of their Office, place their Coat of Office in the *Dexter*, *Parti*, with their Paternal on the *Siniſter*; which is not to be *bruſed* with any *Mark of Cadency* (altho' deſcended of a Cadet) becauſe anciently they were not ſuppoſed to have Succeſſion. But ſince the Reformation, the Practice is otherwiſe, not only with us, but in other Proteſtant Countries. The Eccleſiaſticks are obliged to carry the Coat of their Families with ſuitable Marks of Differences, whether they impale or not impale with a Coat of Office: Becauſe they may have lawful Iſſue, to tranſmit their Arms to their Deſcendents, that they may be diſtinguiſhed from the Chief Houſe, and other Collaterals.

As to the Eighth Way propoſed of differencing, by quartering of two Coats in one Shield, it is done by dividing the Shield into four Parts, by a *Parti* and *Coupe* Line, placing the one Coat in the 1st and 4th *Area* or Quarter, and the other in the 2d or 3d *Area* or Quarter. It is queſtioned by ſome, whether it be a ſufficient Difference. Theſe who will not have it one, argue, That the Paternal Coat is not *bruſed*, and twice repeated, as intire as that of the eldeſt Brother: Beſides, the Heads of Principal Families quarter and marſhal other Coats with their own; ſo that a ſecond Brother cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the eldeſt. 'Tis true, they do ſo upon ſeveral other Accounts, as to ſhow their dignified Feus, &c. of which afterwards; yet by the Practice of all Nations, younger Brothers difference themſelves from their elder Brother, by quartering with their Paternal Arms thoſe of others, ſuch as their Mother's, without Diminution or Addition to the Arms of their Father, but muſt ſtill continue their Father's *Briſure*, if he be a Cadet of a Principal Family. Of this Opinion is the above-mentioned Author, whoſe Words I here ſubjoin, being an Anſwer to the above Queſtion; *Abunde ſatisfit dum primogenitus plana portat avita inſignia, alter vero illorum maternis cumulata in diſtinctionis notam:* And afterwards, *Et ita mores paſſim obſervant, ut illa ſcuti quadripartitio, ſecundo genito videatur eſſe peculiaris:* And gives for Examples, *Sic* Rymmerſwallii *inſignia cum* Gauriis, *a ſecundo genito cumulata vidimus: Sic* Montmorenciaca *cum* Egmondanis *&* Boſſuviis: *Sic* Henninia *cum* Burgundicis, *& plura alia quorum enumeratio tædium pariat.*

The ſame is practiſed with us; for a younger Son or Brother, by Way of quartering another Coat with his Paternal, is looked upon as a ſufficient and regular *Briſure*, in the beſt of our Families, and eſpecially by ſecond Sons; which Way ſeems to be peculiar to them, not only by quartering the Arms of their Mothers, but other Arms, upon Account of *Honourable Actions*, *Offices*, *Titles*, *Alliances*, &c. Of which Practice, many Examples might be given: But I ſhall here only add a few.

Sir *George Mackenzie* ſays, in his *Science of Heraldry*, Chap. 21ſt. "Theſe Cadets, who have their Arms quartered with other Arms, need no Difference (ſuppoſing them to be immediate Sons of Principal Families, as I underſtand) for the Quartering or impaling is a ſufficient Difference; and therefore it was unneceſſary for the Earl of KELLIE to have born a *Creſcent* for a Mark of Difference, as ſecond Son of the Earl of *Mar*, ſeeing he bears Quarterly with the Arms of *Erskine*, 1ſt and 4th, *an Imperial Crown within a double Treſſure, Or:* Beſtowed upon him, for his Aſſiſtance given to King *James*, in *Gowrie*'s Conſpiracy."

The Right Honourable the Earl of NORTHESK, (whoſe Predeceſſor was a ſecond Brother to *David Carnegie* Earl of *Southeſk*) was firſt created Earl of ETHIE; who then carried, *Or, an Eagle diſplayed Azure, within a Border Gules*, for his Difference: But thereafter changing the Title of *Ethie* for *Northeſk*, quartered the Paternal Coat of *Carnegie* (without the Border) with, *Argent, a Pale Gules*, for *Northeſk*.

The Right Honourable the Viſcount of STORMONT, quarters the Principal Coat of *Murray*, as deſcended of *Tullibarden*, with the Arms of *Barclay*, for his Difference, without any other *Briſure*.

HOME of WEDDERBURN, deſcended of a ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Home* of *That-ilk*, (one of the Progenitors of the Earls of *Home*) and his Lady *Nicolas Pepdie*, Heireſs of *Dunglaſs*, has been in uſe, ſince the Reign of King *James* I. to carry the principal Bearing of the Family of *Home*, *viz.* Quarterly, 1ſt, *Vert, a Lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules*, for *Home*; 2d, *Argent, three Pepingoes Vert, beaked and membred Gules*, for *Pepdie* of *Dunglaſs*; 3d, *Argent, a Saltire ingrailed Azure*, for *Sinclair* of *Polworth*, (added for his Difference from the Earl of *Home*) and the 4th Quarter as the 1ſt.

HOME Earl of MARCHMONT, deſcended from a ſecond Son of *Wedderburn*, carries as *Wedderburn*; but for his Difference adds another Quarter, the Arms of *Polworth*, being, *Argent, three Piles ingrailed Gules*.

HEPBURN of HUMBIE, deſcended from a ſecond Son of *Hepburn* of *Waughton*, carries the principal Coat of *Hepburn*, *viz. Gules, on a Cheveron Argent, a Roſe betwixt two Lions rampant* of the 1ſt; and for Difference, quarters them with *Argent, three Laurel Leaves Vert*, for marrying with a Daughter of *Foulis* of *Colintoun*.

KER of LITTLEDEAN, deſcended of a ſecond Brother of *Ceſsford*, Quarterly 1ſt and 4th *Vert, on a Cheveron Argent, three Stars Gules*; and in *Baſe*, an *Unicorn's Head eraſed of the* 2d, for *Ker*; 2d and 3d *Azure, three Croſſes Moline Argent*, for *Ainſly*, which differences him from others of the Name of *Ker*.

I ſhall not trouble my Reader with more Examples of this Kind: But it is to be ſtill obſerved, That a ſecond Brother, tho' he differences himſelf by quartering another Coat with his Paternal, yet he muſt always continue his Father's *Briſure*; he being a younger Son of a principal Family: For, how ſhall we otherwiſe diſtinguiſh principal Families from theſe deſcended of them, if the Cadets do not continue that Mark of the Families from whom they are deſcended? For, if Cadets ſhould be allowed to lay aſide their Fathers or Grandfathers *Briſures*, in their Paternal Bearings, when they quarter them with the Coats of other Families; by the ſame Allowance, they will leave out the *Marks of Cadency* of theſe Coats with whom they Quarter; and then we ſhall not know the particular Families they are deſcended from, nor with what Family they are allied. If a *Douglas* ſhould Quarter with another Family of the Name of *Douglas*, and *Stewart* with a *Stewart*, (the *Differences* of theſe Families being laid aſide) we ſhall not know what *Douglaſſes* or *Stewarts* they are come from. Our ancient Practice was not ſo, but of late practiſed by ſome. The cleareſt Way then to make known the *Deſcents of Families by Arms*, is for them to retain the congruent Differences of their Progenitors, altho' they Quarter with the Coats of other Families as their own particular Difference.

The Ninth Way of *Differencing* as propoſed, is by Tranſpoſition of the Quarters, by making the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, firſt, and by adding different *Creſts*; which Practice is not frequently uſed but in *Germany*, as *Meneſtrier* obſerves, Page 389, That ſeveral Branches of great Families diſtinguiſh themſelves only by different *Creſts*, without inſerting any Addition in the Arms themſelves; where there will be many *Creſts timbering one Shield*, of which more particularly in the Chapter of *Creſts*.

The above *Differences* I have been treating of, they make uſe of ſometimes, but not ſo frequently and regularly as the *Britains*, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Flandrians*, and other Nations; for with the *Germans*, all the younger Brothers do ſucceed equally to the Titles of Dignity and Honour of the Families, from which they are deſcended, which is not ordinary in other Nations; beſides their differencing by *Creſts*, of which they have many and various on their Shields. The Author of *Juriſprud. Hero. Art.* 2. ſpeaking of the *Germans*, ſays, That it is neceſſary for Brothers to diſtinguiſh themſelves from one another, which they ſometime do, by different *Creſts*; his Words are, *Etiam inter Fratres Armorum Diſtinctio neceſſaria eſt: Interdum Arma ſolo cimerio diſcrepant*; and inſtances the Families deſcended from the Houſe of *Burgundy*, who carry all one Arms, but difference by *Creſts*: Some have *Flower-de-liſſes*, others *Owls*, and ſome *Trees*. They do alſo difference themſelves ordinarily by Addition or Diminution of Quarters, of which they uſe many in one Shield.

The Electoral Dukes of SAXONY have 21 Quarters in one Shield, which they *timbre* with *eight Helmets*, and as many *Creſts*. The other Branches of that Family not only diſtinguiſh themſelves by different *Creſts*, and diſuſe the Electoral Enſign, but add or diminiſh the Number of their Quarters for Difference, as *Jacob Imhoff in Notitia, S. Rom. Germanici Imperii Genealogica, Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 7. *Cæterum* Saxoniæ *Ducum, quorum hoc capite mentio facta eſt, Clypei in eo tantum, ab illo quem modo deumbravimus, differunt, quod Electorali Symbolo carent, aliudque ferunt.* The above-mentioned Author of *Juriſprudentia* tells us, *Art.* 5. *Par.* 15. *In* Germania *omnes eadem cum Primogenito Inſignia portant, niſi quo tres Principes Electores ſeculares, ad differentiam illorum, qui cum illis ejuſdem Gentis & Originis ſunt, ea quæ Imperatori in ordine proceſſionis præferunt Inſignia, Clypeis Electoralibus inſculpta habeant.* It is to be obſerved, that the *Badges* which the Secular Electors uſe in each of their Arms, are Marks of their Offices, and not, there, placed for Differences.

The Elector PALATINE gives for his Atchievement, *three Shields biez, i. e.* tied together; the 1ſt, *Sable, a Lion rampant Or*, for the *Palatine*; 2d, *Lozenge, Argent and Azure*, for *Bavaria*; the 3d Shield betwixt theſe two is only *Gules*, for the Electoral Office. The Families branched from the Elector *Palatine*'s, carry the ſame Arms marſhalled with moe Coats, but never uſe the *Electoral Enſign*, that being forbid them. The *Palatine* of RANGRAVE carries, Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, the *Lion of Palatine*; 2d and 3d, the *Lozenges*, for *Bavaria*; and for Difference, adds the Arms of *Degenfield* by way of *Surtout*. The Counts *Palatine* of the NEOBURG Line, add more Quarters, *viz. Coupe one Parti three*, which make eight Quarters, and the Arms of *Palatine* in *Surtout* makes the 9th Quarter. The SPANHEIMIAN Line carries, Quarterly 1st and 4th *Palatine*, 2d, *Bavaria*; 3d, *Checque Argent and Gules*, for *Spanheimia*: But the BIPONTIN Branch, which is next to the Count *Palatine Neoburg*, carries the ſame 9 Quarters of *Palatine Neoburg*; but, for Difference, otherwiſe diſpoſes or tranſpoſes the Quarters thus, *Coupe in Chief*, *Palatine* and *Bavaria* Quarterly, and in *Surtout*, *Valentia*, which are 3 Coats; and in *Baſe*, *Coupe one*, *Partee two*, which make 6 Quarters, and ſo 9 of the whole. Which differencing Way by Tranſpoſition of the Quarters is very ſingular with the *Germans*, as *Imhoff* takes Notice: But with the *French* and *Engliſh* I have met with no ſuch Practice allowed by our Heralds. For, if tranſpoſing of Quarters be received for a Way of differencing Cadets, it would not only prejudge principal Families, and fruſtrate the End and Deſign of *Marks of Cadency*, whereby we may know the Degrees of Conſanguinity; but likewiſe deſtroys *Heraldry*, by rendering all its witty Contrivances uſeleſs: For the Tranſpoſition of 4 or 6 Quarters may be ſo many Ways, that we ſhall never know the principal Stem, whereof they are come, nor Primogeniture amongſt themſelves, nor Degrees of Conſanguinity by their *Bearings*. And likewiſe, the tranſpoſing Arms which are marſhalled in one Shield is dangerous; for thereby the Arms, which in one *Bearing* have Precedency, loſe it in another: So that we cannot know the Precedency due to *Arms*, of which in the following Chapter. And I ſhall conclude this, with a ſhort Account of the Practice of *Differences* in *Italy*, which the eminenteſt Families moſt religiouſly obſerve, as the Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, That they difference by the *Lambel*, *Border*, *Batton*, and quartering other Coats with the Paternal, as by the Examples he gives us, whoſe Words follow. *Ab aliquibus illuſtribus in* Italia *Familiis*, *mos ille ultra religioſe fuerit obſervatus. Ipſa* Neapolitani *Regni inſignia*, *tigillum coccineum præferunt*, *ut & ipſi* Siciliæ *Reges. i. e. Azure*, *Semee of Flower-de-liſs Or*, *a Lambel of five Points Gules*, being the Arms of their Princes, who were the younger Sons of *France*. So *Peter* MEDICI carries the Arms of MEDICI, quartered with theſe of *Toletani*, to difference from his elder Brother the Duke of *Ætruria*; *Sic* Petrus Mediceus *inſignia quadripartita ex* Mediceis & Toletanis *Armis geſſit*, *in diſcrimen Fratris natu majoris*, *magnæ* Ætruriæ *Ducis*. Petrus Antoninus Sanctevernus, *Sancti* Marci *Dux*, Limbum *geſtavit Cyaneum*. *i. e.* a *Border Azure* round the principal Bearing of the Family, being *Argent a Feſs Gules*. Tiberius Caraffa *Familiæ ſuæ inſignia plana & integra geſſit*, *ejus Frater* Fabricius Roccellæ *Princeps*, *Baculo illa praſino & ſpinoſo a fraternis diſcrevit*, *unde proſapia illa Nomen* de la Spina *attraxit. i. e. Fabricius* Prince of *Rocceillie* diſtinguiſhed his Arms from the plain ones uſed by his elder Brother, by adding a *Bend green bordered with Thorns*, ſo that his Family is named *Spinoſa*, or *de la Spina*. *Silveſter Petra Sancta* the *Italian*, in his *Teſſeræ Gentilitiæ*, *Cap.* 67. *De Guttatis Tigillis teſſerarii*, *i. e. Lambels. Cap.* 68. *de Clabula*, *i. e. Batton*; and *Cap.* 69. *de Limbo*, the *Border*: Of all which he treats, and illuſtrates by Examples in all their Varieties, in Tinctures and Forms of Figures, of *Differences* or *Additional Figures*, to difference *Deſcendents*, to whom I refer the Curious.

IN the Dukedom of MILLAN, it is ſomewhat odd, that younger Brothers uſe no *Differences*; but carry the intire Arms with their elder Brothers, as by a Declaration of the Senate, 23d of *May* 1663, which is fully ſet down in *Juriſprudentia Heroica*. And the ſame Practice is in the Country of *Piedmont*, where all Brothers carry the ſame Arms with their Elder, except they be Counts; and then they place above their Arms a *comital Bonnet* or *Crown*, which the younger Brothers are diſcharg'd to uſe on their Arms.

SO much then for the general Practice in *Europe*, for differencing lawful younger Sons or Brothers from principal Families, and from one another.

BUT before I proceed to treat of *Marſhalling*, or Quartering many *Coats of Arms* in *one Shield*, upon ſeveral Accounts and Occaſions in the following Chapters, I ſhall end this with the *Marks* uſed by the moſt polite Nations, in diſtinguiſhing unlawful Iſſue, or *Baſtards*, from the Lawful.

MARKS *of* BASTARDY,

CARRIED by ſuch as are not born in lawful Marriage; who are divided by Lawyers, in *Naturales*, *Spurios*, *& ex damnatis complexibus procreatos*; but by our Stile, all of thoſe go now under the general Name of *Baſtards*.

WITH the moſt polite Nations in *Europe*, *Arms* have been looked upon as ſacred Signs of Families, and could not deſcend, but to the lawful Iſſue; ſo that *Baſtards*, as ſome ſay, cannot carry the Name and Arms of their ſuppoſed Fathers; not being of the Family or Kindred: *Nam de Jure Patrem demonſtrare nequeunt*. Therefore, ſeeing the common Law determines not who is their Father, it were abſurd, that the Laws of *Heraldry* ſhould allow them to bear any Man's Arms, as their Paternal Coat: As *Bartolus*, *Non enim ſunt de Familia ſive Agnitione, & hoc jure communi verum eſt*. And the ſame is ſaid by *Hopingius*, *De Inſignium priſco & novo Jure, Cap.* 7. *Cum hæc ſcilicet Arma ſunt præcipuum Agnitionis & Familiæ indicium*. And it was alſo a received Rule amongſt *Heralds*, That *Baſtards* ſhould not bear the paternal Coat, nor Name of their ſuppoſed Fathers, and this was ſtrictly obſerved of Old.

WE do not find the natural Sons of Princes, and great Men to have carried the Name and Arms of their Fathers, of old, in *Britain*: A few Inſtances I ſhall here repeat. *William Peverel*, natural Son of *William* the *Conqueror*, carried nothing of his Father's Arms (I mean theſe of *Normandy*) however ſo highly dignified; neither did *Robert*, natural Son of *Henry* I. of *England*, but other Arms, *viz. Or, three Cheveronels Gules*; and the ſame was carried by his lawful Son *William* Earl of *Glouceſter*. *William Longeſpee*, natural Son of *Henry* II. begot on the fair *Roſamund*, who was made Earl of *Salisbury* by King *Richard* I. *Anno* 1196, carried for his armorial Figure a *long Sword*, as relative to his Name; and his Son, another *William Longeſpee*, took the Arms of his Mother *Ela*, the Daughter and Heir of *William Fitzpatrick* Earl of *Salisbury*, *viz. Azure, ſix Lions Argent*, 3, 2 and 1. as *Sandford* in his Genealogical Hiſtory. Where he alſo tells us, That Sir *John Clermont*, natural Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, (who gave *France* quartered with *England*, with a *Label Ermine* charged with *Cantons Gules*) carried *Parted per Cheveron, Gules and Azure, in Chief two Lions rampant, guardant, and affrontee, Or*. By which Bearing it ſeems he was the firſt natural Son, at leaſt I obſerve, in *England*, who began to carry Arms, reſembling theſe of his Father; the *Lions* being little different from theſe of *England*. His Father the Duke was a ſecond Son of *Henry* IV.

THE natural Sons of our Kings anciently, had neither Name nor Arms of their Fathers, but ſuch as were altogether different; and theſe they obtain'd upon ſeveral Accounts. As, by Marriage, *Robert*, natural Son of King *William* the *Lyon*, having married the Heireſs of *Lundie* of *That-ilk*, he and his Iſſue took upon them the Name and Arms of that Family, and which they continued to carry, till of late they took the Arms of *Scotland* within a *Border gobonated Argent and Azure*, as the natural Sons of our Kings, who have been in uſe to take ſuch *Borders* ſince the Reign of King *James* II. of *Scotland*: But what other Marks of Illegitimation they had before, I cannot learn. HOW ſoon the *Baſtards* of our Nobility and Gentry were allowed to carry the Arms of their ſuppoſed Fathers I cannot be poſitive; but, of old, in *France*, *Spain*, *Italy* and *Flanders*, *Baſtards* were allowed to carry their alledged Fathers Arms with ſome ſingular Mark, invented to diſtinguiſh them and their Iſſue from the lawful Children and their Deſcendents. I ſhall here add an Article relating to *Baſtards*, from the Edict or Law of the Archdukes, *Albert* and

Iſabel, concerning the Enſigns of the Nobility of the *Belgians*, proclaimed the 14th of *December 1616*, as in *Prudentia Heroica*.

" TO repreſs the Abuſes which have fallen out with reſpect to *Baſtards*, and their " *Deſcendents*, who have preſumed to carry the Sirname of the lawful Family, as " alſo the Arms of the ſame, without placing therein any Mark of *Baſtardy*; ſo " that in Proceſs of Time, the Deſcendents of ſome natural or unlawful Sons, come " often to put themſelves in Rank with the lawful, and pretend to their Succeſſions, " Rights and Prerogatives, on Account, that neither by the Name, nor by the " Arms, there can be known any Difference or Diſtinction, betwixt the lawful " Children and the Deſcendents of Baſtards: WE WILL, and expreſly Com- " mand, That to the Arms of Baſtards and unlawful Children, (unleſs they be le- " gitimate by Letters from us or our Predeceſſors) and their Deſcendents, ſhall be " added a *Difference*, and notable ſpecial Mark, *to wit*, to the Arms of the ſaid Ba- " ſtards or unlawful Children, a *BAR*, and to that of their Deſcendents, a re- " markable Note from theſe uſed by the younger Deſcendents of lawful Children, " under the Pain, *&c.*

THE *BAR* above-mentioned, called by us the *Baſtard Bar*, is well known through all *Europe*, as a Mark of *Illegitimation*. It is a *Traverſe*, which comes from the upper left Corner of the Shield, paſſing to the right Corner in the loweſt Part; it ſurmounts, or comes over the eſſential or principal Figures, and is called by the *Germans*, *Barra*, and with them it is ſomewhat broad, near almoſt as the *Bend ſiniſter*. If it be narrow, it is called by the *Latin* Writers *Filum*, a Line or Threed; *Filum vero in eo tantum differt a Barra, quod ſit Linea quarta parte ea Anguſtior*. But with us and the *Engliſh*, the *Baſtard Bar*, or *Batton*, is the fourth Part of the *Bend ſiniſter*, as Guillam and other *Engliſh* Writers deſcribe it, and now carried *Coupee*; that is, cut ſhort, and does not touch the Extremities of the Shield, called by the *Engliſh*, *Batton ſiniſter couped*, and by the *French*, *Batton peri*, being very ſmall and ſhort with them. It is ſaid by ſome to repreſent a *Cudgel*, and is given to Baſtards, to ſhow that they were not Freemen, but liable, as Slaves of old were, and Servants yet are, to be beat and cudgelled. This Mark of Illegitimation is ſo well known, and generally practiſed by all Nations, that I need not add Examples here of Domeſtick and Foreign Bearings. But to proceed to other Marks of Illegitimation in certain Countries.

IN *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and ſome other Dominions in *Germany*, the Baſtard (if he has not the *Bar*) is obliged to carry his Father's Arms in a *Canton dexter* or *ſiniſter*, and all the other Part of the Shield is blank. As the Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, *Illegitimorum indicium, ſi quis in ea parte ſcuti, quam Heraldi Canton vocant, paternum geſtet inſigne, reliqua ſcuti parte vacua relicta*; of which Practice he gives us ſeveral Examples, as a remarkable Note of Illegitimation: But I have not met with ſuch a Practice in *Britain*.

SOME write, That when the *Helmet* and *Creſt*, which *timbers* the *Shield of Arms*, are turned looking to the Left, it is a Sign of *Baſtardy*. But this does not hold by a general Practice; for when Atchievements of Arms are hung up in Churches at the Sides of the Altar, the *Helmet* and *Creſt* look to the Altar; ſo that ſome look to the Right, and ſome to the Left. And the ſame Cuſtom is uſed where the Sovereign's Arms are, as our above-mentioned Author, whoſe Words are, *Hoc vero non ita obtinet in Belgio, infinitis ubique Exemplis poſſet verificari, & in omnibus Templis ubi Capitula ſeu Commitia aurei velleris calebrata fuerunt, videntur Galeæ equitum ab una parte verſus levam ab alia verſus dextram verſæ, ſic ut omnes Aram ſacram aſpiciunt.* And it does not hold in *Germany*, where they have many *Helmets* and *Creſts* upon one Shield; theſe on the Right and Left look to one placed *Affrontee* in the Middle betwixt them.

THE *Border*, *Gobonated* or *Componee*, is now a Mark of *Baſtardy* in *Britain*, by our late Practices, which I haue already ſpoke to in this Chapter. Theſe then, being the ordinary Marks of Illegitimation which I have met, with us, to diſtinguiſh unlawful Children from the lawful ones.

WHEN there are many Baſtards in one Family, they are obliged to carry theſe *Marks*, and to difference themſelves from one another, having them of different

Tinctures, as the Five natural Sons of King *Charles* II. *James* Duke of MONMOUTH had over the Arms of *Great-Britain*, a *Batton Siniſter*, *Or*: *Henry* FITZ-ROY Duke of GRAFTON carried the ſame, with his *Batton Siniſter Componee*, *Azure* and *Argent*. *Charles* FITZ-ROY, his *Batton* was all *Ermine*. *George* FITZ-ROY Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, his *Batton Siniſter was Componee*, *Azure and Ermine*. And *George* BEAUCLARE Duke of St. ALBANS had his *Batton Siniſter Gules*. All which were placed over the Arms of *Great Britain*.

WHAT were the Marks that were added to the Arms of the Baſtard and his lawful Deſcendents, the *Batton* being diſpenſed with, is difficult to give a ſatiſfactory Account. By the *Edict* above-mentioned, where the lawful Deſcendents of a Baſtard were to have remarkable Notes, different from theſe uſed by the Deſcendents of lawful Progenitors. It could not be by quartering their Arms with their Maternal, which is a fit Difference for the Deſcendents of lawful Children, except the Baſtard *Bar* was placed on the Paternal Arms: But the *Bar* and *Border Gobonated* being diſpenſed with, what could theſe other Marks be?

John Baptiſta Chriſtyn, Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, gives us from *Scobier* Five Sorts of Differences (beſides the *Batton* for Difference) uſed by *Baſtards*, and their lawful Deſcendents. I. *La pointe de L' eſcu Coupe de Metal au Couleur*. i. e. The Point of the Shield *Coupee* of Metal or Colour.

II. *Le Chef de l' Eſcu Coupe & de autre Metal ou Couleur quæ les Armes*. i. e. The *Chief* of the Shield *Coupee*, and of other Mettal or Colour than the Arms.

III. *La Pointe de l' Eſcu Trianglee de Metal ou de Couleur*. i. e. The Point of the Shield triangled of Mettal or Colour.

IV. *Le Chef Taille & Tranche, ou Autrement ſe Blaſonne eſcloppe a Dextre et Siniſtre, ou de lun ſeul*. i. e. The *Chief Taillee* and *Tranchee*, or otherways blazoned, ſlopping to the Right or left, or of one alone, of a *Tranchee* or *Taillee* Line.

V. *L' Aſſiete des Armes ſur l' Eſcu en forme Decheveron*. i. e. The Situation of the Arms, or the Shield, in Form of a *Cheveron*.

THE Reaſon which is given by Lawyers, eſpecially by *Tiraquel. de Jureprin. Queſt.* 12. *Ver.* 13. is, That it is neceſſary to give to the lawful Children of Baſtards, different Marks, to diſtinguiſh them from Children of lawful deſcent: For the firſt mentioned not being of the Houſe and Family, nor exiſting as Succeſſors to the Grandfather, there can be no lawful Conſequence from an unlawful Beginning of Birth, and corrupt Root, with thoſe of lawful Deſcent. What theſe different Marks are, I cannot learn, nor of ſuch a Practice in *Britain*, or any where: But that the lawful Iſſue of Baſtards, keeping their Father's or Grandfathers Marks of Illegitimation, diſtinguiſh themſelves to ſhow the Seniority of their Births by the ſame *Marks of Cadency* (of which I have been ſpeaking) uſed by thoſe of lawful Deſcent.

BUT to return to the above Marks of Illegitimation given by *Scobier*, which I ſhall explain a little, tho' their Practice is hardly to be met with in *Britain*. And as to the *Firſt* of them, that is, when the under Part of the Shield is Blank, and ſeparate by a *Coupe Line* from the Arms above. And as to the *Second*, when the upper Part of the Shield is Blank, and the Arms below. Of the firſt, our celebrated Author of *Prudentia Heroica*, gives, for Inſtance of ſuch Practice, the Arms of CHARLES a natural Son of the Duke of BURGUNDY; his Words are, *Scuto nempe integro, infernis fracto*; and tells us, That this Way of differencing is yet in Uſe in *Brabant*, and there ſtrictly obſerved, not only by Baſtards, but alſo by their lawful Iſſue: And further tells us, That a Baſtard of a Baſtard muſt have as many Marks of Illegitimation as there are illegitimate Generations deſcending in a right Line: For which he gives us the Seal of Arms of ANTHONY Baron of WACKEN, natural Son of *Anthony* Lord *Roche* of the Houſe of *Burgundy*, called for his Valour, *Legrand Baſtard*. The firſt mentioned *Anthony* carried the Arms of *Burgundy*, *Coupe en Chief*, and *en Point*, that is, the upper Part of the Shield, and the lower Part, was Blank, and the Arms of *Burgundy* were placed

Feſs-ways; ſo there were two Marks of Illegitimation, in *Chief* and *Baſe*, as our Author ſays, *Sic duobus illegitimis diſcerniculis notatum, ſive bis ruptum.*

The Baſtards of the Houſe of *Burgundy* differenced themſelves variouſly, as the Four Baſtards of Duke *Philip* the *Good*; the 1ſt, ANTHONY Lord of ROCHE, carried the Arms of *Burgundy* with a *traverſe Line*, or *Bar Siniſter*. The 2d carried the Arms of *Burgundy, in Bend* (as our Author) *illa in Baltheo, vulgo en Bend.* The 3d the ſame, *in faſcia, vulgo en face*, that is, in *Feſs* or *Feſs-ways.* The 4th Baſtard had the ſame Arms of *Burgundy*, in *Cheveron*, or *Cheveron-ways*; and all the other Parts of the Shield being of Gold, were void of other Figures; as our Author ſays, *Scuti partibus aureis & vacuis vulgo eſclope relictis:* And their Seals of Arms are alſo given us by *Olivarus Wredus de Sigillis comitum Flandriæ*; where it is alſo to be obſerved, That the lawful Deſcendents of thoſe Baſtards carried the Arms of *Burgundy* quartered with thoſe of their Mothers, or with theſe of their Dominions and Territories; and ſome of them had *Siniſter*, and ſome *Dexter traverſe Lines* over the Quarters of *Burgundy*.

These Ways of diſtinguiſhing natural Sons from lawful ones, I cannot ſay I have met with in *Britain*, except that one uſed by HENRY BEAUFORT Earl of SOMERSET, and Lord HERBERT, lawful Son of *Charles* Earl of *Worceſter*, and Lord *Herbert*, who was a natural Son of *Henry Beaufort* Duke of *Somerſet*; which *Charles* carried the Arms of his Father Duke *Henry*, being Quarterly, *France* and *England*, within a *Border gobonated Argent and Azure*, and *bruſed* them beſide with a *Batton Siniſter Argent*, as a Mark of Illegitimation: But his lawful Son, the above-mentioned Earl *Henry*, laid aſide the *Batton Siniſter*, uſed by his Father, and carried the Arms of *Beaufort*, with a new Difference (one of them, as I obſerve, above-mentioned) *Coupe en Chief* and *en Pointe* i. e. The Arms *in Feſs* or *Feſs-ways:* And his Son and Succeſſor WILLIAM Earl of WORCESTER, Lord HERBERT, carried as his Father, which were ſo placed on his Stall at *Windſor*, being a Knight of the *Garter* (as *Sandford* tells us in his *Genealogical Hiſtory* of *England*) He was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward* SOMERSET Earl of WORCESTER, Lord HERBERT, who was the firſt of the Line of SOMERSET that left that Way of placing the Arms of *Beaufort* in *Feſs* or *Feſs-ways*, and filled the whole Shield with the Arms of *Beaufort*, viz. *France* and *England* Quarterly, within a *Border gobonated Argent and Azure*; and ever ſince are ſo continued by the Family.

It is without Controverſy, That there were Laws made and obſerved through all *Europe*, relative to Nobility, and even concerning the *Diſcernicula*, the *Briſures* of *lawful Children*, and the Marks and Diſtinctions given to Baſtards. *John le Fever Sti remige dynaſta*, *Chief King of Arms* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, in the Year 1463, in a Manuſcript of his in *French* (given us by the Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*) has ſome General Rules relating to the Diſtinction of Baſtards from lawful Children, which I here add.

None ought to carry the Arms, nor the Sign of another, to the Prejudice of others to whom they belong.

None can ſell, nor alienate the Arms of his Family or Lineage.

A Baſtard may carry the Arms of his Father with a *Traverſe*, i. e. *a Batton Siniſter*; and take his Sirname from the Lordſhip from whence his Father Titles himſelf, and not the Sirname of his Father; unleſs he had ſuch Title and Sirname as the ſaid Arms ſignify.

The Baſtard cannot lay aſide the *Traverſe*, without Liberty and Licenſe from the Chief of the Name and Arms, and from theſe of the Family carrying the ſame Arms, unleſs it be, that he place them in a *Faux Eſcu*, i. e. *Falſe Shield*; which we take for a *Cartouch*, of which I have treated, and given its Figure in the firſt Part of this Syſtem.

The Sons of a Baſtard born and procreate in lawful Marriage, if their Mother is a Gentlewoman, may carry the Arms of their Father and Mother Quarterly, always having the *Traverſe* in the Quarter of the Father's Arms; or if otherwiſe they would carry them without the *Traverſe*, they muſt place them in a *Faux eſcu.*

If a Woman be a Baſtard, or the Daughter of one, ſhe may carry her Father's Arms, with the *Traverſe*. I ſhall here give an Inſtance of this Rule from *Sandford*'s Genealogical Hiſtory of *England*: *Antigone*, Natural Daughter of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, 4th Son of King *Henry* IV. whoſe Arms were, *France and England Quarterly, within a Border Componee Argent and Sable.* His Natural Daughter *Antigone* carried the ſame as her Father, *bruiſed with a Baton Siniſter Azure.*

Some are of Opinion, That a Baſtard Woman marrying a Gentleman, is by his Quality legitimate, as *Guil. Benedict*: *Si fœmina baſtarda nupſerit viro legitimo, propter qualitatem mariti, efficitur legitima, quia capacitas viri ad uxorem porrigitur.* And the ſame ſays *Scohier*, That a Female Baſtard married to a Gentleman lawfully begotten, the Children of ſuch Marriage, ſhall not receive any diſhonourable Spot, becauſe that by the Quality of the Huſband ſhe is freed, in ſo far as the Capacity of the Huſband is contributed to his Baſtard Wife.

Churchmen of the higheſt Orders, if Baſtards, are obliged by the Law of *Armories*, to have on their Father's Arms a Mark of Illegitimation, tho' they be *Impaled* or *Quartered*, with the Arms of their Eccleſiaſtical Dignities, and even legitimate by the Pope: Of which Practice the Author of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, gives us theſe two Examples: *John*, Natural Son of *John Intrepidus* Duke of *Burgundy*, carried the Arms of his Father, with the *Baton Siniſter*, tho' quartered with thoſe of the Epiſcopal See of *Cameracenſi*; and the ſame was done by *Anthonie*, a Baſtard of *Burgundy*, tho' he was legitimate by the Pope, whoſe Legitimation qualifies the Perſon for holy Orders, yet in Temporals he behoved to be legitimate by the Prince, whoſe Subject he is; and in the Letters of Legitimation, there muſt be Orders expreſly, to remove the Mark of Baſtardy, elſe it will continue in the Arms, ſays our Author. And other Lawyers tell us, as the learned Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Chap*. 22. *of Baſtards*, That Legitimations by the Prince, does not empower the Perſon, who is legitimated, to bear his Father's Coat, except that Power were expreſly contained in his Legitimation; *Niſi legitimatio expreſſe ad delationem armorum facta fuerit*, *Hoppingius de Jure Inſignium*, *Cap.* 7. Yet it is certain, that ſuch as were once Baſtards, but are legitimated by ſubſequent Marriage, may bear the Father's Arms without any ſuch Diminution; for there is more Reaſon and Force in Legitimation by ſubſequent Marriage, becauſe it is natural, than in that by the Prince inferior to Nature, and only fictitious, as *Hoppingius de Jure Inſignium Par.* 4. *Major merito vis legitimationis facta per ſubſequens matrimonium, quam ei, qui per reſcriptum Principis ineſſe debet, cum illa natura; hac a lege natura ſatis inferiore, proveniat; illa ex ſubſecuto matrimonio ſit vera & propria, hac ficta & impropria dicatur.*

Of Abatements.

Since I am ſpeaking of the Diminution of Arms, I ſhall only mention here ſome Figures, which *Engliſh* Heraulds and others call, *Abatements of Honour*; leſt I ſeem wilfully to omit any Thing relating to Heraldry. The Figures of which *Abatements of Honour*, were to be added to the Arms of thoſe, that are convict of Vice, and Acts of Diſhonour. As to thoſe who boaſt in martial Acts; to a Coward; to him that killeth his Priſoner; to an Adulterer; to a Lyar; and to a Traitor.

The Figures and Names of theſe *Abatements*, I think are not worth the Pains to name, much leſs to engrave them; they may be ſeen in *Engliſh* Books, and repreſented by Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Chap*. 23. The *French* knows no ſuch Figures, and the learned *Meneſtrier* calls them *Engliſh Fancies*; and Sir *George Mackenzie* ſays, Who would bear ſuch *Abatements*? and that he never ſaw ſuch born by any: Neither have I met with them anywhere.

It is true, by the Cuſtom of *Scotland*, reverſing of the Arms of Traitors is practiſed; for Sir *George* gives a diſtinct Account in his Time, that when any Perſon is forfaulted by Parliament, or Lords of Juſticiary, the *Lyon King at Arms*, and his Brethren *Lyon Heraulds*, come in to theſe Judicatures in their Coats, and other

Formalities; where the *Lyon* does publickly tear the Arms of the Perſon forfaulted: And if he be Cadet of a Family, the *Lyon* proclaims openly, at the tearing of theſe Arms, that it ſhall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman or Chief whoſe Arms they are. After which He and his Brethren go to the Croſs, and there hang up the Shield of Arms *Reverſed*, turning the *Baſe* or loweſt Point upwards. I know not what the Cuſtom of *England* has been in this Point. But, of late, there was no ſuch Formality uſed, in the Pronouncing the Sentence of Forfaulture upon the Nobility and Gentry there.

The learned Sir *George*, in the above-mentioned Chapter adds, That it is debated among Lawyers, whether the Children of forfaulted *Traitors* loſe, thus, the Arms of their Predeceſſors? The ordinary Solution is, That if the Father, who was forfeited, was the firſt that got Arms; theſe could not be tranſmitted to his Iſſue: But if his Arms pertained formerly to his Family, then his Crimes do not debar his Poſterity from uſing them: For Crimes ſhould only infer Puniſhment againſt the Committer; for which our Author cites ſeveral Lawyers. But they adviſe them to crave Reſtitution as the ſafer Way. With us the Children of forfeit Parents do uſe their Predeceſſors Arms without being reſtored.

CHAP. II.

Of COMPOSING and MARSHALLING of ARMS.

HAVING given, before, the three Ends and Deſigns of Armories, I am come, now, to the Fourth; which is, *to illuſtrate Perſons, Families and Communities, with Marks of noble Deſcent, and other Additaments of Honour, within or without the Shield.* Of thoſe within, I am to treat in this, and of thoſe without, in the following Chapters.

These within the Shield, are added to the Paternal Figures, by Way of *Compoſing* or *Marſhalling*.

The firſt is done by adding Marks of Honour, or ſome Part of the Arms of another Family, to the Paternal Arms, without any Diſtinction of Quarters.

Marſhalling of Arms is when Enſigns of Honour, or the entire Arms of other Families, are join'd with the Paternal Ones of the Bearer, by partition Lines, making diſtinct *Area's* or *Quadra's* in one Shield.

Compoſing of Arms is frequent with us; not only to Chiefs, Heads of Families, and others, to ſhew their Alliance with other Families, but alſo to Cadets; by adding to their Paternal Bearings, ſome Part of their Mother's Arms, to ſhow their Maternal Deſcent; and to difference themſelves from other Deſcendents of the ſame Family: Of which I have treated in the former Chapter.

Anciently, Arms were ſingle and plain, conſiſting of few Figures; but in later Times, they are not only looked upon as hereditary Enſigns of Honour, but as Marks of *Noble Deſcent*, *Alliance*, *Property*, or *Right to Territories and Lands*, *Offices*, and other valuable Things in their Poſſeſſion, or of their *Right* and *Pretenſion* to the ſame.

These Arms, or Marks of *Alliance*, *Offices* and *Property*, were not carried of old in one Shield as now, but in different Shields, uſing ſometimes one Shield of Paternal Arms, and another of Alliance, &c. as Occaſion required.

Upon their Seals appended to Deeds and Evidents, we find ſeveral Shields (which we call collateral Ones) with diſtinct Arms; to ſhow their Right and Pretenſions to different *Feofs*; which gave Occaſion for Seals to be made with two Sides, a *Face* and a *Reverſe*, as we ſee the ancient Seals of Sovereigns, and great Men. The Face is that where a Man is repreſented inthroned, or on Horſe-back with a Sheild of Arms, called the Royal or Equeſtrian Side or Face of the Shield: And on the other Side the Reverſe of the Seal, are ordinarily the Seal of the Owner's proper Arms.

UPON the Equeſtrian Side of the Seal, a Man is ordinarily repreſented on Horſeback in his *Surcoat*, upon which were ordinarily depicted his Coat of Arms. On the *Capariſſon* of his Horſe were other Arms: On the Shield and Buckler, which he holds by his left Arm, was likewiſe different Arms: And on the Reverſe of the Seal, another Shield of Arms, accompanied with ſeveral other Shields of Arms, commonly called *Collateral Shields*, becauſe at the Sides of the principal or paternal Shield, which they accompany; as are to be ſeen on forreign Coins, ſuch as Dollars, *&c.* To illuſtrate this Practice, I ſhall bring a few Examples from *Olivarius Wredus* his Collections of the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*, from our own Country, and from *Sandford*'s Genealogical Hiſtory of *England*.

BALDWIN Count of *Haynault*, and Marqueſs of *Namure*, his Seal of Arms had two Sides, *Face* and *Reverſe*; on the firſt was a Man on Horſe-back, brandiſhing a Sword, about whoſe Neck hung a Shield of the Arms of the Earldom of *Haynault*: And on the Reverſe, was a Shield of Arms of the Marqueſs of *Namure*, in the Year 1178. He having married *Margaret*, Siſter and Heir of *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, ſhe bore to him *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*; who carried on his Seal, the Arms of *Flanders*, and the Arms of *Luſitania*, and theſe of *Hannonia* in diſtinct Shields: So it appears that the Cuſtom of Marſhalling ſeveral Arms in one Shield, was not then in Uſe with the Earls of *Flanders*, till the *Burgundian* Race, which began in *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, a younger Son of *John* King of *France*, who was obſerved to be the firſt that quartered the Arms of *Burgundy modern*, with theſe of *Burgundy antient*. He married *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of *Lodovick* Earl of *Flanders*; and impaled her Arms with his own in one Shield. Other great Men in that Country, and in the Countries near thereto, in Imitation, began to Marſhall other Arms with their own in one Shield.

THE Practice of *Collateral Shields* was alſo in *Scotland*, before the Uſe of *Marſhalling* was frequent, as appears by the Seal of Arms, of *Walter Leſly*, who married *Euphame Roſs*, eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs of *William* Earl of *Roſs*, appended to a Charter of his, in the Year 1375, upon which were three Shields of Arms: That in the middle between two collateral Ones, had the Arms of the Earldom of *Roſs*, *Three Lyons rampant*; that on the right Side, was the Shield of the Arms of *Leſly*, having a *Bend charged with three Buckles*; and on the left was a Shield with *Three Garbs* for *Cummine*, or the Country of *Buchan*. Thoſe three Arms were quartered formally in one Shield, a few Years after, when Marſhalling of Arms came in Uſe.

ANOTHER Inſtance of Collateral Shields of Arms with us, is that one of *William Keith Mariſhall of Scotland*, and *Margaret Frazer* his Spouſe, appended to a Charter of theirs, to *Robert Keith* their Son, of the Barony of *Strachan* in the Sheriffdom of *Kincardine*, 10. *September* 1375, which ends thus, *In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigilla noſtra conſimiliter ſunt appenſa*; which I cauſed engrave in an Eſſay of the antient and modern Uſe of Armories, *Page* 26. Upon which Seal were three Shields; that on the Right, had *a Chief Palle of ſix Pieces*, the Arms of *Keith Mariſhal*; on the ſecond, *ſix Cinque Foils diſpoſed* 3. 2. *and* 1. which was for his Lady, and the 3d. had more Figures; but being defaced, I cannot tell upon what Account it was there placed.

EUPHAM ROSS, ſecond Wife to King *Robert* II. is repreſented on her Seal ſitting in a Chair of State; at her Right Hand is the Shield of the Arms of *Scotland*, and at her Left, that of the Earldom of *Roſs*, her Paternal Coat.

I have alſo ſeen the Seal of *Eupham Stewart*, Daughter and Heir of *David* Earl of *Strathern*, by his ſecond Wife, appended to a Charter of the Date 1389, wherein ſhe is deſigned *Eupham Seneſcal, Comitiſſa Palatina de Strathern*: On which Seal was the Picture of a Woman at Length, holding by each Hand a Shield; That in the Right was charged with two *Cheverons* for *Strathern*; upon the other by the Left, was a *Feſſe Cheque* for *Stewart*: Which two Arms were afterwards compoſed together in one Shield, by her Succeſſors of the Name of *Grahame*, Earls of *Strathern* and *Monteith*, and quartered with the Arms of *Grahame*.

THE ſame Practice of carrying different Arms in diſtinct Shields, was with the *Engliſh*, as in *Sanford*'s *Genealogical Hiſtory* of *England*: There, he gives the Seal of Arms of *Eleanor* Queen to *Edward* the I. of *England*, being a Daughter of the King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*: Upon the one Side of the Seal, was her *Effigies*, at her Right Side was a *Caſtle*, and below it a *Lyon*; and at her Left Side a *Lyon*, and below it a *Caſtle*, ſo diſpoſed as they were marſhalled in her Father's Arms, (the Way of marſhalling not being then known in *England*) and upon the reverſe of her Seal was the Eſcutcheon of *England*.

ISABEL, Daughter of *Philip* IV. of *France*, Queen to *Edward* II. of *England*, had her Effigies on her Seal, between two Shields: That on the Right Hand had the Arms of *England*, and the other on the Left, the Arms of *France*, impaled with the Arms of *Navarre*, being theſe of her Mother *Joan* Queen of *France*, who was the Daughter and Heir of *Henry* I. King of *Navarre*. This Practice, ſays our Author, of having the Arms of Huſband and Wife on different Shields, was before the Method of Impaling Arms; but the Practice was then in *France*, as by the foreſaid Example of *France* impaled with *Navarre*.

From the Practice of Collateral Shields, with diſtinct Arms, came the Cuſtom of carrying two Shields *Accollee*; that is, when two Shields of different Arms are joined together, as Figure 3. Plate 1. The Kings of *France* have been, and are in uſe ſtill to carry their *Arms Accollee*, with thoſe of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, ſince the Union of thoſe two Crowns in the Perſon of *Henry* IV. of *France*: But however, I doubt not but this Method of joining two Shields of Arms together, of the Huſband and Wife, proceeded from the antient Uſe of *Collateral* Shields, before the Way of *marſhalling* or *impaling* Huſband and Wife came in Uſe; of which there is a particular Inſtance in *Sandford*'s Hiſtory, of the Seal of *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Northfolk*, Daughter of *Edward* I. and Widow of two ſucceſſive Huſbands, in the Reign of her Brother *Edward* II. Upon her Seal ſhe had her own Shield of Arms, being thoſe of *England*, between two other Shields *Accollee*; that on the Right containing the Arms of her firſt Huſband, *John* Lord *Segrave*, viz. *A Lyon rampant*; on the other on the Left, the Arms of her ſecond Huſband Sir *Walter Mannay*, *Or, three Cheverons Sable*. This Way of carrying Huſband and Wife's Arms *Accollee*, has been practiſed in *France* and *England*, as alſo in *Scotland*, on old Paintings and Carvings on the Entries of old Houſes, which I have ſeen, tho' not frequently now practiſed.

BEFORE I proceed to regular Marſhalling of ſeveral Arms in one Shield, it will not be much out of the Way, to give here the Diviſion of Arms occaſioned by the foreſaid Practice of carrying many Coats of Arms in diſtinct Shields, upon different Reaſons; and thereafter marſhalling many in one Shield, which has given Occaſion to Lawyers, to divide Arms into ſeveral Kinds, as the famous *Hoppingius, de jure Inſignium*, gives nine Sorts of Arms, 1*mo*. Plain Arms, *arma ſimplicia*, are theſe which have no Addition of any other Figure; but being plain as carried by the firſt of the Family, ſuch as theſe of Kings, Princes and Earls of Old, without Compoſition or Marſhalling; ſuch as theſe of *Burgundie*, ſays our Author, were of Old, *Or, a Lyon rampant Gules*, crowned *Azure*. The Princes of *Henenburg* carried only a *Hen*, without the *Eagle* as now. The Duke of *Brunſwick* carried, of Old, only one *Lyon*, but afterward more: And the like ſimple or plain Arms, ſays our Author, had the Nobles of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, from the *Goths* and *Vandals*. The ſame Practice was with our Sovereigns and Nobles. At firſt our Kings carried only, *Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules*; but afterwards the double Treſſure was added, by a Gift of *Charles* the Great of *France*. The Princely Family of *Stewart* had only a *Feſſe Cheque*; but afterwards accompanied or marſhalled with other Figures; and the ſame I may ſay of the reſt of our Nobility, who have ſome Figures or other accompanying or quartering with their ancient Ones; except the Earls of *Mariſchall*, and *Hay* Earl of of *Erroll* Conſtable of *Scotland*, who have their ancient, ſimple and plain Arms. Our Author likewiſe tells us, that the ancient *Celti* diſtinguiſhed their Shields only with various Colours, and the *Germans* Arms were *Pallee*, *Bendee*, *Cheque*, or *Lozengee*, without other

Figures which are plain Arms: His Words are, *Nobiles homines apud priſcos Celtos lectiſſimis tantum coloribus ſua ſingulos diſtinxiſſe ſcuta; unde etiamnum ea omnium antiquiſſima ac maxime genuina apud Germanos Nobilitatis dicuntur Inſignia, quæ omnium ſimpliciſſima, certis duntaxit ſpaciis ac coloribus diſtincta, in quibus ſunt illa quæ latine, laterculos, & virgas, & rhombos appellarunt*: For which he cites *Limnæus*.

2*do*, *Compoſed Arms*, *compoſita inſignia*, when other *Figures* or *Quarters* are added to plain or ſimple Arms, of which I have given many Inſtances in this Syſtem firſt and laſt.

3*tio*, *Ancient Arms*, *antiqua ſeu fumoſa inſignia*, are thoſe carried by old Families, and tranſmitted down to their Succeſſors in Honour and Dignity; and the longer the Progreſſion is, they are the more Noble, as our Author ſays of Nobility; *Et quo longius procedit, eo magis augetur & cum generis vetuſtate primorum ornamentorum conjunctim habet.* The *Engliſh* call theſe *perfect* Arms; by which they underſtand theſe of an hereditary Deſcent, tho' no further tranſmitted, but from the firſt Obtainer to his Grand-ſon; which are Enſigns with them of a perfect and compleat Nobility, begun in the Grand-father, (as Heraulds ſay) growing in the Son, compleat in the Grandſon, or rather Great-grandſon, as ſome will have it: From which riſes the Diſtinction of Gentlemen of Coat-Armour in the Father and the Son; and Gentlemen of Blood, in the Grandſon, or Great-grandſon; and from the laſt deſcends Gentlemen of Anceſtrie.

4*to*, By *imperfect Arms*, they do not underſtand irregular or defective Arms in Reſpect of Tincture or Figure, but of new Ones, granted to the firſt Receiver, who had none before; and are but Signs of imperfect Nobility in the Receiver; upon which he is called a Gentleman of Coat-Armour, being the ſame with the *novus homo*, with the *Romans*; the firſt Obtainer of *jus imaginum*, *i. e.* the Right of erecting his own Image or Statue, as a Sign of begun Nobility; as the firſt Conceſſion of Arms, was afterwards with other Nations. Theſe may be likewiſe ſaid to be new Arms, tho' ancient in ſome Families, which have been lately aſſumed by others by Right of Adoption, Marriage or Diſpoſition; called, *nova inſignia, quæ noviter per ipſos novos Nobiles ſunt quæſita.*

5*to*, *Proper* or *Paternal Arms*, are theſe which are the fixed Figures of the Family and Sirname, and diſtinguiſhed from additional Ones; *Propria inſignia*, ſays our Author, *ſunt ea quæ de jure pertinent ad propriam familiam vel perſonam.*

6*to*, *Strange Arms*, *aliena inſignia*, are theſe belonging to another Family or Perſon, carried by thoſe who have Right to uſe or quarter them with their own.

7*mo*, *True Arms*, *vera inſignia*, are theſe which are granted by Authority, or any other legal Way, upon the Account of Vertue and glorious Efforts.

8*vo*, *Falſe Arms*, *falſa inſignia*, are to be underſtood in two Reſpects, *Firſt*, Theſe granted or diſponed by thoſe who have no Right. 2*dly*, Theſe granted to one beyond his Merit, Nobility and Dignity; fit and competent for thoſe of higher Degrees; as our Author, *Quod non ſunt competentia, quod altiorem reſpiciant ordinem, atque inde altioris ordinis inſignia.*

9*no*, *More Noble Arms*, *nobiliora inſignia*, are not ſo by the Nature of the Figures they have, (as ſome think) but as they fitly repreſent, the brave Actions of ſome of their Progenitors, regularly diſpoſed, and artfully ſituate in the Shield, to incite Poſterity to imitate the vertuous Actions of their Predeceſſors; as our Author, *Nobiliora inſignia, non ex nobiliori imagine (ut vulgo creditur) ſed ex rebus a quopiam pro avorum præclare geſtis ac clypeo inſcriptis, dijudicanda veniunt, ita ut quando habeant plus artis, ingenii & efficaciæ, ad animos monitu ſuo contuendos, tanto excellentiora reputentur.*

Sir *John Fern*, in his *Glory* of *Generoſity*, divides Arms, into *abſtract*, and *terminal* Ones: The firſt are the ſame with the above mentioned perfect Arms, being abſtracted and carried down by the Heirs and Repreſentatives of the firſt Obtainer, without Alteration, Diminution or Addition; and are theſe which we now call *original*, *principal* and *paternal* Arms. By *terminal* Arms, he underſtands theſe of younger Sons and Cadets, who have Right to carry their paternal Arms, terminate and differenced with congruous *Marks of Cadency*, to ſhow the Time and Seniority of their Deſcents.

THERE are ſeveral other Sorts of Arms named, from the Cauſes of their Bearing; as theſe of *Marriage*, of *Office*, Arms of *Alliance*, Arms of *Adoption*, Arms of *Patronage*, of *Gratitude*, of *Religion*, *Conceſſions* general and ſpecial; Arms of *Sovereignities*, *Feudal* ones, and *Pretenſions* to the ſame. All which I ſhall treat ſeparately, and ſhow the Precedency due to them in their reſpective *Quarters* with other Arms, when marſhalled together.

ARMS *marſhalled together in one Shield, upon the Account of* MARRIAGE *and* OFFICES.

MARRIAGE has been one of the chief Cauſes of marſhalling different Coats of *Arms* in one *Shield*. The Practice is but late; and Lawyers of old tell us, That Women cannot carry Arms, for that's a manly and not a feminine Office, they not being exerciſed in War, nor in the Uſe of Military Inſtruments, upon which Arms were firſt to be ſeen: Beſide they are looked upon as the End of their own Family; and theſe married go into another Family, and are incapable of the *Name* and *Arms* of their paternal Family, as Lawyers ſay: Eſpecially *Ulpian* and others, *Sororem etiam dictam putat quaſi ſeorſum naſcatur ab eaque domo ſeparetur, qua nata eſt.* But by the Cuſtom of Nations, Daughters are allowed to uſe the Arms of their Fathers, *Hopingius*, *de jure inſignium*, propoſes a Difference between Daughters married and unmarried: The firſt, being incorporate in another Family, do not carry their Father's *Arms*, as theſe unmarried, who may carry them, to the Effect to ſhow their Name and *Agnition* in their Father's Family; wheras thoſe married do not carry their paternal Arms to that Effect, but only for *Oſtentation* of their Deſcent, as our Author, *Ad originis claritatem, antiquitatem generis, memoriamque inde arguendam & conſervandam, introductum eſt.* Neither can their Children, properly carry their Arms: *Matris inſignia liberi regulariter deferri nequeunt.* For, being in their Father's Family, they have their Riſe and Sirname from it, and not from their Mother. *Et hæc ſunt præcipuum agnitionis & familiæ indicium.* The Deſcendents of a Daughter cannot regularly carry the paternal Arms of their Mother, except they be Heireſſes, or be allowed by thoſe of their Mother's-Side, who have Right to diſpoſe of the Arms by Way of Teſtament or Diſpoſition, or elſe they be allowed by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Country.

OUR Author citeth another Lawyer, *Andreas Aliciatus*, who ſays, That a Son cannot carry the Arms of his Mother; yet when the Nobility of his Mother is more eminent than his Father's, and illuſtrate by it, he may carry the Arms of his Mother, with thoſe of his Father's, according to the Cuſtom of many Countries and Kingdoms; as in *Italy* and *Spain*: And I may ſay the ſame is practiſed in *Britain*. His Words I ſhall here add, *Cap.* 11. *Quamvis Andreas Aliciatus dicat filio matris inſignia gerere conceſſum non eſſe; attamen cum nobilitas paterna ex nobilitate materna ſplendidior illuſtriorque efficiatur, conſuetudine nonnullarum provintiarum & regnorum, tum Hiſpaniæ tum Italiæ, arma gentilitia, paterna ac materna, ſimul colligari obſervatur.*

BY the Cuſtom of Nations, Wives may uſe the Arms of their Husbands; for being in their Families, they have a Right to the Honour and Privileges of the ſame: As *Hopingius*, *de jure inſignium*, *Par.* 8. *Ratio, qui tranſit in alterius familiam, is ejus origine, nomine & privilegiis, gaudet, nobilitatiſque & dignitatis fit particeps, adeo ut inſignia deferendi jus tranſeunti denegari non poſſe, atqui omnis uxor tranſit in familiam mariti; ergo uxori jus deferendi inſignia mariti recte denegari non poterit.*

THO' the Wife be ignoble and a Baſtard, ſhe has Right to make Uſe of the Arms of her Husband; as our Author, *Non impedit, quod uxor ignobilis & plebeia, maritus vero nobilis extat; ſimiliter non refert, quod mulier ſpuria; nam nulla major unio quam conjugalis, nec negamus, quin oleum non conſecratum, conſecrato poſſit oleo commiſceri.* But it is not ſo with the ignoble Husband, who has a noble Wife; by her he is not nobilitate, nor can properly carry her Arms, becauſe Wives receive

Honour from their Husbands, but do not give it ; as our Author, *Vir ignobilis, ducendo uxorem nobilem, non nobilitetur per eam, cum accipiant, non adferant nubentes mulieres dignitatem.*

AFTER the Husband's Deceaſe, the Widow may continue to have the Arms of her Husband upon all her Utenſils ; but if ſhe proves vitious or unchaſt, ſhe loſes the Honours of her Husband, ſays our Author ; and if ſhe marry again, ſhe muſt follow the Condition of her ſecond Husband, and cannot uſe the Arms of her firſt Husband, eſpecially when ſhe marries again one of an inferior Quality to her firſt Husband, whoſe Honours ſhe loſes ; which holds with us, and in *England* ; as Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Precedency*. "Yet ſometimes the King allows her the ſame Precedency and Honours of her firſt Husband, or theſe of her Father, by a Letter ; as he does alſo to the Daughters of Dukes and others, who have loſt their Honour by Marriage : Which Letters or Warrants are directed to the Herauld Office, and regiſtrate there."

HAVING ſhown the Right Women have to carry Arms, I ſhall now proceed to ſhow in what Form and Manner, they have been in Uſe to carry them.

WHEN Arms came to be Hereditary, to all the Iſſue of great Men, as *Teſſeras* and *Marks* of a noble Deſcent, *Women* then began to make Uſe of thoſe of their Fathers, on their Habits, and to have them in ſquare Figures, called *Lozenges*, or *Fuſile Shields*, to ſhow their Deſcent, and at length to join them with theſe of their Husbands.

THE Practice ſeems to be ancient, by Women, placing their paternal Arms upon their Habits, ſuch as *Mantles* and *Kirtles* ; as may be ſeen in old illuminate Books of Heraldry, and other Paintings. Eminent Ladies are there repreſented with Arms on their *Mantles* and *Kirtles* : And Heraulds tell us, when the ſame Arms are both on *Mantle* and *Kirtle*, they are then the Arms of their Fathers ; but when there are Arms on the *Mantle*, different from theſe on the under Habit, the *Kirtle*, ſhe is then married. Theſe on the *Mantle* belong to her Husband, who is as a Clock or Mantle to ſhroud the Wife from all Violence ; and the other Arms on the *Kirtle* belong to her Father : For Women have no proper Arms of their own, but theſe of their Fathers ; yet, in later Times, we meet with ſome Conceſſions of Arms granted by Sovereigns to virtuous Ladies : Of which afterwards.

BY the univerſal Practice of *Europe*, unmarried Women muſt place their paternal Arms in *Lozenges* or *Fuſile Shields*, and cannot place them in formal *Triangular Shields*, as Men do ; except they be Sovereign Queens or Princeſſes, *Quia naturam nobilioris ſexus participant*, ſays *John Ferne*, in his *Glory of Generoſity* ; and that Sovereign Princeſſes may trim their Shield of Arms, with all the exterior Ornaments, belonging to a King or Sovereign Prince : As *Mary*, Queen of *Scotland*, carried the Royal Atchievement of that Kingdom entire ; and the ſame did Queen *Elizabeth*, that of *England*. Queen Dowagers, it ſeems, are not allowed to carry the Sovereign Arms, tho' impaled with their own, but in a *Lozenge* : For an Inſtance, I ſhall mention the Seal of Arms of *Jean*, Queen Dowager of King *James* I. Mother of King *James* II. a Daughter of *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, appended to an Indenture betwixt her and Sir *Alexander Livingſton* of *Callendar*, anent the Delivery of her Son, the young King, to be kept by the ſaid Sir *Alexander*, in the Caſtle of *Stirling*, of Date the 4th *September*, 1439. On her Seal was a *Lozenge Shield*, with the Arms of *Scotland* on the Right, impaled with her own on the Left-ſide, having *France* and *England* quarterly within a Border *gobonated*.

CUSTOM, in ſome Countries, has allowed *Wives* to place their Arms within a formal Shield, provided it be cloſs joined on the Left of their Husband's ; which Way is called *Accolee*, or *impaled*, with the Arms of their Husband in one formal Shield, either by *Dimidiation* or *Impalement*, or by Way of *Eſcutcheon*, over the Husband's Arms, while the Husband is in Life.

THE Way of carrying Husband and Wives Arms *Accolee*, has been practiced in *France*, tho' not frequently, as *Meneſtrier* obſerves, and very ſeldom to be met with among us.

THE *impaling* of Husband and Wife's Arms, in one *Shield*, is more frequent ; which is done two Ways, the firſt by *Dimidiation*, the ſecond by an entire *Impalement*. *Dimidiation* is, when the Wife's entire Arms, are placed upon the left Half of the Husband's Arms; as by the Seal of Arms of *Philip* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundie*, in the Year 1381, who carried quarterly, *Burgandie, modern* and *ancient.* Upon his Marriage with the Daughter and Heireſs of *Lodovick*, Earl of *Flanders*, his Arms were dimidiate with his Wife's, being *Argent*, a *Lion rampant Sable*; which were placed upon the left Half of her Husband's quartered Arms: So that the ſecond and fourth Quarters were abſconded, and the firſt and third Quarters of the Husband's only ſeen; which I have cauſed engrave in an Eſſay of Armories, *Fig.* 2d *Plate*, II. *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, when married to *Francis* II. of *France*, on her Great Seal had the Arms of *Scotland* and *France dimidiate*, the Arms of *Scotland* lying on the left Half of the *French* Arms, being *Azure, three Flower de Liſſes Or, two in Chief*, and *one in Baſe*: So that the *Flower de Liſſe*, in the Siniſter *chief Point*, and Half of the *Flower de Liſſe in Baſe*, are abſconded by the Arms of *Scotland*. Many other Inſtances of this Practice I have given in a former *Eſſay*.

ENTIRE *Impalement*, is by dividing the Field of Arms into two equal Parts, by a *paler Line*, or *Purfil* of a Penſil. The Husband's Arms are entire on the Right, and the Wife's ſo on the Left, which make an entire whole; and theſe are called by the *Engliſh*, *Baron* and *Femme*. By this Way of impaling, which is now frequently uſed, no Figure is abſconded or cut off, except ſometimes that Side of the Border of the Husband's or Wife's Arms, that is next to the *paler*, or dividing Line.

THE *Engliſh*, as *Guillim*, make a Diſtinction of *Marriage*, ſingle and hereditary; the one bring off no hereditary Poſſeſſions, the other do, being married with Heireſſes: The firſt has theſe Forms above-mentioned of marſhalling; but their Children ſhall have no further to do with the Mother's Coat, (ſays our Author) than to ſet up the ſame in their Houſe Pale-ways, after the foreſaid Manner, ſo to continue the Memorial of their Father's Match with ſuch a Family. But, as I have ſaid before, the Children of the ſingle Match have Right to take a Part of their Mother's Coat, and compoſe with their paternal Figures, to ſhew their Deſcent, and difference themſelves from other Branches of the Family. The hereditary Marriage (ſays our Author) has a Prerogative, which the former has not: That the *Baron*, having received Iſſue from the *Femme*, it is in his Choice, whether he will bear her Coat by *Impalement*, or elſe in an *Eſcutcheon* upon his own; and the Heir of theſe two Inheritors, ſhall bear theſe two hereditary Coats of his Father and Mother, to himſelf and his Heirs *quarterly*, to ſhew, that the Inheritance as well of the Poſſeſſion, as of the Coat of Arms, are inveſted in them and their Poſterity.

THERE are three Rules obſerved in Impaling the Arms of Husband and Wife; *Firſt*, That the Husband's Arms are always placed on the Right, as *Baron*, and theſe of the *Femme*, on the left Side. *Secondly*, Heraulds tell us, that no Husband can impale his Wife's Arms with his own, on the *Surcoat* of his Arms, *Enſigns* and *Banners*, upon the Account of *Baron* and *Femme* only: But when they are the Arms of dignified Feus, to which he has Right by his Wife, he may then uſe them on ſuch Utenſils, as Arms of *Pretenſion*, and of *Feudal* Ones. *Thirdly*, When the Husband impales the Wife's Arms with his own, he cannot ſurround the Shield with his Royal Order of Knight-hood, as that of the *Thiſtle* and *Garter*, &c. as *Sandford* obſerves; for this Reaſon, Tho' a Husband may give the equal Half of his Eſcutcheon, and hereditary Honour, yet he cannot ſhare his temporary Order of Knight-hood with her; ſo that the Knights Companions of any Sovereign Order, cannot by the Practice of Heraldry ſurround their Shield of Arms, with Collars of Sovereign Orders, when their Wives Arms are impaled with them, meerly upon Account of *Baron* and *Femme*. Yet, in my Opinion, the *Collar* may be placed at the Side of the Husband's Part of the Shield, for his Honour, except they be Sovereigns of theſe Orders, who have an hereditary Right, whether Male or Female. The Kings of *England* and *Scotland* have been in uſe to ſurround their Arms impaled with their Queens, with their reſpective Orders of Knight-hood, of which they were Sovereigns. I have ſeen the Arms of *Francis*, King of *France*, impaled with thoſe of his Queen, *Mary* of *Scotland*, ſurrounded with the Collar of the Order of Saint *Michael*; and alſo her Arms alone, ſurrounded with the Order of the *Thiſtle*, of which ſhe was Sovereign, and are ſo engraven on the Boxing of the Chimney, in the great Hall of the Palace of *Seton* (called *Palace* in our Kings Charters to the Earls of *Winton*,) and on the other

Side are the Arms of *George* Lord *Seton*, ſurrounded with the Collar of the Order of *St. Andrew*, or *Thiſtle*.

Mary Queen of *England* had her Arms impaled with thoſe of her Husband, *Philip* of *Spain*, ſurrounded with the Order of the *Garter*. Thoſe Inſtances cannot be a Precedent for any leſs concerned; for *Francis* and *Mary* were Sovereigns of Orders, and *Philip* only a Knight of the laſt. It ſeems by this Practice, that the Widows of Sovereigns, tho' their Arms continue impaled with their deceaſed Princes's, are not ſurrounded with the Collars of their Orders: For, as I obſerved, albeit the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and Duke of *Burgundy*, Sovereign of the Order of the *Golden-Fleece*, having married *Iſabel Infanta*, Daughter and Heir of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, marſhalled her Arms with his own, and ſurrounded them with the Collar of the *Golden-Fleece*, when alive; being Sovereign of that Order: But after his Death, his Princeſs carried the Arms of her deceaſt Husband impaled with her own; and inſtead of being ſurrounded, with the foreſaid Collar, it was only with a *Cordelier*, as on her Seal, in *Olivarius Wredius*'s *Collections*. Since I am ſpeaking of *Iſabel Infanta* of *Spain*, and the Faſhion of her Armorial bearing, when a Wife, and a Widow, I think it not improper here to ſhew her Shield of Arms, when a Maid, being ſomething ſingular to us, tho' ordinary in her own Country. She had on her Seal of Arms, while unmarried, a *Lozenge Shield*, parted *per Pale*; on the Left Half the Arms of her Father, for her own; and the Right Side was blank (without Arms for a Husband) called Arms of *Expectation*; which, it ſeems, was then a Cuſtom in *Spain*, for young Ladies that were reſolved to marry: Which Shield of *Iſabel*'s, *Olivarius Wredius* gives in his Collections, with theſe Words; *In Iſabellæ inſignibus dextrum ſcuti latus vacuum, quod expectativum vocant, indicat Iſabellam adhuc innuptam, & in illo inſignia mariti expectantem, ſiniſtrum autem aucupant inſignia patris ejus Philippi ſecundi.* Here it is to be obſerved, that the Wiſe gives always the Right Hand in the Shield to the Husband, tho' ſhe does not know what Quality he may be of.

When one marries an Heireſs, he may either impale, or quarter her Paternal Coat with his own, or place her Arms, by Way of an Eſcutcheon, over his own Arms; as Sir *Thomas Brand*, Gentleman Uſher of the *Green-rod* of the moſt ancient Order of the *Thiſtle*, places in the Centre of his quartered Coat, an *Eſcutcheon* of his Wife's Arms, *Gironee of Eight*, *Ermine and Gules*, *within a Border engrailed* of the laſt, for *Campbel* of *Lundie*, whoſe Daughter (it ſeems an Heireſs) he married. For which ſee Plate 22. in the firſt Part of this Syſtem.

It is a frequent Cuſtom with the *Engliſh* of late, to place the Arms of the Wife, Heireſs or not Heireſs, in an Ineſcutcheon, in the Centre of the Husband's Arms, which they call an *Eſcutcheon of Pretence*, becauſe he pretendeth Right to that Coat, upon marrying an Heireſs: As *Guillim* ſays, in his *Diſplay of Heraldry*; where he gives ſeveral Examples, to which I refer the Reader: But how to call that on the Husband's Coat, who has not married an Heireſs, I know not.

When a Husband has had two Wives, (Heireſſes or not Heireſſes) and would have their Arms marſhalled with his own, the Husband's Shield may be then *tierced in Pale*, *i. e.* divided into three equal Parts perpendicularly, the Husband's Arms placed in the Middle *Area*, and the Wives two Coats on the Right and Left *Areas*: Or they may be otherwiſe diſpoſed thus, *Parti*, *mi coupee* to the *Siniſter*, *i. e.* The Shield being divided, in two equal Halfs, by a *Paler Line*, the Husband's Arms on the Right Side, and the Left Side divided by an *Horizontal Line*; above and below are placed the Arms of the two Wives, as frequently practiſed with us, upon Funeral Eſcutcheons; of which Partitions I have treated, in the 7th Chapter of the firſt Part of this Syſtem, and illuſtrate by Examples, in my *Eſſay on the ancient and modern Uſe of Armories*.

When a Wife would have the Arms of her two Husbands repreſented in one Shield, with her own, then it is divided thus, *parti*, *mi coupee to the Dexter*; of which I have given Examples in my laſt mentioned Book.

Mr. *Kent*, in his *Grammar of Heraldry*, ſays, If a Man do marry three Wives, the firſt two ſhall have the chief Part, and the third all the Baſe: So the Husband's Arms is in the Middle, or *Feſſe* Part; and if he have a fourth Wife, ſhe muſt (ſays he) participate of the Baſe with the third Wife: And *Guillims*, in his *Diſplay of Heraldry*, gives us an Example of the Arms of a Gentleman of the Name of *Clifton*, impaled in the Middle, with the Arms of his ſeven Wives; Four on the Dexter Side, and Three on the Siniſter, all *Bar-ways*, that is to ſay, the Shield is *tierced*, *i. e.* divided into three equal Parts perpendicular, the firſt Part on the Right is *Coupee three*, which make four *Areas*, where the firſt four Wives Arms are placed, one above another; in the ſecond Part, which is the Middle, are only the Arms of *Clifton* the Husband; the third Part on the left Hand, is *Coupee two*, which makes three *Areas*, in which are his other three Wives Arms, one above another; for which ſee our Author. And theſe are the Ways of Marſhalling many Wives and Husband together.

BESIDES Impaling by Way of *Baron* and *Femme*, the Husband, by a frequent Cuſtom with us, quarters the Wife's Coat with his own, upon the Account that ſhe is an Heireſs; *i. e.* by dividing of the Shield into four equal Parts, which makes four *Areas*: In the Firſt and Fourth are the Husband's Arms; in the Second and Third are the Wife's: But this Cuſtom is not ſo frequent in other Countries, as with us, of late: For the Husband, in that Condition, properly placed his Wife's Arms by Way of *Surtout* over his own, that is, an Ineſcutcheon in the Centre of his own, which I have ſaid above, to be an *Eſcutcheon of Pretence*; becauſe he pretendeth to bear the Arms of his Wife, and his Right to her Inheritance, which his Iſſue ſhould enjoy, and that their Succeſſors may freely quarter their Paternal and Maternal Coats together. As for the Cuſtom of the Husband quartering his Wife's Arms with his own, I ſhall add the Inſtance of the Right Honourable *William Johnſton* Marquis of *Annandale*, Earl of *Hartfield*, and Lord *Johnſtoun*, Chief of his Name, who carried, *Argent, a Saltier Sable, on a Chief Gules, three Cuſhions Or*: But upon his Marriage with the Heireſs of *Cragiehall*, of the Name of *Fairholme*, he quartered her Arms with his own, being *Or, an Anchor in Pale Gules*: And the ſame is ſtill carried by their Son and Heir, the preſent Marquis of *Annandale*.

SIR *James Dalrymple* Preſident of the Seſſion, and afterward advanced to the Dignity of Viſcount of *Stair*, quartered the Coat of his Lady with his own, who was *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of *James Roſs* of *Balnall* and *Carſtreuch*, near *Glenluce* in *Galloway*, (as in our new Regiſter of Arms) carried quarterly, 1*ſt Or, on a Saliter Azure, nine Lozenges of the firſt*, 2*d Or, a Cheveron Checquee Sable and Argent, between three Water Budgets of the Second*, for *Roſs*, 3*d* as the 2*d*, and 4*th* as the 1*ſt*.

THEIR eldeſt Son, Sir *John Dalrymple*, Earl of *Stair*, married *Elizabeth Dundas* Heireſs of *Newliſton*, and placed her Arms, *Argent, a Lyon Rampant Gules*, on an Ineſchutcheon over his Father's quartered Arms, as above. He was created Earl of *Stair*, Viſcount of *Dalrymple*, and Lord *Newliſton*, *anno* 1703. His Son again, the preſent Earl, marſhals his Mother's Coat with theſe of his Grandfather and Grandmother.

IT is to be obſerved, that when a Gentleman marries a Gentlewoman, whoſe Father did bear any *Marks of Cadency* in his Coat, the ſame ought to be continued in the Impalement and Quartering of the Daughter's Arms with her Husband's; which is juſt and reaſonable: For, by the *Mark of Cadency* of her Father, ſhe will be known from what Branch of the Stem of the principal Houſe ſhe is come off. I have ſhown before, when a Coat of Arms, ſurrounded with a Border, is marſhalled *Pale-ways* with another, then that Part of the *Border*, which is next to the other Coat impaled with it, muſt be exempted, and not ſeen. Again, it is to be obſerved, if a *Bordered Coat* be marſhalled with other Coats quarterly, then ſhall no Part of the *Border* be omitted, but the *Border* ſhall inviron the ſame Round. Having treated, I think, ſufficiently of the ſeveral Ways of marſhalling Husband's and Wife's Arms, I ſhall now proceed to treat of the Method of marſhalling Arms of Offices.

Marſhalling Arms *upon the Account of* Offices *and* Employments.

AMONGST the ſeveral Cauſes and Occaſions of aſſuming Arms, Lawyers, and Writers on the Science of Armories, give *Offices* for One, as well uſed by *Eccleſiaſticks* as *Laicks*.

I gave out before, *Page* 21. That the *Romiſh* Churchmen are not obliged to *bruſe* their *Paternal Arms*, with *Marks* of *Cadency*, altho' younger Sons, or Deſcendents of ſuch, becauſe they are not allowed to marry, and ſo have no lawful Succeſſion: And ſome Lawyers of this Opinion tell us, That the End and Deſign of *Marks* of *Cadency*, to *bruſe* the principal Bearing, was, to difference the Deſcendents of younger Sons; ſo that there are no Need of *Briſures* in the Arms of *Eccleſiaſticks*, ſince they can have no Iſſue. *2dly*, They ſay, That Churchmen have no Need of *additional Figures*, to *bruſe* their *Paternal Bearings*; for their Arms are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from the *Laicks*, being only adorned with *Cherubims* or *Angels*, and not *timbred* with a military Dreſs, which are Marks of Greatneſs and Pride, ſuch as the *Helmet*, *Mantlings*, *Wreaths* and *Creſts*.

But more rightly others reaſon with *Scohier*, in his *Compartment of Arms*, *Cap.* 17. "That *Differences* or *Briſures* were not invented by Law and Cuſtom, to "diſtinguiſh the Deſcendents of younger Brothers, but to difference Brothers them"ſelves." The Words of our Author, with theſe of *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, in anſwer to the former two Reaſons, are, *Nec obſtat prima, nec ſecunda ratio, quandoquidem diſcerni colorum uſus non ſolum ſit inventus, ad ipſos deſcendentes ex diverſis fratribus dignoſcendos, verum etiam ad ipſos inter ſe diſcernendos.* Neither can Churchmen be ſaid to be the End of the Family; becauſe, by the Pope's Diſpenſation, they may marry, whoſe Iſſue may begin and continue their Family; ſo that they muſt have differencing Figures, added to the principal or plain Arms of the principal Family, which only belong to the *Primogeniture*. And as for the other Reaſon, that *Eccleſiaſticks* are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from the *Laicks*, in not having their Arms *timbred* with *Helmet*, *Volets* and *Creſts*; yet when they fall into noble Feus and Juriſdictions, they then *timbre* their *Shields*, as was found in the Council of *Brabant*; as our Author, *Nec obſtet alia ratio, quia illud diſcerniculum, non ipſa arma aut inſignia, ſed exteriora ornamenta afficit, quanquam etiam ab eccleſiaſticis, præſertim nobilibus, & juriſdictione aliqua imbutis, thymbrum militarem faſtum adhiberi vidimus. Et hanc opinionem nuper ſummum Brabantiæ Concilium amplexum eſt.* When a Churchman marſhals the Arms of a dignified Feu, or theſe of his Office, I mean thoſe of the Church, with his Paternal Arms, he needs no other *Briſure*: And this is the general Practice in *Europe*; of which I proceed to give ſome Examples.

Cardinals, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, and other Church Officers, in Imitation of the Laicks, when Marſhalling was in Uſe, began to take ſome remarkable Figures of their Offices, and to compoſe or marſhal them with their Paternal Arms, after the Order or Method now in Uſe, *Parti*, *Coupee*, and *Quarterly*: Of which I ſhall add a few Inſtances of the Practice of Prelates abroad, and then return to thoſe in *Britain*.

The *Firſt* Way mentioned, *Parti*, which the *Engliſh* call *parted per Pale*, is by Impalement, as before, of Husband and Wife's Arms; but with this Difference, the Arms of Office are placed on the Right Side of the Shield *Parti*, with the paternal Arms of thoſe in Office. And tho' a Biſhop, or any other Prelate, be called *Maritus Eccleſiæ*, the Husband of the Church, by the Canon Law, yet he is but one, in a figurative Speech; and the Church's Arms take Place as the more Noble, as alſo do thoſe of ſecular Offices.

The *Second* Method of Prelates Marſhalling their Arms by Way of *Coupee*, that is, *parted per Feſſe*, by dividing the Shield into two equal Parts, *Hori-*

zontally, is by placing the Coat of the Office above, and that of the Incumbent below; a frequent Practice in *Italy*.

The *Third* Method by *Quartering*, is done by a *Palar*, and *Horizontal Line*, dividing the Shield into four Quarters; which Way is frequently uſed by the *French* and *Germans*: Eſpecially when thoſe High Churchmen are temporal Princes, as the Eccleſiaſtick Peers of *France*. The Archbiſhop and Duke of *Rheims*, for his Office carries, *Azure*, *Semee Flower de Liſſes Or*, *a Croſs Gules*. The Biſhop and Duke of *Langreſs*, *Azure*, *Semee Flower de Liſs Or*, *a Saltier Gules*. The Biſhop of *Laon*, *Semee* of *France*, a *Croſier in Pale Gules*. The Biſhop, Count of *Beauviſe*, *Or*, *a Croſs Gules*, *cantoned with four Keys of the laſt*. Which Arms of *Offices* are placed in the firſt and fourth Quarters, with the paternal Ones of thoſe in Office.

The three Archbiſhops, Electors of the *Empire*, do alſo *marſhal* their *Arms* of *Offices*, with their *paternal Ones*, which are ſometimes placed by Way of *Surtout*, upon the Account of many Coats of Offices, which they marſhal together.

The Archbiſhop and Elector of *Mayence* (or *Mentz*) Great Chancellor of the *Empire* in *Germany*, carries quarterly, *1ſt* and *4th Gules*, *a Wheel with white Spokes Or*, for his Epiſcopal *See*, *2d* and *3d*, the *Paternal Arms* of the Biſhop in Poſſeſſion. The *Wheel* is ſtoried to have been at firſt aſſumed by one *Willigis*, who was choſen Archbiſhop for his eminent Piety; and he, out of Humility, being the Son of a Wheel-wright, took the *Wheel*, which his Succeſſors have continued for the Arms of that *See*. This *Willigis* (ſays *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium*, to ſhow his Humility) cauſed paint on all the Rooms of his Houſe, the *Wheel of a Waggon*, with this Pentameter, *Willigis recolas, quis es, & unde venis*, i. e. *Willigis*, conſider what you are, and whence you came. *Hæc rota poſtea, inſigne ſucceſſorum in hoc Archiepiſcopatu permanſit, confirmante illud Henrico Imperatore.*

The Archbiſhops of *Treves*, Great Chancellors of the Empire in *France*, and Electors, have been in Uſe to carry four Coats of Offices, thus (as by *Jacob Imhoff*) quarterly, *1ſt Argent*, a *Croſs Gules*, for the Arch-See of *Treves*, *2d Gules*, *a Paſchal Lamb proper*, *ſtanding upon a Mount in Baſe*, *Vert*, *carrying a Flag over its Shoulder*, as Abbot of *Prumia*, *3d*, *Gules*, *a Caſtle Argent*, *maſoned Sable*, *ſurmounted of a Croſier in Pale*, and below a *Crown Or*, as Prepoſitor and Overſeer of *Wiſſenberg*. *4th*, *Azure*, *a Croſs Argent*, as Biſhop of *Spires*; and over all, by Way of *Surtout*, an Eſcutcheon of the Paternal Arms of the Archbiſhop for the Time.

But to come Home to *Britain*, with ſome Obſerves of the antient and modern Practice of our Prelates in *Scotland*, in carrying of their Arms on their Seals of Office, and on other Places; I obſerve, of old, they neither did *compoſe*, *impale*, nor *quarter* their Enſigns of Office with their Paternal Ones, till after the Reformation from the Church of *Rome*: For before, their Seals of Arms were formed after the Faſhion of oblong Ovals, upon which are only to be ſeen the Frontiſpieces of Churches, with the Image of their Patron-Saints ſtanding in the Porches, or in fine carved *Niches*; and below them ſmall triangular Shields, with the Incumbent Prelate's Arms, ſometimes adorn'd with *Mitre*, *Croſier*, or *Croſs-Staff*: Of which I ſhall here add ſome Inſtances.

I have ſeen ſeveral Seals of the Archbiſhops of St. *Andrews*, which have the Image of St. *Andrew* with his Croſs, ſtanding in the Porch of a Church, and below his Feet a little Shield, with the Paternal Arms of the Archbiſhop thereon; as eſpecially that of *William* Archbiſhop of that See, in the Reign of *Robert* the *Bruce*, who has on his Shield *Three Cinque Foils*, or *Fraſiers*, being of the Name of *Frazer*, and the Shield timbred with a Mitre below the Feet of St. *Andrew*.

I have ſeen the Seal of *John* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, which had upon it the Image of St. *Mungo* ſtanding in a *Portico* of the Church, and below his Feet the Shield of Arms of that Prelate, charged with *Three Bars*, to ſhow he was of the Name of *Cameron*, timbred with a Mitre; and at the Sides of the Shield, were *Two Salmons with Rings in their Mouths*, and on the Legend round the Seal, *Sigillum Joannis Epiſcopi Glaſguen.* Which Seal is appended to an Indenture or Agreement betwixt *Jean*, Dowager Queen of *Scotland*, Mother of King *James* II. and Sir *Alexander Livingſton* of *Calder*, anent the Delivery of the young King's Perſon; which Indenture I have mentioned before with the Queen's Seal.

The Seal of *John* Biſhop of *Roſs*, had on it, the Figure of a Biſhop, with a Mitre on his Head, ſtanding in a *Portico* of a Church; and at his Feet, a Shield charged with a *Bull's Head caboſſed*, being the Paternal Figure of the Name of *Turnbul*. Beſides theſe, I have ſeen ſeveral other Biſhops Seals after the ſame Form, with their Shields of Arms below Images of Saints, or mitred Biſhops, ſupported by Angels, and adorned with Mitres and Croſiers.

ANDREW, Commendator of *Jedburgh*, upon his Seal appended to ſeveral Evidents, which I have ſeen, had the Image of a Saint ſtanding in a fine carved *Nich*; at the Foot of which is his Shield of Arms quarterly, *1ſt* and *4th*, *a Lyon rampant*, *2d* and *3d*, *Three Pippirgo's*, he being of the Name of *Home*; and behind the Shield, a *Croſier* turned to the Right.

Upon the Buildings of ſeveral Churches, we find the Paternal Arms of Biſhops and Abbots, only adorned with Mitres and Croſiers; as theſe of *Gavin Dunbar* Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, having only three *Cuſhions*, within a *double Treſſure counterflowered*, adorned with a Mitre, for the Name of *Dunbar*, deſcended of *Dunbar* of *Weſtfield*.

On the Wall that ſurrounds the Caſtle of *Glaſgow*, on ſeveral Places there, as I am informed, are the Arms of *James Beton*, the laſt *Romiſh* Biſhop of that See, being theſe of *Beton* quartered with *Balfour*, as a Nephew of *Beton* of *Balfour*; and below theſe Arms is a *Salmon*, with a Ring in his Mouth, which ſome of his Predeceſſors carried alſo, to perpetuate a Miracle, ſaid to be performed by St. *Mungo*, Patron Saint of the Church of *Glaſgow*.

Upon the beautiful Abbey of *Paiſley*, (as I am informed) are the Arms of the Abbot *George Schaw*, a Brother of *Schaw* of *Sauchie*, carrying his Arms, *Three covered Cups*; and to ſhow his Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, a *Croſier* behind the Shields.

On the Abbacy of *Holy-rood-houſe*, are to be ſeen the Arms of *Archibald Crawfurd*, Treaſurer to King *James* III. He was a Brother of *Crawfurd* of *Henning*, where are only his Paternal Bearing, *viz.* a *Feſſe Ermine with a Star in Chief*, and the Shield adorned on the Top with a *Mitre*.

I find none of our *Romiſh* Prelates ever marſhalled the Figures of their reſpective Sees (I mean the Images of their Patron-Saints, their *Croſſes*, *Croſiers*, *Mitres*, or ſuch remarkable Things belonging to them) with their Paternal Bearings, by Impaling or Quartering of them in one Shield, tho' they have adorned the outter Sides of their Shields with ſuch Figures. And I am of Opinion that the Cuſtom with us of marſhalling Arms of Epiſcopal Sees, and other Eccleſiaſtical Offices, with the Paternal Arms of the Incumbents, is not much older than the Reformation from the *Romiſh* Church; and the Figures of which they are now formed and made up of, are taken from the old Seals, ſuch as the Images of Saints and Biſhops, their *Croſſes*, *Mitres*, *Croſiers*, *Paſtoral Staffs*, and other ſuch Things, which will appear to the Curious by their Blazons: A few of which I ſhall here give.

The Arms now uſed for the Archiepiſcopal See of St. *Andrews*, *Azure*, *a St. Andrew's Croſs* (i. e. *a Saltier*) *Argent*, taken from the old Seal of that See, before deſcribed, which have been impaled with the Arms of thoſe that have been in Office.

The Archiepiſcopal See of the Church of *Glaſgow* has for Arms, *Argent*, a *Tree* growing out of a *Mount Vert*, with a *Bell* hanging on a *Branch*, and a *Salmon* lying *Feſs-ways*, thwart the Trunk of the Tree, with a *Ring* in its Mouth, *Proper*. The *Salmon*, as I obſerved before, was carried by the *Romiſh* Prelates, at the Sides, and below their Shield of Arms. *Alexander Cairncroſs*, by Divine Providence Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, had on his Seal of Office, the above *Blazon*, *impaled* on the Right, with his Paternal Coat on the Left, *viz.* *Argent*, *a Stag's Head erazed with a Croſs Pattee Fitchee, between his Attire, Gules.*

The Biſhoprick of *Galloway* has for Arms, the Image of St. *Ninian*, holding in his Right Hand a *Croſs*.

The Biſhoprick of *Dumblain*, a *Saltier ingrailed*.

The Biſhoprick of *Argyle*, *Azure*, *two Croſiers in Saltier Addoſſe, and in Chief a Mitre Or.*

THE Arms of the Biſhoprick of *Roſs*, are *two Men*, the One, on the Right Hand, repreſenting St. *Boniface*, in a white Habit, his Hands lying croſs on his Breaſt; the other a Biſhop, pointing to St. *Boniface* with his right Hand, and by his Left holding a *Croſier Or*, with a Mitre on his Head.

THE Arms of theſe Biſhopricks are impaled with the Arms of thoſe, who have poſſeſſed theſe Offices.

THE Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh* was erected out of the Biſhoprick of St. *Andrews*, by King *Charles* I. *anno* 1633; ſo that, that See has almoſt the ſame Arms with St. *Andrews*, and in *Chief* a *Mitre Or*; which were impaled with the Arms of the Incumbents.

I ſhall add no more of them here to incumber my Reader, but proceed to a few ſuch Bearings of thoſe in *England*.

THE Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury* has, *Azure, a Paſtoral Staff in Pale Argent, top'd with a Croſs Pattee Or, and ſurmounted of an Epiſcopal Pale,* (*i. e.* an Epiſcopal Ornament, and not an Armorial Pale,) *of the Second, edged and fringed of the Third, charged with four Croſſes fitched Sable.*

THE Archiepiſcopal See of *York*, *Gules, two Keys Addoſſe Argent*; *and in Chief an Imperial Crown Or.*

THE Biſhoprick of *London Gules, two Swords in Saltier, Points upward Proper, Hilted and Pomelled Or.*

THE Epiſcopal See of *Worceſter*, *Ten Torteauxs Sable*, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Carliſle, *Argent on a Croſs Sable, a Mitre with Labells Or.*

THE Epiſcopal See of St. *Aſaph*, *Sable, a Key in Bend Siniſter, and a Croſier in Bend Dexter Argent.*

THE See of *Salisbury*, *Azure, the Virgin Mary* (being dedicate to her) *Crowned, holding the Holy Babe in her Right Arm, and a Scepter with her Left Hand, all Gold.*

ALL which Enſigns are impaled on the Right Side of the Shields, with the Paternal Arms of thoſe in Office on the Left Side. For more Eccleſiaſtical Arms, the Reader may ſee the *Britiſh Compendium of Arms* lately publiſhed in Taliduce.

AS for theſe Orders of Knighthood, which are both *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, ſuch as the Knights *Templars* and *Hoſpitallers*, and others of ſuch Inſtitution, they *compoſe*, *impale* or *quarter* the Arms of their reſpective Orders, with their Paternal Ones; as do at preſent the Grand Maſters of the Knights of *Malta*: Who quarter, in the firſt Place, the Arms of that Order, being *Gules*, a *Croſs Argent*, with their proper Arms; But the reſt of the Knights of that Order, in Diſtinction from the Grand Maſter, do not *quarter* but *compoſe* them with their own, by placing them in *Chief*, or *on a Chief*, which has occaſioned one Coat of Arms to have two *Chiefs*, the one above the other. So much then for Eccleſiaſtical Arms. I ſhall now proceed to the Arms of ſecular Offices; ſome of which I ſhall here mention.

SECULARS, who enjoy high Offices, Military or Civil, ſometimes impale or quarter the Arms of their Offices with their own. The Electoral Princes of the Empire, quarter in their Shields of Arms, the Arms or Badges of their Offices, being the Figures of the *Regalia* they carry before the Emperor, by Vertue of their high Poſts, as *Beckmannus* ſays, *Diſſert. Cap.* 5. *In inſignibus ſuis ſeculares Clinodium iſtud inſerunt, cui ratione officii portando deſtinati ſunt.*

THE King of *Bohemia*, as principal Cup-bearer to the Emperor, charged the Breaſt of his Lyon with a Cup.

THE Duke of *Saxony*, as one of the Electors of the Empire, carried over his Atchievement of many Quarters, by Way of *Surtout*, an Eſcutcheon *parted per Feſſe, Argent and Sable, two Swords in Saltier Gules, Hilted and Pomelled Or*, as Elector Mariſchall of the Empire.

THE Duke of *Bavaria* and *Palatine*, carries three Shields tied together, the firſt on the Right Side, *Sable, a Lyon Rampant Or, armed and langued Gules Conturne*, (*i. e.* looking to the other's Shield on the Left) for the *Palatinate*. The ſecond Shield, *Fuiſile in Bend Argent and Azure*, of twenty one Pieces, for *Bavaria*. The third Shield, below the above Two, *Gules, charged with the Imperial Mond Or*, which he carries in Solemnity before the Emperor.

THE Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, carries *parted per Pale*, firſt the *Palatinate*, ſecond, *Bavaria*, and in *Baſe, a Point Gules*, as third Elector. See Book, *Jeu D' Armories des Sovereigns.*

THE Duke and Marquis of *Brandenburg*, (now King of *Pruſſia*) as Elector, carries over his Atchievement of many Quarters, by Way of *Surtout*, *Azure, a Scepter Pale-ways Or*,

THE Duke of *Brunſwick* (now King of *Great Britain*) as Elector of the *Empire*, carries over the fourth Quarter of His Majeſty's Arms, an *Ineſcutcheon, Charle Mane's Crown*; of whoſe Imperial Atchievement afterwards.

OTHER Nobles in the *Empire*, upon Account of their Imployments or Offices, carried Figures to repreſent them; as the Earls of *Oldenburg*, principal Architects in the *Empire*, carried in one of the Quarters of their Arms, *two Beams of Wood*, Blazoned *Barrs*. The Earls of *Spigelberg*, as Maſter-Hunters, carry a *Hart Proper*. And the Earls of *Wernegeroda*, as Maſter-Fiſhers, carries, in their Atchievement, *a Fiſh*. As *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium*: So that Offices and Imployments are not only the Cauſes of obtaining Arms at firſt, but alſo of multiplying ſeveral Arms in one Shield; which was a Practice with the *Romans*, *Germans*, *French*, *Engliſh*, &c. In *France* theſe who had Offices of the Crown, of old, under the firſt, ſecond and third Races of the Kings of *France*, not only took their Names from their Offices, but their Arms, as *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium Cap.* 4. *In Gallia, omnes officiales coronæ Franciæ ſub Regibus, 1mæ 2dæ & 3tiæ generationis, non aſſumebant aliunde cognomina & inſignia, quam ab officio quod gerebant; cujus memoriam ſuis liberis & deſcendentibus reliquerunt, qui eadem inſignia & cognomina retinebant.* And for Example, he gives the Family of *Muſſini*, who, of old, were Earls of *Silvanect*, and chief *Butlers* of *France*, for which they carried, to perpetuate their Office, *a Shield quarterly, Or, and Gules*; the firſt to repreſent the King's Gold Cup, and the ſecond, the Wine; ſo that the Family had the Name of *Butlers* of *Senlis*. To pleaſe ſome curious, I ſhall add our Author's Words, *In cujus rei memoriam (Pincernæ) portaverunt pro inſignibus, clypeum diviſum in quadras, ex auro & colore rubro, quod repreſentabat poculum & cantherium Regis, & colore rubro, vinum hacque de cauſa appellati ſunt Pincernæ Sylvanectini, i. e. Bauteliers de Senlis.*

IN *England* another ancient Family, deſcended of *Argentius*, and *Brionini* a *Normand*, became chief Butlers in the Reign of *William* II. of *England*, and took for Arms, *Gules, three Coups, Or*, to ſhow their Office, and introduced it as a Sirname to their Poſterity. The Words of our Author are, *Hi, a Davido Argentinio Normano viro militari, qui ſub Guilielmo ſecundo meruit, & nomen & ſtemma duxerunt; & in hujus rei teſtimonium tribus ſcyphis argenteis in rubro clypeo uſi ſunt:* Which Coat of Office is quartered with their Paternal Coat, *viz. Or, a Chief indented Azure.* From this Noble Stock of Worthies, in a direct Line, was deſcended, *James Butler*, Marquiſs of *Ormond*, and Earl of *Oſſory* in *Ireland*, of which he was Lord Lieutenant, and by King *Charles* II. created a Peer of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Butler* of *Langthony*, and Earl of *Brecknork*, and the thirteenth Year of that King's Reign, Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, and alſo a Knight of the Garter: He married the Lady *Elizabeth Preſton*, Daughter to *Richard* Lord *Dingwall* in *Scotland*, and Earl of *Deſmond* in *Ireland*, by whom he had three Sons, *Thomas* Earl of *Oſſory*, *Richard* Earl of *Arran*, and *John*. *Richard* died without Iſſue, *Thomas* was ſummoned to the *Engliſh* Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Butler* of *Moorpark*, and was alſo a Knight of the Garter, and Rear-Admiral of His Majeſty's Fleet: He married Lady *Amelia Naſſau*, Daughter to *Lewis de Naſſau*, Son to *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, and Count of *Naſſau*; by whom he had Iſſue, three Sons, *James* Duke of *Ormond* in *England*, *Charles* Earl of *Arran*, created Lord *Butler* of *Weſton* in *England*, who carries the above quartered Arms with a *Creſcent*, for Difference; and another *James*, who died young.

Carnagie Earl of *Southeſk*, whoſe Arms are, *Or, an Eagle diſplayed Azure, beaked, membred and armed Gules*; his Predeceſſors, *Carnagie* of *Kinnaird*, were Cup-bearers to our Kings, for which of old they carried a Gold Cup, on the Breaſt of their *Eagle*, to ſhow their Office.

MANY civil and politick Offices, which have *Symbols* and *Badges*, are not placed within the Shield of Arms of thoſe in Office, as theſe above-mentioned, but at the Back, Sides, or Foot of the Shield, ſuch as the Mariſchal's *Batons*, the Conſtable's *Swords*, the Admiral's *Anchors*, the Maſter-houſhold's *Batons*, the Chamberlain's *Keys*, &c. Of which more fully, in the *Treatiſe of exterior Ornaments*.

TO put an End to this Section, I ſhall mention here the Arms of the Herauld Offices in *Scotland* and *England*. Theſe of *Scotland*, are now, *Argent*, *a Lion Seiant*, *Full-faced Gules*, (being the *Creſt* of the Royal Atchievement of *Scotland) holding in his Dexter-Paw a Thiſtle*, *ſlipped Vert*; in the *Siniſter*, an *Eſcutcheon* of the Second, and *on a Chief Azure*, *a St. Andrews Croſs of the Firſt*. Which Arms are impaled on the Right-ſide, with the Paternal Bearing of Sir *Alexander Erskine* of *Cambo*, the preſent *Lion King at Arms*, being theſe of the Earl of *Mar*, with *a Creſcent* for Difference, as a *Cadet* of the Family. This Seal of Office is no older than himſelf; for his Father, Sir *Charles*, alſo *Lion King at Arms*, had on his Seal appended to Patents of Arms, given out by him, only his Paternal Arms; and any particular Seal or Badge our principal Heraulds had before, was the Sovereign Atchievement of the Kingdom (called by other Nations *L'Eſmail)* which was hung by a Chain of Gold about the Neck of the principal Herauld, and on the Breaſt of his *Brethren Heraulds, and Purſevants, by a Ribbon*, as their *Cognizance* and *Badge*: And the ſame, as I read, was practiced by the Heraulds in *England*.

THE principal Heraulds in *England*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and eſpecially the *Garter King at Arms*, wore a Badge of Gold daily, whereon were enamelled only the Sovereign's Arms; as *Aſhmol* in his *Inſtitution of the Garter*, Page 208, and 253, and had no proper Seal for the Office, till Sir *Edward Walker*, then *Garter King at Arms*, obtained a Licence from the Queen, to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the other *Kings at Arms*, to impale *St. George*'s Arms, *viz. Argent*, *a Croſs Gules* on the Right-ſide; with thoſe of the Sovereign's on the Left: And about that Time the Seal of the Office was formed thus, *Argent*, *a Croſs Gules*, *and on a Chief Azure*, *a Crown Imperial*, *invironed with a Garter*, *buckled and noved*, *betwixt a Lion paſſant guardant*, *and a Flower de Liſs Or*, which were impal'd with the Arms of Sir *Edward Walker*; as they were afterwards with theſe of his Succeſſors in that Office.

THE Heraulds in *Germany*, *Flanders*, and elſe-where, have the Arms of their Sovereigns enamelled or depicted on Gold, affixed to their Breaſts: But I take them to be principal and learned Heraulds, by Royal Authority; and not ſuch, as with us, who know nothing of the Matter. As Sir *John Baptiſta Chryſtin*, Chancellor of *Brabant*, in his curious Book, entituled, *Jurisprudentia Heroica*; *ſive de jure Belgarum*, *circa nobilitatem & inſignia*, whoſe Words are thoſe in the *Spaniſh Flanders*, from Paragraph 8. after he had given an Account of thoſe of *Germany* and *France*, *viz. Quælibet deinde provincia apud Belgas ſuum habet fæcialem*, *ejus titulo celebrem*, *qui teſſeram ſive laminam inſignibus ejuſdem decoratam (vulgo L' Eſmail d' office) pectori aſſutam gerit*, *& in feſtivo quovis apparatu ejuſdem provinciæ Rege armorum tunica indutus (vulgo la Cottee D'Arms du Roy) dextra caduceum geſtans aſſiſtit*. But more of this afterward, when I come to ſpeak of the Riſe, Nature and Office of *Heraulds*.

ARMS of ALLIANCES.

BESIDES the Arms of Offices, as I ſaid before, there are other Cauſes of marſhalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield, given us by eminent Lawyers and Heraulds, which they call *Cumulatio*, or *Multiplicatio Inſignium*. As *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium*, Page 782, *de quarteriis ſive ſectionibus*, *campis ſive areis*, called with us, Marſhalled or Quartered Arms; and are Marks of Honour and Greatneſs, eſteem'd by all Nations upon many Accounts, eſpecially upon honourable *Alliances*, and Succeſſion to noble Feus: A Practice frequent with the *French*; as *Hopingius*; *Effectus vero hujus accumulationis*, *ſive conjunctionis inſignium eſt augere dignitatem*; *etenim hic mos & uſus*, *maxime receptus eſt Gallis*, *quo ſciant & intelli-*

gant his mutationibus jure naturæ, regnique legibus non derogari, ſed augmentum eſſe nobilitatis.

A quartered Coat of *Arms*, is, when the *Shield* is divided into four *Quarters*, or *Areas*, by a *Perpendicular* and *Horizontal Line cutting the Center*; and ſometimes again theſe *Quarters* or *Areas* are alſo divided into as many *Quadras*, by the ſame Lines, and are filled up with the Arms of different Families, upon ſeveral Occaſions; by Heraulds and Lawyers, called, *Cumulatio Armorum*, of old latined, *Scutum Quarteriatum*; and of late, *Scutum Quadripartitum*: But Mr. *Gibbon*, an *Engliſh* Herauld, for *quartered Arms*, ſays, *Scutum in quatuor partes, lineis ad crucis modum ductis, ſectum*; after ſome old Herauld, who *blazoned a quartered Shield, parted per Croſs.*

HERAULDS, who write in *Latin*, call one of theſe Quarters, *Quarteria*; *Chieflecius* and *Vredus*, make Uſe of the Word *Quadrans*; *Jacob Imhoff* the *German*, the Word *Quadra*: And others ſay *Area*, for a Quarter.

SIR *John Fern*, in his *Glory of Generoſity*, gives us three Sorts of quartered Coats of Arms; the firſt he calls a *plain quartered Coat*; the ſecond a *quartered Coat*; and the third a *quarterly quartered Coat*: Which I ſhall explain, and give Examples, by whom carried with us, and other Nations.

AS to the firſt, A *plain quartered Coat*, is when the *Superficies* or *Field*, is divided into four *Quarters* or *Areas*; and when the firſt and fourth Quarters contain one Coat of Arms, the ſecond and third another: So that there are but two different Coats of Arms twice repeated in a *quartered Shield*; which, ſays our Author, is a ſuitable Diſpoſition of the Arms of the Son and Heir of a Gentleman, who had to Wife an Heireſs: The Father's Arms are placed in firſt and fourth *Quarters*, and the Mother's in the ſecond and third.

IT is to be obſerved, that in *marſhalling Arms* with others, upon the Account of Alliance, and, if both Houſes be *Cadets*, their Marks of *Cadencies* muſt be continued upon both their Coats.

ALLIANCES then by Marriages has occaſioned the Multiplication of many Arms in one Shield, not only almoſt by all the Princes in *Europe*, but even by Nobles high and low, to ſhow their noble Deſcent; and eſpecially by the Iſſue of thoſe, who have married Heireſſes, to ſhow the Right they have to Territories and Lands.

I ſhall begin with one of the ancienteſt Examples of this Kind I have met with in my Reading. About the Year 1117, *Ferdinandus*, eldeſt Son of *Sanctius*, tonamed the great King of *Navarre*, and *Elivira*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* the Sixth, and laſt Earl of *Caſtile*, being the firſt that was honoured with the Title of King of *Caſtile*, married *Sanctia*, Daughter of *Alphonſus King* of *Leon*, Siſter and Heir of *Beremond* who died without Iſſue.

THIS *Ferdinand*, upon Account of his Wife *Sanctia*, got the Kingdom of *Leon*; ſo that he became both King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, about the Year 1160; and quartered the Arms of thoſe Kingdoms thus; *1ſt* and *4th*, *Gules*, *a Caſtle Triple, toured and embattled Or*, *maſoned Sable*, for the Kingdom of *Caſtile*; *2d* and *3d*, *Argent*, *a Lion rampant Gules*, *armed Or*, for the Kingdom of *Leon*. Thus blazoned by *Hopingius*, *Reges Caſtelliæ & Legionis, in inſignibus, ferunt ſcutum in parte ſuperiori dextra, & in inferiori ſiniſtra Caſtellum aureum in campo rubeo; in parte ſuperiori ſiniſtra & inferiori dextra, leonem fulvum in campo albo exhibens.*

THE Kingdom of *Leon* was a more ancient Kingdom than *Caſtile*, for many Ages; for when *Pelagius* took that Country and Town from the *Moors*, about the Year 722, it was always called a Kingdom; and he took for his Arms a *Lion*, becauſe it is ſaid to be the *King of Beaſts*: As our Author, *Pelagius Legionis Rex primus, circa annum 722, eripiens Legionem civitatem a Mauris, leonem pro inſigniis aſſumpſit, quia leo eſt, & interpretatur rex omnium beſtiarum.*

MANY are of Opinion, That the Arms of *Leon*, being theſe of the ancienteſt Kingdom, ſhould be placed in the firſt and fourth Quarters; and ſo to have the Precedency of the Arms of *Caſtile*. *Ludovicus Molina*, a famous Lawyer, defends the Method of Marſhalling, as above blazoned. *1mo*, That the greateſt Kingdom ſhould be preferred to the ancienteſt. *2do*, *Ferdinand* was King of *Caſtile*, by Right of his Father, and got *Leon* by Right of his Wife, *nomine dotis*; and that

in

in his Titles he was named firſt King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, preferring the Title of the Man to the Woman, and the Mother's Titles ought to follow the Father's: His Words are, *Tam quod virilis ſtirpis imperium præferri debuit fæmineo, maternaque inſignia paternis inſignibus cedere debuerunt.*

THE like Practice was uſed in *England* by *Edward* III. the Firſt of that Kingdom who quartered his Arms with thoſe of *France*. He placed *France* in the ſecond and third Quarters, as *Arms of Alliance*, upon the Account his Mother *Iſabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Philip* IV. of *France*, and of her Brothers, *Charles* IV. *Philip* V. and *Lewis* XI. ſucceſſive Kings of *France*, who died without any Iſſue. Their Couſin-german *Philip de Vallois*, as Heir male, aſcended the Throne: And, as *Edward Howes* tells us, in his *Hiſtory of England*, King *Edward*'s Ambaſſadors, who came to congratulate His Acceſſion to the Crown, were queſtioned, Why the King of *England* placed the *Leopards* of that Kingdom in the firſt Quarter, before the *Lillies* of *France* in the ſecond? To which Sir *John Shorditch* the Ambaſſador made Anſwer, That it was the Cuſtom of the Times, to ſet the Titles and Arms of the Fathers before thoſe of the Mothers; which their King had, in Reaſon and Duty, done. From which it is to be obſerved, That *Arms of Alliance*, upon the Account of maternal Deſcent, were then quartered with the *Paternal*, which had the Precedency of the *Maternal*; and which is yet the ordinary Cuſtom in *Europe*, excepting for ſome ſpecial Reaſons, as that of the ſame King *Edward* III. who, upon no other Account, at firſt, quartered the Arms of *France*, but upon the Reaſon of his Alliance: Yet afterwards, in the 14th Year of his Reign, when he was encouraged by his Allies, to claim the Kingdom of *France* in Right of his Mother, he placed thoſe of *France*, as Arms of *Dominion* and *Pretenſion*, in the firſt Quarter, before the Arms of *England*; which his Succeſſors have continued.

ABOUT the latter End of this King's Reign, the *Engliſh* Nobility began, in Imitation of him, to quarter with their own Arms, *Coats of Alliances*. *John Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Margaret*, youngeſt Daughter of *Edward* III. was the firſt Subject in *England*, (ſays *Sandford*, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of that Kingdom*) who, in Imitation of his King, had quartered Arms, *viz.* 1ſt and 4th, *Or, a Manch Gules*; 2d and 3d, *Barry of twelve Pieces Argent and Azure*, with eight *Martlets Orle-ways Gules*, as Arms of Alliance with the Family of *Vallance*: Which *quartered Coat* he impaled with the Arms of his Counteſs, being, then, the ſame with her Father's, *France* and *England* quarterly.

WITH us, our great Families did not all begin at one Time to quarter their Arms with other Coats, upon Account of Alliance, and other Conſiderations. The firſt Practice of Quartering I have met with upon Seals, was in the Reign of King *Robert* II. who was crowned in *Scoon* the 27th of *March*, 1371, as I have obſerved before. His Sons, then, and *Leſly*, who married the Heireſs of *Roſs*, with others, began to marſhal their Arms with thoſe of other Families; of which, in the firſt Part of this Syſtem. As alſo, did *David Lindſay*, firſt Earl of *Crawfurd*, aſſume the Coat of *Abernethy*, and quartered it with his own, upon the Account he was deſcended of that Family by the Mother's Side: For his Grandfather, Sir *David Lindſay*, in the Reign of King *Robert* I. married one of the three Co-heireſſes of *Alexander* Lord *Abernethy*; whoſe Arms were, *Or, a Lion rampant Gules, bruiſed with a Ribband Sable*, quartered with his Paternal, *Gules, a Feſs Checquee, Argent and Azure*. Which Figures were upon *David*, firſt Earl of *Crawfurd* his Seal; and ever ſince have been continued by the Family.

A long Time after, the Earls of *Douglas* and *Rothes*, being deſcended of the other two Co-heireſſes of the above *Alexander* Lord *Abernethy*, marſhalled the Arms of *Abernethy* with their own.

THE great and illuſtrious Houſe of *Douglas*, for what I have ſeen, had no quartered Coats before *William*, the firſt Earl of *Douglas*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Donald*, Siſter and ſole Heir, at laſt, to her Brother *Thomas*, Earl of *Mar*: For, before this Match, he had only his ſingle *Paternal Coat* on his *Seal of Arms*, which I have ſeen appended to a Charter of his, of the Church of *Meikle Cavers*, to the *Abbacy* of *Melroſs*; but after the Marriage with *Margaret Mar*, Counteſs and Heireſs of *Mar*, he quartered his *Paternal Coat* with that of *Mar*, *viz.* 1ſt and 4th, *Argent*, *a Man's Heart Gules*, (not enſigned with a Crown as now) and, *on a chief Azure, three Stars of the Firſt*; 2d and 3d, *Azure, a Bend betwixt ſix Croſs-Croſlets fitched Or*, for *Mar*: Which Arms I have ſeen, on his Seal, appended to his Charter, dated at the Caſtle of *Kildrummy*, the 22d of *July* 1377, wherein he is deſigned Earl of *Douglas* and *Mar*, of the Lands of *Eaſter-Foulis*, lying in the Earldom of *Mar*, and Shire of *Aberdeen*, granted to *James Mowat*. The Shield of Arms on the Seal was *Couchee*, and quartered, as I have ſaid, with *Douglas* and *Mar*, ſupported by one *Lion Sejant, holding up the Shield, his Head in a Helmet, creſted with a Plumb of Feathers*; and at each Side of the Shield, *is a Tree growing out of a Mount, as a Compartment, Semee* of *Croſs-Croſlets*, and upon the *Compartment*, the Right-ſide of the *Shield* reſts. His Son *James*, Earl of *Douglas* and *Mar*, carried the ſame Arms as his Father; as is evident by his Seals. He could not have carried *Mar*, if he had not been the Son of *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Mar*. It was this valiant Earl that overthrew *Henry Percy*, ſirnamed *Hotſpures*, in a Combat at *Newcaſtle*; and again defeat him in the Battle of *Otterburn*, which was fought the 31ſt of *July* 1388. After the Battle, this noble Earl *James* died in his Tent. He had no Iſſue but two natural Sons; and was ſucceeded by his half Brother *Archibald*, Lord of *Galloway*, in the Earldom of *Douglas*; and by his full Siſter *Iſabel Douglas*, in the Earldom of *Mar*.

ARCHIBALD Earl of *Douglas* and *Galloway* carried three Coats quarterly, *1ſt, Azure, a Lyon Rampant Argent*, being the feudal Arms of *Galloway*; *2d*, the Arms of *Douglas* as above, for his Paternal Coat; *3d, Azure, three Mollets Argent*, the Arms of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Murray*, Lord of *Bothwel, Panitarius Scotiæ*, with whom he got the Lordſhip of *Bothwel*: And the *4th* Quarter as the *1ſt*. It is to be obſerved, that this Earl and his Father Earl *William*, quartered their Wives Arms, being Heireſſes, with their own; which it ſeems was our ancient Practice, as well as to marſhal them, as by Impalement, or by Way of Ineſcutcheon. This Earl had nothing of the Arms of *Mar*, ſo that they intirely belonged to *Iſabel* Counteſs of *Mar*.

LADY *Iſabel Douglas* Counteſs of *Mar*, married *Alexander Stewart*, natural Son of *Alexandar Stewart* of *Badenoch*, Earl of *Buchan*, *4th*. Son of King *Robert* the II. He is nevertheleſs called the eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Buchan*, in a Charter granted to him *Anno* 1404. by his Lady *Iſabel Douglas* Counteſs of *Mar*: By which Charter, ſhe gives him the Earldom of *Mar* and Lordſhip of *Garioch* in Conſideration of the Marriage: And no doubt it was alſo in Conſideration of that Marriage that he is ſaid to be the eldeſt Son of his Father, which does not follow, that he was not a Baſtard. For if he had been a lawful Son, he had certainly ſucceeded his Father in the Earldom of *Buchan*, which Earldom went to *John* Earl of *Buchan*, a younger Son of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*. *Alexander Stewart*, Earl of *Mar*, by Right of his Wife, as ſaid is, carried for Arms on his Seal, which I have ſeen, quarterly, *1ſt*, and *4th Or, a Feſſee Chequee* (for *Stewart*) between three open *Crowns Gules*, which were the Figures of the Lordſhip of *Garioch*, and in theſe Quarters he had no Mark of Illegitimation; *2d* and *3d*, the Arms of *Mar*, as before, *Azure*, a *Bend* betwixt ſix *Croſs-Croſlets fitched Or*: He was Commander in Chief at the Battle of *Harelaw Anno* 1411, a Man of great Honour, an Ornament to his Country, and died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1426. The Earldom afterwards fell into the King's Hands, and the Sons of the Royal Family were afterwards deſigned Earls of *Mar*.

MANY of our ancient Families, ſince the Reign of King *Robert* the II. have been in Uſe to quarter the Arms of other Families with their own, upon Account of Alliances and other Conſiderations. Many of our ancient and principal Families, as *Keith* Earl *Mariſhall*, *Hay* Earl of *Errol*, *Ogilvie* Earl of *Airlie*, *Carnegie* Earl of *Southesk*, *Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, and many great Barons, too numerous here to mention, have only been in Uſe, and to this Day, to carry their ſingle Paternal Coats. Perhaps many of them have had no Occaſion to marſhal their Arms with others, and ſome of them have had good Right to quarter the Arms of other Families, upon the Account of Alliances and other Conſiderations; but upon what Reaſons they have forborn them, I cannot pretend to know. Perhaps, upon the miſtaken Notion, that the more ſingle and plain the Coat of Arms be, it is the more

Honourable, and ſhews a Principal Family. But what does it loſe of that Appearance of Honour, when marſhalled plain and ſimple, with other Arms, upon the Account of an honourable Alliance, noble Feus, and other Additaments of Honour? Since it has been for many Ages, the general Practice of Kings, Princes and Nobles, to marſhal other Arms with their own, as rather an Additament of Honour than a Dimunition of it, and which does not in the leaſt alter the Quality of the Bearer, according to the Opinion of Lawyers, as *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium Cap.* 11. *Cumulatio inſignium eſt argumentum aucti honoris; inſignium ſiquidem auctione, honor & dignitas perſona ſuperveniens, ejus qualitatem nunquam mutat aut extinguit.*

THAT ſome of our ancient Families, as I juſt now ſaid, have had Right to quarter the Arms of other Families with their own, upon the Account of Marriage, and have not done it till of late, appears from what follows.

THE ancient and noble Family of *MAULE*, who carry for their Paternal Arms, *Parti, Argent and Gules, a Bordure charged with eight Eſcalops, all counter-changed* of the ſame, is originally *French*; and have their Name from the Lordſhip of *Maule*, near *Paris*, their firſt and original Lands, in latter Times erected into a Marquiſate. [Deſcription of the Generality of *Paris*.]

ANSOLD Lord of *Maule*, and *Retrude* his Wife, made a Donation to the Priory of *Saint Martine Des Camps*, at *Paris*, in the Year 1015, mentioned by *Laboureur*, in his Hiſtory of *Chaumont*; and his Son *Guarin* Lord of *Maule*, with *Herſende* his Wife, is named in a Charter of *Robert* King of *France*, to *William*, Abbot of *St. Germans*, before the Year 1031. [Hiſtory of *Montmorancy* by *Du Cheſne*.] He was ſucceeded by his Son *Anſold*, called by *Ordericus Vitalis*, for his great Riches, *Dives Pariſienſis*; who left *Peter*, his Heir, and *Stephen* Grandfather to *Grimald de Maule*, who, ſays *Ordericus*, was at the taking of *Jeruſalem* in 1098, with *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*. *Peter* next Lord of *Maule*, made a very great Figure, with Conſent of his *proceres & milites*, ſays the above Author, who lived near that Time. He founded a Priory at his Town of *Maule* for Benedictine Monks of *Saint-Euvroul*, to whom he gave his Churches of St. *Mary*, St. *German*, and St. *Vincent*, with many Lands, by his Charter dated in the 1076, printed at length in the *Hiſtoriæ Normannorum ſcriptores*, Page 587, and in the Year 1098, he was General of the *French* Army againſt King *William* II. of *England*, who had invaded *France*, and obliged that Prince to raiſe the Siege of *Montfort*, and conclude a Truce and return to *England*. [*Du Moulin*'s Hiſtory of *Normandy* Page 267.] By *Guindeſmoth* his Wife, of a Noble Family in *Champagne*, he had four Sons and as many Daughters. Of the laſt, one was married to *Baudry* Count of *Dreux*, Son to *Baudry* Conſtable of *France*; another to *Gaucher* Lord of *Poiſſy*, whoſe Deſcendants were heritable *Pantriers* of *Normandy*, and a 3d to *Hugh* Lord *Voiſins*, Predeceſſor to the Seneſchals of *Toulouſe*. *Anſold* Lord of *Maule*, his eldeſt Son was a great Captain, and famous in the Wars of *Italy* and *Greece*: He was with *Robert* Duke of *Apulia* at the Seige of *Durazzo*, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at that great Battle, where *Alexis* Emperor of *Conſtantinople* was overthrown, *anno* 1106. He confirmed his Father's Donations to the Priory of *Maule*, in Preſence of his Barons and Knights, whom he cauſed do Homage to his eldeſt Son *Peter*. [*Ordericus Vitalis*, Page 589, 590.] He married *Odeline Mauvoiſine*, Daughter to *Radulph* Lord of *Rony*, Governor of *Mante*, and died *Anno* 1118. His Son *Peter de Maule*, was one of the powerfulleſt Lords of that Time; he was one of the *French* Generals at the Battle of *Breneville*, fought in 1119, againſt King *Henry* I. of *England*, and in the Year 1138, he went to the Seige of *Bretuill*, accompanied with forty Knights; but his Power rendering him ſuſpected, King *Lewis de Gros* came and demoliſhed his ſtrong Caſtle of *Maule*. [*Ordericus* and *Du-moulin*.] He married *Ade* Daughter to the Earl of *Guines*, and Niece to the Lord of *Montmorancy*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Roger*, who married *Idone* Daughter to *Walon* Viſcount of *Chaumont*, and *Matilde de Montmorancy* his Wife. She is mentioned with him in an Agreement he made with the Chapter of *Paris* in the 1195. [*Grand Paſtoral of Paris*.] He had *Peter*, *Robert*, and *Simon de Maule* Abbot of *Joyenvalle*. [*Gallia Chriſtiana*.] *Peter* III. of that Name gave certain Vineyards lying in his Lordſhip of *Maule* to the Abbacy of *Joyenvalle*, by his Charter in the Year 1224. Of which I have ſeen an atteſted Copy from the Writs of that Abbacy, having his Seal appended to it, which is very large; and thereon a Shield of his Arms, being *a Parti, with a Border of nine Eſcalops, and the Legend,* SIGILLUM PETRI DE MAULIA.+ He is alſo mentioned by *de la Rocque*, in his Treatiſe *du Ban & Arriereban*, among the Seigneurs of *France*, ſummoned to attend the King in his Wars, *Anno* 1236. and again in 1242. He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Robert*, who was in the Expedition to the Holy-Land, with the Duke of *Britany* and many *French* Lords, *anno* 1237, where he was taken Priſoner by the *Turks*; and, at his Return, founded the Priory of St. *Leonard*, in his Barony of *Panmore*, which lies contiguous to *Maule*. His Arms are done in ancient Painting in the Church of *Maule*; the Shield *Couchee, Parti, Argent and Gules,* within *a Bordure Sable, of twelve Eſcalops of the firſt, with Helmet, Mantling and Wreath*; upon which are *three Oſtrich-Feathers Or, for Creſt*, and ſupported by *two Savages proper, wreathed about the middle*; which ancient Arms are cut in the Plate of Atchievements. Below the Arms is this Inſcription, in old *French*, “ Meſſire *Robert de Maule*, lequel fut Priſonnier en Turquie, “ & a ſon retour fonda le perieuré de Saint *Leonard*, aſſis dans la Baronnie *de Panmor*, “ comme ill ſe veoit par les Lettres de la Fondation dudit prieure datté de L' An mil.

THE Arms of his Son *Bartholemew*, Lord of *Maule*, are alſo painted in the Church, differing nothing from his Father's, ſave that the Supporters are two *Lions proper*; and below are the following Words,

“ MESSIEUR *Bartholemy* de *Maule*, Filz de *Robert*, lequel dona aux Religieux de *Joyenval* le Fief de *Andeleu*, aſſis en cette Baronnie, comme il ſe veoit par „ la *Chartre* de don en L' Abbaye dudit *Joyenval*, datte de L' an mil deux Cent.”

HE died *in Anno* 1248, according to the Obituary of the Abbay of *Joyenvalle*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, who, to a Deed in Favours of that Abbay, dated 1263, appends his Seal, of which I have ſeen a Copy, being a *Shield* a *Parti*, as before, and a *Border of eight Eſcalops*; the fixed Number now born by the Family of *Panmure*, and the *Legend*, *S.* GUILL. DE MAULE ARMIGERI.+ He married *Sidelene*, Daughter to *John* Lord of *Torotte*, Governor and hereditary Butler of *Champagne*, by whom he had *Hugh*, Father to *Peter*, Lord of *Maule*, who gives a Charter to the Priory of *Maule*, dated *Anno* 1306; and has his Arms alſo painted in the Church with *Lions* for Supporters, attended with an ancient Inſcription, ſuch as thoſe already given. Another *Peter* his Grandſon, married *Juliette des Eſſars*, Daughter to the Lord of *Ambleville*, and had *Bertauld* his Heir, and *Robert de Maule*, Maſter of Requeſts, and Counſeller to *Charles* VI. King of *France*, in his Parliament of *Paris*. [Extract out of the Regiſter of the Parliament of *Paris, ad Annum* 1388.] *Bertauld*, in the Inſcription on his Tomb, ſtiled *Seigneur de Maule & Montainville*, is frequently mentioned in the Wars, during the Reign of King *Charles* V. who beat the *Engliſh* out of *France*; he married *Jacqueline*, Daughter to the Seigneur *de Blainville*, Mariſhall of *France*, by whom he had *Robert*, laſt Lord of *Maule*, in *France*, whoſe Arms are yet to be ſeen in the *Notre Dame* Church of *Maule*, with two *Eagles proper* for Supporters, accompanied with the following Inſcription.

“ MESSIRE *Robert* de *Maule*, Filz de *Berthault*, lequel fut marie a Dame “ Anne d' *Anguilliers*, ainſi qu'il ſe veoit parle traité de leur Mariage datté de L'- “ an mil III^{cc}. IIII^{xx}. VII. & mourut au Voyage d' Hongrie.

HE died at the Battle of *Nicopolis* in *Hungary*, fought againſt the *Turk* in the Year 1398, being then poſſeſſed of the Lordſhips of *Maule*, *Panmore*, *Montainville* and *Herbville*: All which great Eſtate went to his Daughter and Heir *Reginolde* de *Maule*, married to *Simon* de *Morainvilliers*, Lord of *Flacourt*, *Pantrier* to the Dauphine, and Governor of *Chartres* and *Mante*. Her Arms, in *Lozengee*, are alſo painted in the Church, with thoſe of her Husband, which are, *Argent, nine Martlets Sable*, accompanied with an Inſcription; Part of which I have given in the firſt Volume of this Work, Page 367. Her Deſcendants the *Morainvilliers*, Lords of *Maule*, carried the Coat of *Maule*, quartered with their own, from whom it went, by Marriage, to the *Harlayes* of *Sancy*, ſtiled in their Titles Barons of *Maule*: And their Heireſs again was married to the Marqueſs of *Villeroy*, Grandfather to the preſent Mariſhal and Duke of *Villeroy*. This Account of the Lords of *Maule* in *France*, beſide the printed Authors above-cited, is taken from their Charters, Donations to

Abbays, and other authentick Deeds, to many of which their Seals are appended; whereof I have ſeen Copies atteſted by the *Sieur Clarembalt*, Genealogiſt to the King of *France*: I have alſo ſeen Draughts of their Arms that are in the Church, and the Inſcriptions given above, with a great many more on the Glaſs-windows and Tombs in the Church, and others on the old Caſtle of *Maule*, too long to mention here, all taken and painted upon the Place, with an Inſtrument thereupon by Mr. *Chevillard*, Genealogiſt of *Paris*.

A Son of the Lord of *Maule* came over to *England* with *William* the Conqueror; as appears by the Liſt of that Prince's Followers in *Hollinſhed*, Vol. II. Page 296; and was rewarded by the Conqueror with the Lordſhip of *Hattoun* de *Cleveland* in *Yorkeſhire*, out of which *Robert* and *Stephen* del *Maule* make Donations to the Abbay of *Whitby*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. about the Year 1130. [*Monaſticon Anglicanum*, Vol. II. Page 75.] They were great Barons of *England*, and flouriſhed ſeveral Generations in that Kingdom: The laſt of them I find there, is *Serlo* de *Maule*, one of the Peers at the Coronation of King *Henry* III. *Anno* 1216, mentioned by *John Fox*.

This Name having come out of *England*, ſoon after the Conqueſt, with ſeveral other *Normans* and *French*, is found among the earlieſt with us in *Scotland*. *William* de *Maule* is Witneſs to ſeveral Charters in the Chartulary of *St. Andrews*, in the Reign of King *David* I. before the Year 1152. He got from King *David* the Lordſhip of *Foulis* in *Perth* Shire, out of which he made ſeveral Donations to the Priory of *St. Andrews*. [Chartulary of *St. Andrews*.] Sir *Richard* de *Maule* is Witneſs to *William* Lord of *Foulis*'s Donations, who deſigns him, *Nepote meo*; and alſo to other Charters in King *William* and King *Alexander*'s Reigns: He ſeems to be Father to Sir *Peter* and *William* de *Maule*, Archdeacon of *Lothian*, Witneſs to ſome of King *Alexander*'s Charters in the Chartulary of *Newbottle*. Sir *Peter* de *Maule*, married *Chriſtian* de *Valoins*, Daughter and Heir of *William* de *Valoins*, Lord *Panmure*, and great Chamberlain of *Scotland*; and got with her the Baronies of *Panmure* and *Benvie*; for which the Family of *Panmure* carry, with their Paternal Arms, thoſe of *Valoins*, blazoned in the firſt Part of this Work. There is in the Chartulary of *Arbroath*, a ſolemn Agreement of this Sir *Peter de Maulia*, *Dominus de Panmore*, and *Chriſtian* his Wife, with the Abbot of *Arbroath*, in Preſence of *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*, Juſticiar of *Scotland*, dated 1254. And that ſame Year, after his Death, *Chriſtian* de *Valoins*, granted a Charter for Homage and Service to *John* de *Liddel* of her Lands of *Balbenie* and *Panlathy*, which *Dominus Petrus de Maulia*, her Huſband, had formerly granted to *Thomas* de *Liddel* his Father: To which Charter her Seal was appended, having thereon a *Lady in a long Veſture, with a Falcon on her Hand*, without any *Armorial Figure*, and the *Legend*, *S. Chriſtine* de *Valoins* D—e de *Panmore*. They left two Sons, Sir *William* and Sir *Thomas* de *Maule*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Brechin*, which *Matthew Weſtminſter* ſays, "He long and gallantly defended, againſt King *Edward* I. of *England*, till he was ſlain in *Anno* 1303. Sir *William de Maule*, *Dominus de Panmore*, is one of the Barons of *Scotland*, who ſwore Fealty to King *Edward* I. in the Year 1291. [*Rymer*'s *Fædera*, *Tom.* II. *P.* 570.] In *Anno* 1293, he grants a Charter of his Lands of *Benvie* and *Ballrutherie*, to *Rodolph* de *Dundee*; which the *Scrimzeoars*, Conſtables of *Dundee*, held long of the Family of *Panmure*. He married *Etham*, Daughter to *John* de *Vaus*, Lord *Dirleton*, and Sheriff of *Edinburgh*, by whom he had Sir *Henry* de *Maule*, who ſided with King *Robert Bruce*, by whom he was knighted, and is deſigned *Henricus de Maule*, *miles*, *filius Willielmi de Maule*, *militis*, *Domini de Panmore*, in a Charter of that King's, dated at *Dundee* the 24th Year of King *Robert* I. his Reign. He gives his Lands of *Carmylie*, lying in the Barony of *Panmure*, to *Alexander* de *Strachan*, by a Charter *ſine data, teſtibus Joanne Epiſcopo Brethin*, *Willielmo* de *Montealto*, *&c.* To which his Seal of Arms is appended, being of the ſame Seize with thoſe of the Barons, affixed to the Letter to the Pope, *Anno* 1320; and thereupon *a Shield Couchee*, the *Field parti*, and *a Border of eight Eſcalops*, without any exterior *Ornament* or *Legend*. His Son *Walter* de *Maule*, next Baron of *Panmure*, gave a Charter of his Lands of *Carnagie*, lying in the Barony of *Panmure*, to *John* de *Banhaird*, to be held of him and his Heirs, confirmed by King *David* II. [*Haddington*'s *Coll.* P. 574.] He grants alſo his Lands of *Moncur*, to *Henry Strathan* de *Carmylie*, by a Charter, *Anno* 1346, to which his Seal is appended, being much larger than his Father's, and thereon a *Shield Couchee*, charged with the ſame Bearing, *viz.* a *Parti*, and a *Border of eight Eſcalops*, and honourably trimmed with *Helmet*, *Mantle* and *Wreath*; upon which is a *Dragon's Head ſpouting out Fire*, and *Wings erected*, and the *Legend round the Seal*, SGAULT DE MAULL. The Seal with which this was impreſſed, tho' much worn, is yet extant, being of Silver, and cut in the Plate of Atchievements, and is the moſt ancient Seal that I have ſeen. He died in the Year 1348. [Chartulary of *Brechin.*] *William*, Baron of *Panmure*, his Son, married *Marion Fleming*, Daughter to Sir *David Fleming*, Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Wigtoun*, by his firſt Wife *Jean*, Daughter to the Lord *Brechin*, and was Father to Sir *Thomas Maule*, who was killed, with all his Name, at the bloody Battle of *Harelaw*, *Anno* 1411; by which this Family would have been extinguiſhed, if his Lady, a Daughter of the Lord *Gray*'s, had not been with Child, who, after her Husband's Death, bore a Son, Sir *Thomas Maule*, deſigned Lord of *Panmure*, in a Deed betwixt him and *John Lyon*, Lord of *Glammis*. It was this Sir *Thomas*, as Heir to his Grandmother, who laid Claim, at the Earl of *Athole*'s Death, to the Lordſhip of *Brechin*; which being included in *Athole*'s Forſeiture, Sir *Thomas* recovered only the Lands of *Hedderwick*, *Jackſtoun* and *Staddockmoor*, with *Leuchland*'s Part of the Lordſhip of *Brechin*: But afterwards the Family of *Panmure* came to enjoy the whole Lordſhip, with the Title of Lord *Brechin*, and carried the Lord *Brechin*'s Arms, with thoſe of *Maule* and *Valoins*; as marſhalled in the firſt Part of this Work. His Son Sir *Thomas*, Third of that Name, was very eminent in the Reign of King *James* III. being ſtiled in many Writs, *Nobilis & potens Dominus Thomas Maule, Dominus de Panmure*, and married *Elizabeth Lindſay*, Daughter to *Alexander*, Earl of *Crawfurd*; whoſe Mother was the Lady *Margaret*, lawful Daughter to King *Robert* II. His eldeſt Son *Alexander*, married *Eliſabeth*, Daughter to Sir *David Guthry* of *That-ilk*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, and was deſigned of *Cameſtoun* and *Hedderwick*, in ſeveral Charters (which I have ſeen) before the Year 1491, to which his Seal is appended, and on the Shield a *Parti, with a Border of eight Eſcalops, and a Label of three Points in Chief*, as a Difference; for he died before his Father, who was ſucceeded by his Grandſon Sir *Thomas Maule*, Fourth of the Name, killed with King *James* IV. at the fatal Battle of *Flowden*, *Anno* 1513, whoſe Son was *Robert*, next Baron of *Panmure*, active in the Wars during the Minority of Queen *Mary*, being of the *French* Faction, and againſt the Union with *England*.

HIS Great-Grandſon was *Patrick Maule*, Earl of *Panmure*, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King *James* VI. and King *Charles* I. Keeper of His Majeſty's Houſe and Park of *Eltham* in *England*, and Sheriff-principal of *Angus*. He married three Wives, 1*ſt*, *Frances Stanhope*, Daughter to Sir *Edward Stanhope*, Lord Preſident of the North. 2*dly*, *Mary Waldrum*, Maid of Honour to King *Charles* I. his Queen, and a near Couſin of the great Duke of *Buckinghame*: And *Laſtly*, Lady *Mary Erskine*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Mar*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*. His Daughters were married to the Earls of *Kinghorn*, *Linlithgow*, and *Northesk*. His eldeſt Son *George*, ſecond Earl of *Panmure*, ſerved the King in the Civil War, as Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe, and married Lady *Jean Campbell*, eldeſt Daughter to *John* Earl of *Loudoun*, Chancellor of *Scotland*, by whom he had *George* Lord *Maule*, *James Maule* of *Balumbie*, afterwards Earl of *Panmure*, Mr. *Hary Maule* of *Kelly*, and Lady *Mary*, married to *Charles* Earl of *Mar*. *George*, Third Earl of *Panmure*, was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to King *Charles* II. and King *James* VII. and married Lady *Jean Fleming*, only Daughter to *John* Earl of *Wigtoun*; but dying without ſurviving Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Brother *James*, Fourth Earl of *Panmure*, who was of the Privy-Council of King *James* VII. and married Lady *Margaret Hamilton*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Hamilton*. I have already given the full Atchievement of the Earls of *Panmure*, in the firſt Volume of this Work, *P.* 368, which I here repeat again, *viz.* *Quarterly*, 1*ſt*, *Parted per Pale*, *Argent* and *Gules*, a *Border* charged with eight *Eſcalops*, all *counter-changed* of the ſame, for *Maule*; 2*d*, *Argent*, three *Pallets waved Gules*, for the *Valoins*; 3*d*, *Quarter quarterly*, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *Azure*, a *Cheveron*, betwixt three *Croſſes Patee*, *Argent*, 2*d* and 3*d*, *Or*, three *Piles iſſuing* from the *Chief*, conjoined by the *Points* in *Baſe*, *Gules*, for *Barclay*, Lord *Brechin*; and the 4*th* grand *Quarter* as the 1*ſt*:

Which Arms are adorned with *Crown*, *Helmet* and *Volets*, befitting their Quality; and on a *Wreath* of their Tinctures, a *Dragon* Vert, *ſpouting out Fire before, and behind*, proper, for *Creſt*; with the Motto, on an *Eſcrol*, *Clementia & animis*; and ſupported by two *Gray Hounds proper, collared Gules*, charged with *Eſcalops Argent*.

THE Branches of this noble Family that I have found, are theſe following, according to the Time of their Deſcent from the principal Stem, tho' many of them have neglected to regiſter their Arms with proper Differences.

THE firſt is *Maule* of *Boath*, deſcended of *William Maule*, ſecond Son to Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*, killed at *Flowdon*: This *William*, married *Janet Carnagie*, Daughter to *John Carnagie* of *Kinnaird*, Predeceſſor to the Earls of *Southeſk*, by whom he had *Thomas*, killed at the Battle of *Pinky*, and *David Maule* of *Boath*, who, by *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter to *David Balfour* of *Tarry*, had *David Maule* alſo of *Boath*, whoſe Wife was Daughter of *Lindſay* of *Kinnettles*: His Son *Hary Maule* of *Boath*, married *Griſſel Seton*, Daughter of *Seton* of *Touch*. The lineal Succeſſion continued till the Reign of King *Charles* I. There are ſeverals deſcended of this Family, as the *Mauls* in *Sweden*, of whom *James Maule* was Preſident of the *Police*, and Intendant-General of the Mines of that Kingdom; and another, a Major General in the King of *Denmark*'s Service. Captain *John Maule*, whoſe Father was a younger Son of *Boath*, carried *parted per Pale, Nebule, Argent* and *Gules*, a *Border of eight Eſcalops*, all counter changed; *Creſt*, a *Sheaf of Corn, proper*; Motto, *Induſtria ditat*. N. R.

MAULE of MELGUM, *parted per Pale, Argent* and *Gules*, on a *Border wavey, eight Eſcalops*, all counter-changed. The firſt of this Family, was *Hary Maule* of *Innerpeffer*, eldeſt Son of *Robert*, Baron of *Panmure*, by his ſecond Wife *Iſabel Arbuthnot*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Arbuthnot* of *That-ilk*. He had *Henry Maule* of *Melgum*. His Son, *James Maule* of *Melgum*, married *Marion Ogilvie*, Daughter to *Ogilvie* of *Innerquharity*.

Thomas Maule, who was a ſecond Son of *Melgum*, gave the Partition Line waved; thus, *parted per Pale wavey, Argent* and *Gules*, on a *Border, eight Eſcalops*, all counter-changed.

MAULE of GUILDIE. The firſt of this Family was *Andrew Maule* ,one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to King *James* VI. and ſecond Son of the ſecond Marriage to *Robert Maule*, Baron of *Panmure*.

MAULE of PITLIVIE and *Ardouny*, deſcended of *Thomas Maule*, Fifth Son to *Thomas*, Fifth of that Name, Baron of *Panmure*. Of this Branch there have been ſeveral honourable Perſons, as *Robert Maule* Eſq; Page of Honour to King *James* VI. and Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles* I. and *Thomas Maule* Eſq; Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to Prince *George* of *Denmark*; and a flouriſhing Family of the *Maules* in *Ireland*; whoſe Arms are not regiſtrate in our Books.

MAULE of BALMAKELLY, ſecond Son to *Patrick*, Earl of *Panmure*, and *Frances Stanhope* his Wife, was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, in the Service of King *Charles* II. He married a Daughter of the Earl of *Wemyſs*.

James Maule of *Balumby*, ſecond Son to *George* Earl of *Panmure*, before he was Earl, carried the ſimple Arms of *Maule*, with a *Creſcent* for Difference.

AND Mr. *Hary Maule* of *Kelly*, the third Son, carried firſt the Paternal Arms of *Maule*, with a *Mollet*; and afterwards the quartered Coat of *Panmure*, with a *Creſcent* for Difference, with *Creſt* and *Supporters*; the ſame with his Brother the Earl of *Panmure*, being now the only Repreſentative of this noble Family; Motto, *Clementia & Animis*.

THE ſecond Way of marſhalling *Arms* in one Shield, called by Sir *John Fern*, a *quartered Coat*, is, when there are more than two Coats quartered together, then the fourth Quarter is not always the ſame with the firſt, nor the third Quarter the ſame with the ſecond, but different Arms; which ſhows the Bearer's Alliance to ſeveral Families.

THE *Stewarts*, Earls of *Traquair*, carry four Coats quarterly, 1*ſt*, *Stewart*, 2*d*, *Buchan*, as deſcended of a younger Son of *Stewart* of *Buchan*, a Branch of the *Stewarts*, Earls of *Athole*, 3*d*, *Sable*, a *Mollet Argent*, and 4*th*, *Argent*, an *Orle*, *Gules*, *and in chief three Martlets Sable*, for marrying one of the Heireſſes of *Rutherford* of *That-ilk*, in the Reign of King *James* IV.

Campbell Earl of *Broadalbine*, carries three Coats quarterly; *1ſt*, *Girony of eight Pieces Or and Sable*, his Paternal Coat; *2d*, *Argent*, *a Galley Sable*, her Sails truſſed up, and Oars in Action, for *Lorn*; *3d*, *Or*, *a Feſs-Chequee*, *Azure and Argent*, as deſcended of one of the Heireſſes of *Stewart* of *Lorn*; the *4th* Quarter as the *1ſt*.

QUARTERED Arms have ſometimes an *Ineſcutcheon* ſurmounting them in the Center, which contain *Arms of Alliance*, *Paternal* or *Feudal Ones*. Which little *Shield* or *Ineſcutcheon* was called, of old by our Heralds, a *Moyen in Feſſe*; by the *Engliſh*, an *Eſcutcheon of Pretence*; and by the *French*, a *Surtout*; becauſe it covers ſome Part of all the four Quarters; and the *Latins* ſay, *Mediæ regioni incumbit parmula*.

AS for the Antiquity of bearing an *Ineſcutcheon* over Arms, we find it anciently uſed by the Emperors of *Germany*; for they always placed an *Ineſcutcheon* of their Paternal Coat on the Breaſt of the Imperial *Eagle*, to ſhow that they were elective, and out of what Family.

Guillim obſerves, That in the Reign of *Richard* II. of *England*, *Simon Burly* bare over his own Arms an *Ineſcutcheon* of the Arms of *Huſſay*. The firſt Bearing of an *Ineſcutcheon* over Arms that *Sandford* gives us, is that of *Richard* Duke of *York*, who, in the Year 1442, carried quarterly, quartered, *1ſt*, *France* and *England* quarterly, with a *Label* of three Points *Argent*, charged with nine *Torteauxes*; *2d*, *Caſtile* and *Leon* quarterly; *3d*, *Mortimer* and *Burgh* quarterly; and *4th*, as the *1ſt*. Which firſt Quarter were his Paternal Arms, as deſcended of King *Edward* III. and the third Quarter was his Maternal: And over all an *Ineſcutcheon Gules*, charged with three *Lions paſſant*, *guardant*, *Or*, within a *Border Argent*, for *Holland*, being theſe of his Grandmother *Eleanor* Counteſs of *March*.

THE ancienteſt Bearing of an *Ineſcutcheon* or *Surtout* that I have met with, was on the Seal of Arms of *John* Earl of *Flanders*, Son and Heir of *Philip* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, and his Wife *Margaret*, Counteſs and Heireſs of *Flanders*. This Earl *John* carried the Arms of his Father, *Burgundy modern and ancient* quarterly; and the Arms of his Mother, being theſe of *Flanders*, on an *Ineſcutcheon* over all, *anno* 1404, which were continued ſo marſhalled by his Son and Succeſſor, till the good Duke of *Burgundy* added more Quarters.

THE ancient and honourable Family of the *Hays* of *Yeſter*, now Marqueſs of *Tweedale*, have carried anciently quartered Arms; for in the Year 1420, Sir *William Hay* Knight, Sheriff of *Peebles* and Lord *Yeſter*, carried then quarterly the Coats of *Fraſer* of *Olivercaſtle*, and *Gifford* of *Yeſter*, upon the Account of Marriages with the Heireſſes of theſe Families, and placed his own Paternal Arms in an *Ineſcutcheon* over all; as appears by his Seal of Arms appended to the Charter of Foundation of the Collegiate Church of St. *Bathans*, *anno* 1421.

Livingſton Earl of *Linlithgow* has his Paternal Arms quartered with theſe of *Callendar* of *That-ilk*, as a Coat of Alliance; and that anciently, upon the Account of marrying the Heireſs of *Callendar* of *Callendar*, *viz. quarterly*; *1ſt* and *4th*, *Argent*, *three Cinquefoils Gules*, within a *double Treſſure*, *counter-flowered Vert*, for *Livingſton*; *2d* and *3d Sable*, *a Bend betwixt ſix Billets Or*, for *Callendar*. Over all, on an *Ineſcutcheon Azure*, an *Oak-tree Or*, within a *Border Argent*, charged with *eight Cinquefoils Gules*, as a *Coat of Augmentation* for the Title of *Linlithgow*. This noble Family had for ſome Time of late *Gilliflowers*, in Place of *Cinquefoils*; as in Sir *George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry*.

SIR *Thomas Home* of *That-ilk*, in the Reign of King *Robert* III. married *Nicolas Pepdy*, Heireſs of *Dunglaſs*, with whom he got that Barony, and impaled her Arms with his own, which I have ſeen cut upon Stone in the Chappel of *Dunglaſs*. Their Son and Heir Sir *Alexander Home* quartered *Home* and *Pepdy*; as appears by his Seal appended to Writs, *anno* 1445, which I have ſeen. His Son and Heir again married *Margaret Landel*, Heir of the Lord *Landel*; and his Son *Alexander*, firſt Lord *Home*, placed by Way of *Surtout* over his quartered Arms, an *Ineſcutcheon* of the Arms of *Landel*, being *Or*, an *Orle Azure*.

AS for the marſhalled Arms of the Families of the Earl of *Marchmont*, *Home* of *Wedderburn*, and others of the Name, I have given an Account of them in the firſt Part of this Syſtem.

IT is to be obſerved, That in all Arms quartered with Coats of *Alliance*, the Paternal Coat is either placed in the firſt Quarter, or in *Surtout*, as in the above Examples of *Hay* of *Tweedale*, *Home*, &c.

THE third Way of *Marſhalling* many Coats of Arms in one Shield, by the above-named Author, is called, Arms *quarterly quartered*; that is, when ſome or all the four *Areas* of the Shield, commonly called the *grand* Quarters, are again quartered: An Inſtance of ſuch *counter-quartered* Arms I have given a little before, being theſe of *Richard* Duke of *York*; and I ſhall add, for another, the Arms of *William* Earl of *Selkrig*, eldeſt Son of *William* Marqueſs of *Douglas*, by his ſecond Lady, *Mary Gordon*, Daughter to the Marqueſs of *Huntly*, who married *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter and Heireſs of *James* Duke of *Hamilton*; upon which he was created Duke of *Hamilton* for Life, in the Year 1661, and carried quarterly; Firſt *grand Quarter quartered*, *1ſt* and *4th*, *Gules*, *three Cinquefoils Ermine*, for *Hamilton*; *2d* and *3d*, *Argent*, a *Ship* with her Sails truſſed up *Sable*, for the Title of *Arran*, as carried by the Family of *Hamilton*. Second *grand Quarter*, the Arms of *Douglas*, *Argent*, *a Man's Heart*, *Gules*, enſigned with an Imperial Crown *Or*, and on *a Chief Azure*, three *Stars* of the *1ſt*. Third *grand Quarter* as the Second, and the Fourth as the Firſt. Here the Arms of *Hamilton* are preferred to thoſe of his own, being marſhalled in the firſt Quarter, upon the Account, as I think, of the feudal Dignity, being inveſted in that Dukedom only for Life, and obliged to take upon him the Name of the Family; upon which Account the Wife's or Mother's Coat is ſometimes placed in the firſt and fourth Quarters, when the Huſband or Heir derive not only their Heritage, but their Title and Dignity from the Wife or Mother; as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves, who gives for Inſtance the Bearing of *Areskine*, Earl of *Mar*, as deſcended from the old Earls of *Mar*, who place the Arms of *Mar* before thoſe of *Areskine*; as did alſo *Lyle* Lord *Lyle*, upon Pretenſion to the Earldom of *Mar*, quarter the Arms of *Mar* in the firſt Place before his own: And Mr. *James Montgomery* of *Lainſhaw*, as Repreſentative of the Family of *Lainſhaw*, and Lord *Lyle*, takes upon him the Title of Lord *Lyle*, whoſe Deſcent ſee in the firſt Part of this Syſtem, *Page* 219, and *Page* 385, where he carries quarterly; Firſt *Grand Quarter quartered*; *1ſt* and *4th*, *Azure*, a *Bend* betwixt *ſix Croſs-Croſlets*, *Fitchee*, *Or*, for *Mar* Earl of *Mar*; *2d* and *3d*, *Gules*, *a Fret Or*, for *Lyle* Lord *Lyle*. Second *grand Quarter*, *Argent*, *on a Feſs Azure*, *three Stars* of the Firſt for *Muir* of *Skeldoun*. Third *grand Quarter* as the Second, and Fourth as the Firſt, and over all, by Way of *Surtout*, the quartered Coat of *Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglintoun*; *Creſt*, a *Cock riſing*, Supporters, two *Leopards proper*: Motto, *And I may*.

THIS Practice of placing the Wife's, or Mother's Arms before Paternal Ones, is upon Account the Wife or Mother are of more eminent Nobility than the Huſband or Father. I ſhall add ſome Inſtances here of this Practice in *England*, in marſhalling the Arms of their Wives and Mothers as Heireſſes, on Account of their Eminency and Dignity, before thoſe of the Father or Son, which has been done by Knights Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, as appears by their Plates of Arms on their Stall in *Windſor-hall*, ſo marſhalled by the Care of the Garter, principal King of Arms in *England*; as *Aſhmole* gives them in his *Inſtitution* of that Order, *Chap.* 26. *Sect.* 4. *Page* 718.

Richard Nevil, who married *Eleanor*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, being created Earl of *Saliſbury*, after his Father in Law's Deceaſe, bore for Arms, as on the Back of his Stall in *Windſor*, as a Knight of the Garter, *1ſt* and *4th* Quarter, counter-quartered, *viz.* *1ſt*, *Argent*, *three Fuſils in Feſſee Gules*, for *Montacute*; *2d Or*, *an Eagle diſplayed Sable*, for *Monthemer*; *3d* as *2d*, the *4th* as *1ſt*, being the quartered Arms of his Father in Law, with his Paternal Ones in the *2d* and *3d* Quarters, *viz. Gules*, *a Saltire Argent*, *and in Chief a Lambel of three Points Componee of the laſt*, *and Azure*. This Earl's eldeſt Son, with his Wife *Eleanor*, having married *Anne*, Siſter and ſole Heir of *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*, marſhalled her Arms firſt, and next his Mothers; and both before his own. After the ſame Manner, *William Nevil*, who married *Jean*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Thomas* Lord *Falconbridge*, placed her Arms in the firſt Quarter, *Or*, *a Lion Rampant Azure*; and his own in the ſecond Quarter, *Gules*, *a Saltier Argent*, charged in the

Center with a *Mollet Sable*, for his Difference. He was alſo a Knight of the Garter.

THE firſt quartered Arms that I meet with, as I obſerved before, were no ſooner than in the Reign of King *Robert* II. for before that Time, there were only ſingle Coats to be ſeen; but after the Cuſtom of Marſhalling once began, theſe who married Heireſſes, and got honourable Poſſeſſions by them, were fond enough to ſhow their Alliances, Titles and Dignities, and Pretenſions to the ſame.

THE ancient Family of *Ogilvie* of *That-ilk*, carried only of old, *Or, a Lion paſſant, guardant, Gules, collared* and *crowned* with an open Crown, and not with an arched one, as now repreſented; for there were none of that Form either in *Scotland* or *England*, when this Family matched with the Daughter and Heireſs of *Ramſay* of *Auchterhouſe*, about the Reign of King *Robert* II. and with her got the Lands and Deſignation of Lord *Ogilvie* of *Auchterhouſe* ſoon after, as appears by their Seals appended to Evidents, on which they quartered the Arms of *Ramſay*, viz. *Argent, an Eagle diſplayed Sable, beaked and membered Gules*, in the ſecond and third Quarters, with theſe of *Ogilvie* in the Firſt and Fourth: And many of the Branches of this Family carried the ſame, as *Ogilvie* of *Innerquharity*; of whom before. *Ogilvie* of *Inchmartine*, by marrying *Chriſtian Glen*, one of the Daughters and Co-heireſſes of Sir *John Glen* of *Inchmartine*, in the Reign of King *Robert* III. quartered the Arms of *Glen*, viz. *Argent, a Lion rampant Sable, armed* and *langued Gules*, in the ſecond and third Quarters, with thoſe of *Ogilvie*. *Ogilvie* of *Finlater*, married the Heireſs of *Sinclair* of *Deſkford*, in the Reign of King *James* II. carries now quarterly, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *Ogilvie*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Argent, a Croſs-ingrailed Sable*, for *Sinclair*. Theſe Arms are illuminate, with many other Barons Arms in the Houſe of *Falla-hall*, 1604, with this Variation, that the *Lion* in the firſt and fourth Quarters is not crowned, and below the *Lion*, in theſe two Quarters, is placed a *Creſcent Gules*. The firſt of this Family is ſaid to be a third Son of Sir *Walter Ogilvie* of *Lintrathan*, Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Airly*, now Chief of that Name, who carries only the plain Coat of *Ogilvie*.

Walter Ogilvie of *Bamff*, gets a Charter from *George* Earl of *Huntly*, (and is therein deſigned *Armiger noſter*) of the Lands of *Auchannachy*, in the Forreſtry of *Boyne*, *anno* 1491, and confirmed by King *James* IV. having married one of the Co-heireſſes of *Home* of *Aiton*, carries quarterly, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *Ogilvie*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Argent, three Peppingoes Vert*.

SIR *William Forbes* of *Pitſligo*, Son to Sir *John Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, in the Reign of King *Robert* III. married *Margaret Fraſer*, only Daughter of Sir *William Fraſer* of *Philorth*, and his Wife *Agnes Douglas*, a Lady of the Family of the *Douglaſſes*; by her he got the Barony of *Pitſligo*, whereupon that Family have been in Uſe to quarter the Coat of *Fraſer* with their own. This Family was dignified with the Title of Lord by King *Charles* I. *anno* 1633.

Forbes of *Tolquhoun* in *Buchan*, a younger Son of *Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, for marrying the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Henry Preſton* of *Formartine*, quarters the Arms of *Preſton*, *Argent*, three *Unicorns Heads eraſed Sable*, with their own: And upon the ſame Account, *Forbes* of *Rires*, for marrying one of the Daughters and Co-heireſſes of *Wemyſs* of *Rires*, quartered the Arms of *Rires* with the Arms of *Forbes*.

I think I have given a ſufficient Number of Examples of *Arms of Alliances*. All the quartered Arms that I met with belonging to *Scots* Families, do not exceed ſix different Coats of Arms, which are marſhalled after theſe three Ways, *plain quartering*, *quartering*, *counter-quartering*, of which I have given Examples with their *Surtouts*, or *Ineſcutcheons*. With other Nations, eſpecially the *Germans*, we will find Thirty or Forty different Coats of Arms, marſhalled altogether in one Shield; of whoſe various Diſpoſitions and Methods of Marſhalling, I have treated elſe-where, and ſhall ſpeak of them afterwards: But, *Firſt*, I go on with the other Cauſes of Marſhalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield.

Of ADOPTION and SUBSTITUTION.

AS there are many Cauſes and Occaſions of obtaining at firſt a Coat of Arms, ſo are there ſeveral Cauſes and Ways of augmenting them, by marſhalling others with them in one Shield, as *Offices* and *Alliances*, of which before; and I proceed to others; And, *Firſt*, Of *Adoption*.

ANCIENTLY with many Nations, there was a Cuſtom, when the laſt Perſon of a noble Houſe died without Iſſue or Succeſſors, and the Family came to be extinct, the Arms thereof were buried with him in the Grave, as *John Baptiſta Chriſtin*, in his *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, *Art.* 2. *Hinc recte inſtitutum eſt, ut ultimo ejuſdem familiæ extinctæ, ipſa inſignia cum ipſo cadavere inhumarentur*; of the Practices of which Formality he gives ſeveral Inſtances of old, and of late in *Swedland*; and the Reaſon he gives, *Ne ignobiles nobilium deferant arma, familiaſque conturbent*, i. e. That the Ignoble ſhould not aſſume the Arms of an extinct Family, leſt they diſturb and confuſe others with a pretended Nobility.

A Stranger, or ignoble Perſon, (according to our Author) cannot aſſume the Arms of an extinct Family without the Conſent of the Sovereign, or of being permitted to carry them by *Adoption*, *Contract of Marriage*, *Teſtament*, or other valid *Diſpoſition* from thoſe of the ſaid extinct Families, having had Power to make ſuch Conceſſions. I ſhall here add the ſecond Article about the ſame, from the *Edict* of *Albert*, and *Iſabel Infanta* of *Spain*, Arch-Dukes of *Auſtria*, and Dukes of *Burgundy*, publiſhed the 14th *December*, 1616, from the *French* Copy. *We diſcharge all our Subjects, and the Inhabitants of the Countries under our Obedience, of what Quality or Condition ſoever they be, to carry or ingrave the Name or Arms of other Noble Houſes or Families, albeit the Line Maſculine of the ſame be extinct, ſaving and excepting the Gentlemen to whom the ſame have been permitted by Adoption, Contract of Marriage, Teſtament, or other valid Diſpoſition from thoſe of the ſaid Family, having Power to make ſuch Conceſſions: Or thoſe who carry the Name and Arms of ſuch extinct Families, have from us obtained expreſs Conſent, and Letters patent in due Form, and cauſed regiſtrate the ſame in the Regiſters of our Officers of Arms, as ſhall be after declared, under the Pain, that who ſhall do otherwiſe, ſhall pay the Fine of a* 100 *Florens, over and above the Reparation of what ſhall be done in the contrary.*

AMONGST the many Means and Ways of obtaining Arms, of augmenting, multiplying and changing them, is *Adoption*.

ADOPTION then is a legal Act, whereby one or many are brought into a Family, as Lawyers ſay, *Actus legitimus per quem quis in alienam recipitur familiam*; invented for the Comfort of thoſe who have no Iſſue; and in Caſe of failing of one, others are ſubſtitute to ſucceed, according to the Deſtination of the *Adopter*. *Adoption* is commonly called by the *French*, *Adfiliation*, *ſic adoptivi vocantur adfiliati*.

IT is a great Comfort and Solace for one dying without Iſſue, to have the Benefit of a Law or Cuſtom, to adopt other of his own Kindred, or out of it, to perpetuate the Grandeur of his Family in his *Name* and *Arms*, leſt they go to Oblivion in the Grave with himſelf. And, as the Cuſtom is agreeable to Nature, ſo is it of a very long ſtanding: For *Joſephus*, in his Hiſtory of the *Jews*, tells, That *Abraham* adopted the Son of *Aram*, his Wife's full Brother, before ſhe had a Son: And the Scripture tells us, That the Daughter of *Pharaoh* adopted *Moſes*, and *Mordecai* adopted *Eſther*, the Daughter of his Uncle, *Eſth. Chap.* ii. *ver.* 7. It was the Cuſtom alſo of other Nations, eſpecially with the *Romans*, to adopt, and that thoſe whom they adopted went often under the Name of the Adopter. *Octavius* was called *Ceſar*, from *Julius Ceſar* who adopted him. *Pomponius Atticus* was ſirnamed *Cecilius*, from *Q. Cecilius* his adoptive Father, and the two Sons of *Paulus Æmilius* adopted by *Fabius Maximus* and *Scipio Affricanus*, the one was named *Fabius*, and the other *Scipio*; and the Enſigns of the Adopters, as well as Names, paſſed from the Adopters to thoſe they adopted, by the Cuſtom of the *Romans*, as that golden *Chain* or *Collar* uſed by the Family of *Torquati*, from which they had the Name: Which Name and Enſign, deſcended to their Poſterity, as is to be ſeen on the

Roman Coins; and that when one of another Tribe was adopted into this Family, he alſo did aſſume that Badge or Enſign of Honour, as may be ſeen in another Medal relating to *D. Junius Silanus*, ſometime Pretor of *Macedonia*, who was adopted into the *Manlian* Family of the *Torquati*; as in *Aſhmole's Inſtitutions*, *Chap.* 7. *Sect. 6. Page* 219. And theſe *Adoptions* were made by publick Authority, and many Ceremonies, which were uſed in ſeveral Countries according to their different Cuſtoms, where many illuſtrious Perſons uſed this Way of inſtituting and naming their Heirs to their Eſtates, upon Condition they take upon them the Name and Arms of their Families, and to uſe them on all Occaſions, as they had been their lawful begotten Children, by a Fiction of Law. As *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium*, *Par.* 5. ſpeaking of Adoption, *Quamvis fictionem inducat, tamen quia fictio hæc legis eſt, & quidem accomodata ad actum favorabilem, de quo ipſa lex diſponere poſſet, dicendum videtur, hoc perinde haberi, ac ſi vere & per naturam, nomen & inſignia iſta adoptatus ferret.* So the adopted may carry the Name and Arms, as if they were their own, and as Sons by Nature. *Caſſan. Cat. Glor. Mund. Part* 1ſt, ſays, "Such Aſſumption of Name and Arms may be regularly made to the adopted, when there is no Heir in the Family, nor any other that can pretend Right to the Name and Arms; but if otherwiſe, the adopted cannot uſe them without the Conſent of all thoſe in the Family who have Right to them." Other Lawyers are of the firſt Opinion; and ſome ſay, That Name and Arms alone cannot be alienated, except the Adopter and Diſponer give, with them, his Eſtate: And they ſay, *Quod multa cum univerſitate tranſeunt, quæ ſingulariter per ſe prohibentur.*

BY the general Cuſtom of *Europe*, he who has no Children may give away his Eſtate to a Stranger, upon Condition that he carry the Name and Arms of the Granter; as *Juriſprudentia Heroica, Uſu tamen obtinuit, ut qui liberos non habet, poſſit in alium transferre feuda ſua & hereditatem, ea conditione, ut heres ille, ſeu totaliter adoptatus, nomen & arma ferat adoptantis*: For which he gives us two eminent Inſtances; one of them I ſhall here add, that is of the Principality of *Orange*, in ſo far, that he that is Prince, is obliged to carry the Arms of *Chalon*, or loſe the Principality; as appears by the Teſtament of *John de Chalon*, firſt Prince of *Orange* of that Family, of the Date the 21ſt of *October*, 1417; as alſo by Teſtament of *William* Prince of *Orange*, the Son of *Lewis*, the Son of the foreſaid *John*, 1459; alſo by the Teſtament of *John*, the Son of *William*, dated the 6th of *April*, 1502; alſo by a Teſtament of *Philibert*, the Son of *John*, in the Year 1520. Which Ordinance was put in Execution by *Rene*, the Son of *Henry* Count de *Naſſau*, and of Dame *Clauda de Chalon*, who leaving the Name and Arms of *Naſſau*, retained the Name and Arms of *Chalon*; and dying without Iſſue 1544, with Permiſſion of the Emperor *Charles* V. inſtituted *William* Count of *Naſſau*, his Couſin-german, Prince of *Orange*, who carried his Arms as his Succeſſors have done, quarterly; *1ſt*, *Azure, Semee of Billets, a Lion rampant Or, armed and langued Gules*, for *Naſſau*; *2d*, *Or, a Lion rampant, guardant, Gules*, (the *French* ſay for a *Lion* in this Poſture, *Leopard Lionnee*) *crowned, armed and langued Azure*, for *Catznellenbogen*; *3d, Gules, a Feſs Argent*, for *Vianden*; *4th, Gules, two Lions paſſant, guardant, Or*, (the *French* call them *Leopards*) *langued and armed Azure*, for *Brunſwick*; ſome ſay for *Dietz*, over all, by Way of an Eſcutcheon, *Gules, a Bend Or*, for *Chalon*, quartered with *Or, a Hunting-horn Azure, mouthed, ringed and ſtringed Gules*, for *Orange*: Which Arms are ſurcharged with *Chequee of nine Points, Or* and *Azure*; the *French* ſay, *Sur le tout du tout, cinque Points d'Or, Eſquipoles, a Quartre d'Azure*, for *Geneve*.

THE other Inſtance our Author gives is from *England*, of the Family of the Name of *Percy*, whoſe Arms were *Sable, a Chief indented Or*: *William* Lord *Percy* having only a Daughter, *Agnes*, who was married to *Joceline de Lavonia*, a younger Son of *Godfred* Duke of *Brabant*, who carried, *Sable, a Lion rampant Or*: Lord *William Percy* adopted his Son in Law, who was obliged to diſuſe his own Name and Arms, and carry only the Name and Arms of *Percy*, which he and his Iſſue performed, till the Practice of marſhalling many Arms in one Shield: Then the Family quartered the Arms of *Joceline de Lavonia* with thoſe of the Name of *Percy*: And again, *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, married the Siſter and Heireſs of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy*, for his ſecond Wife, and got with her a great Eſtate, but ſhe had no

Iſſue to him; he, with his Lady's Conſent, gave that Fortune to *Henry Percy* ſirnamed *Hotſpurs*, a Son of a former Marriage, upon Condition that he marſhalled the Arms of *Lucy*, being *Gules, three Lucy Fiſhes, (i. e. Pikes) haurient, Argent*, with his own; ſo that the Earls of *Northumberland* of the Name of *Percy* carried, after that, quarterly, *1ſt* and *4th, Joceline de Lavonia*; *2d* and *3d, Lucy*; and in an *Ineſcutcheon*, by Way of *Surtout*, the Arms of *Percy*.

LAWYERS tell us likewiſe, That when the Adopter and the Perſon adopted are both noble, the laſt loſes nothing of his native Nobility, *Dignitas per adoptionem acquiritur vel augetur, non minuitur*.

IF the Adopter be ignoble, and the Perſon adopted noble, there is no Detriment to the laſt, who ſtill keeps the Nobility of his Blood, *Adoptio mutat gentem, non genus*; and here there is no Queſtion about Arms. But,

WHEN a noble Perſon adopts an ignoble one, the Queſtion is, Whether the ignoble becomes noble by Adoption? *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium, Cap.* 7. is for the affirmative; but generally all Lawyers are for the negative, and tell us, *Nobilem ex ignobli adoptio non facit*; and that the ignoble adopted has no Right to uſe the armorial Enſigns of the noble Adopter. Sir *John Fern*, in his *Glory of Generoſity, Page* 67. ſays, *That the ignoble cannot ſucceed more to the Honours of their adoptive Fathers, than Baſtards to their Fathers*; and regrates ſuch a Succeſſion in *England*, where many of a baſe and ungentle State, as adopted Sons, do inherit the Names, Poſſeſſions and Arms of their adoptive Fathers, whereof ſome are in the Counties of *Hamptoun*, *Huntingtoun* and *Worceſter*.

ADOPTION, ſays our laſt named Author, is an Alienation, and any Man may give away his Eſtate to a Stranger; but his Arms, the Enſigns of his Nobility, he cannot, ſo long as any of his Kindred are alive, yea, if there be but a Baſtard remaining, capable of the King's Legitimation; as in his fore-named Book, *Page* 299.

THIS Author adds three Obſervations, when a Perſon leaves his Eſtate to another, upon Condition to uſe his Name and Arms. " *Firſt*, That he who is ſo " benefited and enjoined, muſt carry both Name and Arms, and ſo fulfil the Teſta" ment. *2dly*, If the Heir, a Stranger, be of more noble Blood and Family than " the Adopter, he is then not obliged by the Teſtament to diſuſe his own Name " and Arms, but may quarter the Arms of the Diſponer, if he pleaſes, after his " own. And, *3dly*, If the Heir be of inferior Blood and Dignity, he is obliged to " leave his own Name altogether, as alſo his proper Arms, except he marſhal them " after the Adopter or Diſponer's Arms.

BY our Law we have no formal Adoption, to ſpeak properly, but materially, the ſame Way of conveying of Eſtates and Poſſeſſions to Strangers and others, who could not have otherwiſe ſucceeded, but by Alienation and Diſpoſition, with Conſent of Authority, eſpecially as to conveying of Honours: Which Way I take for a Kind of Adoption, and call the Arms of ſuch Perſons who enjoy the Eſtate, Name and Arms of others ſo diſponed to them, *Arms of Adoption*, to diſtinguiſh them from *Arms of Alliances*, treated of in the former Title, which the Bearers, as general Heirs to them, may carry or not carry as as they pleaſe: But here thoſe who obtain Eſtate by this Way of Adoption, are obliged, by the Deſtination of the Diſponer, to carry his Name and Arms, or to marſhal them with his own. What the learned Sir *George Mackenzie* ſays, as to this Point, in his *Science of Heraldry*, Page 80. I ſhall here add, " That the learnedſt Antiquaries and Lawyers conclude, that ' when a Perſon leaves his Eſtate to another, upon Condition that he ſhall bear ' the Diſponer's Name and Arms, he who is to ſucceed, is not by Condition ' obliged to lay aſide his own Name and Arms, but may quarter his own Arms ' with thoſe of the Diſponer, except the Diſponer do, in the Inſtitution, prohibit the ' bearing of any Arms beſides his own, and the Heir, in marſhalling his own and the ' Diſponer's Arms, may uſe what Order he pleaſes, by giving the firſt Quarter either ' to his own or to the Diſponer's, except the contrary be expreſſed in the Inſti' tution."

IT is evident then, that Adoption, and ſuch Way of leaving Eſtates behind them, may be ſaid to have been the Cauſe not only of diſuſing Arms, by carrying thoſe only of the Adopter or Diſponer, but alſo of marſhalling or quartering the Heirs Arms with thoſe of the Adopter's or Diſponer's, whether of Kindred or Strangers.

Some have relinquiſhed both their Name and Arms, and only uſed thoſe of the Adopter's or Diſponer's, altogether Strangers to one another; as of late with us, *John Biggar* of *Wolmet*, nominate as his Heir, *Wallace*, a Nephew of Sir *Wallace* of *Craigie*, ſome Time one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, to ſucceed him in his Eſtate of *Wolmet*, upon Condition, that he uſe only the Name and Arms of *Biggar* of *Wolmet*, which he and his Succeſſors continue to do; the Arms being, *Argent, a Bend Azure, betwixt two Mollets Gules.*

The ſame Way *Rankine* of *Orchard-head*, who carried, *Gules, three Boars Heads eraſed Argent, betwixt a Launce iſſuing out of the dexter Baſe, and a Lochaber-ax iſſuing out of the ſiniſter, both erected in Pale of the laſt*, was obliged to leave his Name and Arms, and uſe only, as Heir adoptive of *Little* of *Over-Libbertoun*, his Name and Arms, being, *Sable, a Saltier ingrailed Argent*, tho' he was near of Kin to *Little* of *Libbertoun.*

Sir *William Ballanden* of *Brughtoun*, Treaſurer-depute in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and thereafter Lord *Ballanden*, having been unmarried, paſſed by his Siſter's Son, *David* Lord *Cardroſs*, and adopted *John Ker*, younger Son of *William* Earl of *Roxburgh*, and ſettled his Eſtate upon him, and got the Title of Honour conveyed to him; and accordingly upon the Lord *Ballanden*'s Death, *anno* 1670, Mr. *Ker*, as his adopted Heir, did ſucceed him, and wore his Coat of Arms, without any Mixture or Addition of his own Paternal Bearing, according to the Deſtination, being, *Gules, a Hart's Head couped, between three Croſs-Croſlets, all within a double Treſſure, counter-flowered with Flower-de-Liſſes Or*; and got likewiſe his heritable Office of Uſher to the Exchequer, which he officiate by a Depute.

Sir *John Maxwel* of *Pollock*, having no Iſſue of his Body, paſſed by his Siſter the Lady *Kelburn*, in the Succeſſion of his Eſtate, and adopted Mr. *George Maxwel* younger of *Ald-houſe*, and accordingly put him in the Fie of his Eſtate in his own Lifetime, whoſe Son is the preſent Sir *John Maxwel* of *Pollock*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice (and ſometime Lord Juſtice-Clerk) carries, *Argent, on a Saltier Sable, an Annulet Or, ſtoned Azure*; of whom before, in the firſt Part of this Syſtem.

William Cochran of *That-ilk* having but one Daughter, he married her to *Alexander Blair*, Son of *John Blair* of *That-ilk*, and in ſo much adopted him, that he was deſigned *Cochran* in the Lifetime of his Father in Law, and carried the Arms of *Cochran*, and not theſe of *Blair*; as did his Iſſue the Earls of *Dundonald*; of which in the firſt Part of this Syſtem.

Hugh Montgomery Earl of *Eglinton*, who died without any Iſſue, *anno* 1612, had paſſed by his own neareſt Heir male of the Houſe of *Montgomery*, and ſettled his Eſtate upon his Couſin-german, *Alexander Seton*, Son of *Robert* firſt Earl of *Winton*, and his Lady *Margaret Montgomery*, Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Eglinton*, Aunt of the laſt Earl, who accordingly ſucceeded; and, as he was obliged by the Earl of *Eglinton*'s Deſtination, aſſumed the Name and Arms of *Montgomery*, which were then quarterly, *1ſt* and *4th*, *Azure, three Flower-de-Liſſes Or*, for *Montgomery*; *2d* and *3d*, *Gules, three Annulets Or, ſtoned Azure*, for *Eglinton*. Mr. *Alexander Seton*, who was adopted into the Family, left his own Name for that of *Montgomery*, and carried the above Arms, and placed over them an *Ineſcutcheon* of the Arms of his Father, *viz. Or, three Creſcents within a double Treſſure, counter-flowered Gules*, which are painted in a Room in the Houſe of *Seton*: But tho' *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglinton*, could diſpoſe of his Eſtate, as he had a Mind, yet he could not make over his Honours to Mr. *Alexander Seton*; and therefore it was ſometime before King *James* VI. was prevailed on to confirm to him the Titles of Earl of *Eglinton* and Lord *Montgomery*, which was at laſt done by the Interceſſion of the Queen, upon Mr. *Alexander Seton*'s marrying Lady *Anne Livingſton*, Daughter to *Alexander* Earl of *Linlithgow*, who was one of the Queen's Maids of Honour, and the Titles of Honour and Precedency of the Earls of *Eglinton* were confirmed to him, of whom is lineally deſcended the preſent Earl of *Eglinton*: The *Ineſcutcheon*, with the Arms of *Seton* above-mentioned, was diſuſed, and the Arms of the Family were then marſhalled, as now, carried thus; quarterly, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *Montgomery*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Eglinton*; all within a *Border Or, charged with a double Treſſure counter-flowered Gules.* See more of this in the firſt Volume of this Treatiſe of *Heraldry*, Page 384.

Since I am ſpeaking here of ſeveral Ways and Means of acquiring Arms, and augmenting them; and ſince they are acquired by *Privileges*, *Contracts* and *Diſpoſitions*, I ſhall not altogether omit, but briefly ſpeak of theſe two Ways following, viz. *Preſcription*, &c.

PRESCRIPTION, CUSTOM *and* STATUTE *of certain Places.*

These have not only given new Arms at firſt, but have been Means of augmenting and marſhalling them with others; for theſe Things which are acquired by Conceſſions, Privileges and Contracts, can be acquired by *Preſcription*; as *Hopingius, Parag.* 2. *Quæ enim privilegio ſive pacto acquiri poſſunt, ea etiam præſcriptione acquiruntur*; and again, *N.* 223. *Conceſſibile, quod eſt per principem, etiam præſcriptibile eſt.*

The Time allowed by our Author to complete *Preſcription* of *Arms*, is to be diſtinguiſhed, if the Arms be uſed without the Knowledge of Authority, then Time immemorial is required; but if expoſed to publick View, and known to Authority, not interrupting them, then Forty Years Time gives a Right to them.

Nobility it ſelf is acquired by immemorable Preſcription, much more the Right of uſing Arms in ſuch a long Time, *Cujus contrarii non extat memoria, acquiri & præſcribi poſſe ſine titulo*; as alſo the *Regalia*, Parts of the Sovereign Authority, in ſuch a Time are *preſcribable*, as our Author; *Regalia majora, æque ac minora, indiſtincte immemorabili præſcriptione acquiruntur, ibid. N.* 222. where he tells, That a Baſtard has no Right to diſuſe his Mark of Illegitimation under the Preſcription of Forty Years.

Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Page* 12. ſays, "By our ' Law, where Preſcription is not allowed, except in the Caſes wherein it is intro- ' duced by a ſpecial and expreſs Statute, it is probable, that Preſcription might well ' have defended the uſing of Arms before the 125th Act, *Parl.* 12. *James* VI. But ' ſince that Time it ſhould not, ſeeing the Act ordains all Arms to be matriculate ' in the Lion's Books and Regiſters.

I think it very hard, that a Perſon cannot by Right, *jure anteceſſorio*, carry the Arms which his Progenitors uſed, legally perhaps, the Authority and Warrant being loſt thro' Time; more eſpecially, when Accounts of them were ſo indifferently taken and kept by our provincial Heralds, and in later Times as indifferently preſerved.

By the Cuſtoms and Statutes of certain Countries or Cities, Arms are acquired; becauſe a certain Nobility is acquired by the ſame there, and Arms neceſſarily follow; as our Author, *Conſuetudines & ſtatuta inſignia tribuere; ratio, nobilitas enim, pro cujuſque loci conſuetudine, & ſtatuta inducitur & æſtimatur*: But this is only a *Nobility at Home*, according to the Cuſtoms and Statutes of the Place, called, *Nobilitas ſecundum quid*, and not a general and true Nobility in all Places; becauſe it is not according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of Nations, and their Arms cannot be received without the Conſent and Approbation of the Sovereign, whoſe Subjects they are: But more of this in another Place.

Of PATRONAGE.

Arms of *Patronage* are theſe of Patrons and Superiors, carried in Part or in Whole by their Clients and Vaſſals, to ſhow their Dependance.

They formed of old their Arms, after thoſe of their Patrons and Overlords, or took a Part of them to compoſe or quarter with their own, as ſoon as theſe Ways became faſhionable.

IN many Shires of our Kingdom, where our ancient Earls, Lords and great Men had been Patrons and Superiors, there we find their armorial Figures more frequent than others, in the Bearings of many of the preſent Nobility and Gentry, which ſhow their Progenitors to have been Clients and Vaſſals to them, tho' now living in other Shires, to have been originally from ſuch Shires, where ſuch Figures do predomine, as in *Annandale*, where the ancient Lords of *Annan* dwelt, carried a *Saltier and Chief:* There, the *Bruces*, *Murrays*, *Johnſtons*, *Jardines*, *Kilpatricks*, and ſeveral others, carry ſuch Figures of different, Tinctures, accompanied with other Figures, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from one another. In *Douglaſdale*, and other Countries, which the *Douglaſſes* poſſeſt in Property or Superiority, there many old Families have Stars. And in *Fife* Shire, *Lions* are carried, upon Account the *Lion* was the armorial Figure of the *M^{c}Duffs*, Earls and Overlords of *Fife*, and in *Angus*, *Lions*, upon the Account of their old Earls. And in thoſe Shires where the *Stewarts* of old had Intereſt, many Families have their Figures *checquered*, from the *Stewarts Feſs-Chequee*, which they have been in uſe to carry upon the Account of *Patronage*, as *Roſs* Lord *Roſs*, *Semple* Lord *Semple*, *Houſton* of *That-ilk*, *Briſbane* of *Biſhoptoun*, *Hall* of *Fulbar*, *Fleming* of *Barachon*, *Schaw* of *Bargaran*, and thoſe of the Name of *Spruel*, with ſeveral others, whoſe Poſſeſſions were in the Shire of *Renfrew*, and other Countries belonging to the *Stewarts*, where Figures *checquered* are preſumed to be originally ſo carried, upon the Account of Patronage; and the ſame I obſerve in many other Shires with us; and the ſame Practice was anciently uſed in *England*.

Cambden, in his *Remains* of *Britain*, Page 118. ſays, "Gentlemen began to bear "Arms, of whom they held in Fie, or to whom they were moſt devoted; ſo, where"as the Earl of *Cheſter* bare *Garbs*, (*Wheat Sheaves*) many Gentlemen of that "Country took *Wheat Sheaves*. Whereas the old Earl of *Warwick* bare *Checquee*, "*Or* and *Azure*, a *Cheveron Ermine*, many thereabout took *Ermine* and *Checquee*. "In *Leiceſter* and the Country confining, diverſe bare *Cinquefoils*; for that the "ancient Earls of *Leiceſter* bore, *Gules*, a *Cinquefoil Ermine*; from which the Fa"mily of *Hamilton* with us, who carry the ſame. In *Cumberland* and thereabout, "where the old Barons of *Kendale* bare, *Argent*, *two Bars Gules*, *a Lion paſſant* "*Or*, *in a Canton of the Second*; many Gentlemen thereabout took the ſame, in dif"ferent Colours and Charges in the *Canton*.

THE Gentleman who wrote the Introduction to the ſixth Edition of *Guillim's Diſplay of Heraldry*, gives an handſome Account of the Riſe, Nature and Progreſs of Arms, where, *Page* 7th, he citeth *Cambden*, as I have done; and tells us, "That 'there is no one acquainted in the Hiſtory of *England*, but knows, that of old, moſt 'of the great Eſtates and Commands of that Kingdom were in the Hands of ſuch 'Families of the Conqueror and his Iſſue, as they granted them to, who by Tenor, 'in their Perſons, and with their Tenants, Servants and Dependents, were to attend 'their Sovereigns in their Wars. Theſe great Men granted Parts of their Tenors to 'Perſons either related to them by Match, Service, or Affection, upon ſuch Terms as 'they themſelves either were obliged to the firſt Granter of them, or elſe on other Con'ditions of Advantage to them; giving them alſo Coat Armour, which were uſually 'Parts of their own, with the Differences as beſt pleaſed them: Thus, among 'others, that bore Arms by this Bounty of Lords, *&c.* or according to Mr. *Cambden's* 'Expreſſion, by borrowing from their Lords Arms, were many of the principal 'Gentry of *England*." And ſo our Author goes on with ſeveral Inſtances more than I have given above; and then tells us, "That now touching the granting of Arms 'from ſome great Earls, and paſſing of Coats from one private Perſon to another, 'which alſo was Matter ſometimes acted before the Reductions of the Heralds under 'one Regulation, the following Precedents which I take, ſays he, from the learned 'Mr. *Cambden*, may not be impertinent": And ſo this Gentleman gives us ſeven proper Inſtances, the laſt of which I ſhall here add in his own Words.

"ANOTHER Example of the like Nature with the former is, from a Grant of 'Arms from *Barton* to *Booth*, which you now have in the Family of *Booth*, from 'whence the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Warrington* is deſcended. Their 'Arms were anciently, a *Cheveron ingrailed*, and a *Canton* charged with a *Mollet*;

‘ as appears by a Charter of *Thomas del Booth*, bearing Date 43d, *Edward* III. but at
‘ preſent, *Argent, three Boars Heads eraſed and erected Sable*; which Coat was
‘ the ancient Arms of the *Bartons* of *Barton* in *Com. Lan.* And granted to *John*
‘ the Son of *Thomas Booth* of *Barton*, *per Chartam Thomæ Barton de Barton Prædict.*
‘ *anno* 5. *Hen.* IV. 1404.

OUR Author here does not tell upon what Account Arms were thus tranſmitted from one to another, whether upon Account of Alliance, Adoption, or Feudal Right, *&c.* but merely, as I take it, that as great Men could give their Arms to whom they pleaſed without Conſent of the Sovereign or his Heralds; ſo that there could be no Regulation about that Time of Marks of Nobility in *England*. But our Author proceeds: “ Though it was uſual for great Men, both of the Clergy and Laity,
‘ to give Arms and Titles with Places of Dignity to inferior Gentry or leſſer Nobility,
‘ who did acquire Arms at that Time, and did gain them by that Means: Yet
‘ Mr. *Cambden* informs us, That in this and ſucceeding Ages, at every Expedition,
‘ ſuch as were Gentlemen of Blood, would repair to the Earl *Mariſchal*, and by his
‘ Authority take Coats of Arms, which were regiſtred always by Officers of Arms
‘ in the Rolls of Arms made at every Service, whereof many yet remain (ſayeth
‘ *Cambden*) as that of the Siege of *Caerlaverock*, and Battle of *Stirling*, the Siege of
‘ *Calais*, and diverſe Tournaments.”

IN *Italy* and *Spain*, the Practice of marſhalling the Arms of Patrons or Overlords with thoſe of their Clients and Vaſſals, has been anciently very much in Uſe; as *Meneſtrier* tells us, “ That in *Plaiſance*, the four principal Families there, *viz. Anguini*,
‘ *Fontani*, *Landi* and *Scoti*, had their Arms impaled on the Right-ſide, as Coats of
‘ Patronage, with thoſe of other Families in that Country and City, who aſſociated
‘ and ſubjected themſelves as Vaſſals and Clients to one or other of thoſe above-named
‘ four principal Families.”

THE Book, entituled, *Jeu des Armories des Soveraigns & Eſtats d' Europe*, gives us the Blazon, and the Reaſon of the armorial Bearing of the Duke of *Modena* and *Ferrara*, thus blazoned by the *French*, *Tierce in Pale*, 1*ſt*, *Or, a double Eagle diſplayed Sable, beaked, membred and crowned Gules*, (the armorial Figure of the Empire, becauſe that Prince is under its Protection) *Coupee with Azure, three Flower-de-Liſſes Or* (for *France*) within a *Border double indented Or and Gules* (for *Ferrara*.) *Nicolas* Lord of *Ferrara* came under the Protection of *Charles* VII. of *France*; 2*d*, *Gules, two Keys placed in Saltier, addoſſee Or and Argent, Liee Azure, and in Chief the Papal Tiar*, (upon the Account that *Ferrara* is a Vicarage of the *See* of *Rome*) and over the *Keys an Eſcutcheon Azure*, charged with an *Eagle diſplayed Argent, crowned, beaked and membred Or*, for the Marquiſate of *Eſte*; 3*d*, *France*, within the Border of *Ferrara*, *Coupee with the Empire*, as before. Theſe Arms would, with us, be blazoned thus, quarterly, 1*ſt*, and 4*th*, *the Empire*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *France*, within a *Border double indented Or and Gules*; and over all, a *Pale*, charged with the *Papal Enſigns*, and ſurmounted with an *Eſcutcheon* of *Eſte*.

CARDINALS have been in Uſe to add to their Paternal Bearings, the Paternal Arms of the Popes or other Princes, by whoſe Means they have attained to that Dignity, and were called Arms of Patronage.

THE Kings of *Sicily* and *Arragon* quartered with their own, the Arms of the Family of *Swabia*, as Arms of Patronage; as did alſo the Dukes of *Parma*, and the Princes of *Mirandula*, the Arms of other Potentates; of which in another Place.

GRATITUDE *and* AFFECTION,

ARE obſerved by ſome Heralds, to be the Cauſe of marſhalling ſeveral Coats of Arms in one Shield; of which there are but few Inſtances to be found with us.

THE Arms of the Benefactor are ſometimes found quartered with theſe of the Beneficiary, upon the Account of Gratitude.

THE double *Treſſure* flowered within and without with *Flower-de-Liſſes*, the armorial Figures of *France*, granted by *Charlemagne* to *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, and after confirmed by many Kings of *France* to thoſe of *Scotland*, and carried by them as a Figure of Gratitude and Affection, to perpetuate the ancient and memorable League, the mutual Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance betwixt thoſe Kings and their Subjects; which Figure is ſtill continued by their Succeſſors Kings of *Great-Britain*, as one of the fixed and proper Figures of the imperial Enſign of *Scotland*.

SUCH other Figures of Gratitude and Affection have been, near theſe 600 Years, carried in the armorial Enſigns of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*; as *Hopingius* tells us in his Treatiſe *de Jure Inſignium, Cap.* 87. *Page* 308. *De variis acquirendi inſignia modis*, viz. That when *Henry* Duke of *Brunſwick* came to *England* to viſit his Ally *Henry* II. of that Kingdom, who then carried for Arms, *Gules, five Leopards Or*, King *Henry* gave two of them to be carried by his Friend the Duke, which Figures have been conſtantly carried by his Succeſſors; For which our Author cites an ancient Author *John Bangen Thuringiſch, in anno Chriſti* 1143. *Page* 58. *Refert, Ricardum Angliæ Regem quinque aureos Leopardos inſignium loco detuliſſe, ac veniente ad eum affine ſuo Henrico Brunſuicenſium duce, duos Clypeo Leopardos detraxiſſe, illique donaſſe*; which are now marſhalled with other Figures in the fourth Quarter of the Royal Atchievement of *George*, now King of *Great-Britain*; of whoſe Arms I ſhall be more particular afterwards.

ANCIENTLY, it was a great Sign of Affection and Kindneſs, for Princes to grant to other Princes, Parts of their Imperial Enſigns, which was not allowed even to their lawful Iſſue, as I obſerved before in the Chapter of Marks of Cadency.

Meneſtrier tells us, That the Prince of *Antioch* addreſſing himſelf to *Lewis* XI. of *France*, for Supply to recover his Dominions out of the Hands of the Infidels, was courteouſly received by that King, who ſupplied him with all Things neceſſary for the recovering of his Principality, for which he quartered the Arms of *France* (which could not be without Conſent of the King) as a Sign of grateful Acknowledgment, with his own.

THE Arms of the *Boyls* of *England*, I may call them Arms of Affection, becauſe *David* Earl of *Glaſgow* quarters them with his own, upon the Account of Affection to *Boyl* Earl of *Burlington*, and other Branches of that Name in *England*, who acknowledge their Deſcent from his Family in *Scotland*, which is of an old Standing in the Sheriffdom of *Air*: In the Reign of *Alexander* III. they poſſeſſed the Lands of *Kelburn*; for in Charters about that Time, mention is made of *Ricardus Boyl Dominus de Kaulburn*, i. e. *Kelburn*, and *Walterus Cummin Dominus de Rougallen*, i. e. *Rowallen*, as in the Evidences of the Charter Cheſt of *Rowallen*.

Hugo Boyl, in 1399, makes a Mortification to the Monks of *Paiſley* for the Welfare of his Soul. This Family continued down in a direct male Line, till the Reign of King *Charles* I. that *John Boyl* of *Kelburn*, having no male Iſſue, married his only Daughter and Heir, *Griſſel Boyl*, to *David Boyl* of *Halkſhiel*, a Cadet of his own Family, his Great Grandfather being a Brother of it, whoſe Grandchild *David Boyl* of *Kelburn* was created Earl of *Glaſgow*, Viſcount of *Kelburn*, Lord *Boyl* of *Stewarton*, and carries quarterly *1ſt* and *4th Or, an Eagle diſplayed Gules*, as a Coat of Augmentation, upon his Creation as Earl, being formerly the Creſt of his Family; *2d* and *3d parted per Bend Crenelle, Argent and Gules*, for the Sirname of *Boyl* in *England*, as a Coat of *Affection*; and over all an Ineſcutcheon, *Or, three Harts Horns Gules*, the Paternal Coat of *Boyl* of *Kelburn*; as is to be ſeen in the Plates of the firſt Volume of this Treatiſe.

RELIGION,

AS I obſerved before, has given Riſe to many Armorial Figures, in the ſeveral *Croiſades*, holy Expeditions for the Recovery of *Jeruſalem*, and the *Holy Land*, from the *Saracens*, as *Croſſes* of diverſe Forms, *Allerions, Martlets, Palms, Eſcalops, Piles*, &c. which are frequently born in Arms. But as for entire Coats quartered with others, merely upon Account of Religion, I find but few Inſtances, the Cuſtom of quartering many Coats of Arms in one Shield, not being generally ſo old as the *Croiſades*. However, I have mentioned Religion as one of the Cauſes of Marſhalling, becauſe Churchmen are in Uſe to quarter the Enſigns of their high Offices (as Patron Saints, and other holy Relicts) upon Account of Devotion, with their own Arms; which Knights of Religious Orders alſo were in Uſe to do.

BESIDES, I obſerve Kings have been in Uſe to marſhal Arms, upon Account of Religion, with their own, as the Kings of *Hungary*, *Barree of Six Pieces Argent and Gules*, with thoſe of Religion, *viz. Argent, a Croſs Patriarchal Gules, ſtanding on a Mount of three Degrees Sinople*; which Croſs *Stephen* King of *Hungary* received from Pope *Sylveſter* II. for bringing his Subjects into the Chriſtian Faith.

Sandford, in his Hiſtory of *England*, tells us, That King *Richard* II. having choſen King *Edward* the *Confeſſor* for his Patron Saint, impaled that holy King's Arms, being, *Azure, a Croſs Fluree between Five Martlets Or*, in the Firſt Place, with theſe of his own in the Second, being *France* and *England* quarterly.

HIS Grandfather King *Edward* III. made choice of ſeveral Patrons, as *Aſhmole* tells us, the *Holy Trinity*, the *Virgin Mary*, whoſe Figure he and his Knights Companions wore on the Right Shoulder on their Habits for ſome Time; St. *George* of *Capadocia*, a *Martyr*, his Enſign, *Argent a Croſſe Gules*, and St. *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, ſometime King of *England*, his Arms as juſt now blazoned, under whoſe Protection himſelf and all the Knight-Companions, together with the Affairs of the Order, might be defended, conſerved and governed; as is evident, ſays our Author, by the Charter of Foundation of *Windſor* Colledge, granted by that King: And that the two laſt were his ſpecial Patron Saints whom he invoked in his *Cry of War*. *Thomas Walſingham*, in his Hiſtory of *England*, *Pag.* 159, tells, That at a Skirmiſh near *Calais* in 1349, King *Edward* ſeeing his Soldiers put to a Stand, and like to be worſted, in great Heat of Anger, drew his Sword, and cried out, *Ha St. Edward! Ha St. George!* which the Soldiers hearing, ran preſently to him and gained the Victory. St. *George* became the ſole Patron of the Order of the Garter, and from him it was called, *Ordo Divi Sancti Georgii*, and the Companions, *Equites Georgiani*; and that Saint's Picture on Horſeback, with a Shield of Silver, charged with a *Croſs Gules*, became the Badge of that Order, and theſe Arms were advanced, both by Land and Sea, on the *Engliſh* Standarts.

KING *Henry* VIII. ordained the Great Seal of that Order to have an Eſcutcheon with the Arms of St. *George* impaled on the Right Side, with the quartered Arms of *France* and *England*, enſigned with an Imperial Crown, and incircled with the Garter; which Seal of the Order ſo formed continued till the Reign of King *James* I. of *Great Britain*, who added to the Arms of *France* and *England*, theſe of *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

IT is to be obſerved, That in Marſhalling of Arms, theſe of Religion, and of Patron Saints, take Place before other Arms, and even thoſe of Dominion.

SINCE I am here ſpeaking of Arms upon Account of Religion, and before of Arms of Churchmen, I thought it not far out of my Road, to add a Paragraph (ſhewing that in *England* Arms granted to the Clergy ought not to deſcend to their Children) from a Diſcourſe of the Duty and Office of a Herald of Arms, written by *Francis Thynne Lancaſter Herald*, 3d Day of *March* 1605, in a Letter to a Peer, taken from the *Aſhmolean* Library, N° 835, and printed in the Supplement to *Guillim's Diſplay*, the Sixth Edition.

‘ARMS appointed for Biſhops ought not to deſcend to their Children, for they are not within the Compaſs of the Law of Arms, which only takes Notice of Biſhops as Officers of the Church, and not as military Men, or Perſons to be imployed in Offices or Affairs of Lay-men, tho' ſome of 'em have been very great Soldiers; for both Canons and Examples do forbid the ſame, ſince in temporal Actions in Time paſt it was alledged againſt them. For it was objected to *Hubert Walter*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being chief Juſtice and Chancellor in the Time of King *John*, that he intermedled in Lay-Cauſes, and dealt in Blood. As alſo the ſame was laid againſt other Clergymen, for having of Offices in the Exchequer and the King's Houſe, when ſome of them were Clerks of the Kitchen, ſome Treaſurers of the Houſhold, *&c.* yea, ſo much did our Anceſtors derogate

‘ from the Arms of the Biſhops; as that the Biſhops which were intereſted in the
‘ Arms of their Anceſtors, might not bear the Arms of their Houſe, without ſome
‘ notorious Difference, not anſwerable to the Differences of other younger Brethren;
‘ as did the Biſhop of *Lincoln Henry Burgenſche*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*
‘ *Thomas Arundel*, the Archbiſhop of *York Richard Scroop*, the Biſhop of *Norwich*
‘ *Henry Spencer*, and many others, who did not bear the common Differences of
‘ Arms of younger Sons, but great and notorious Differences, as Bordures, ſome
‘ *Engrailed*, ſome with *Mitres*, or ſuch like, whereof I can ſhew your Lordſhip
‘ many Forms. And that it was not before the Time of *Bartolus* the Lawyer, in
‘ the Government of *Charles* the IV. Emperor, permitted to *Gown Men*, (or as the
‘ *French* termeth them of the *Long Rob*; for under that Name learned Men, Clergy
‘ Men, and others, are comprehended) to bear Armories. Or elſe why ſhould that
‘ great Lawyer *Bartolus* argue the Matter, whether it were convenient that he
‘ ſhould take Arms (the peculiar Reward and Honour of military Service in ancient
‘ Time) or whether he ſhould refuſe them at the Emperor's Hands? For, if it had
‘ been then uſed that the *Long Robe* ſhould have enjoyed the Honour of Arms,
‘ *Bartolus* would never have doubted thereof. But ſince it was not then accuſtomed,
‘ he made Queſtion whether he ſhould take theſe Arms or not; but in the End
‘ concluded, that the Fact of the Prince was neither to be diſputed nor rejected;
‘ and therefore was willing to aſſume the Arms the Emperor had given him." I
ſhall proceed to Arms granted by Sovereigns themſelves, or their Heralds impowered to grant them.

General and ſpecial Conceſſions *of* Arms.

ARMS are the proper Enſigns of Nobility, when they proceed from the Conceſſions of Sovereigns, or their principal Heralds impowered to that Effect.

Sovereign Princes, who acknowledge no Superior, without Doubt, have the only Right, not only to nobilitate their well deſerving Subjects within their reſpective Dominions, but to give them Arms ſuitable to their Merit, which will paſs for Enſigns of Nobility in all Kingdoms, which they may expoſe, to ſhow their Honour; as *Hopingius*, *Is qui inſignia a ſuo rege vel principe meruit, in alterius regis principiſve regno defere poſſit.*

The Emperor, Kings, the Pope, and even independent Common-wealths are in Uſe, not only to grant Arms at firſt to their well deſerving Subjects; but after, upon ſome Emergent Merit, and Advancement to Nobility, to augment them, to confirm, to change and adorn them in the *Shield*; as alſo the *Timbre* of the *Shield* with noble *Helmets*, *Mantlings*, *Crowns*, *Creſts*, and other exterior Ornaments, and even to adorn and augment both *Shield* and *Timbre* with honourable Figures at one Time; of which afterwards.

The above-mentioned Author *Hopingius*, *Cap.* 87. *Memb.* 5. in his Treatiſe *de Jure Inſignium: Non ſolum conferendi nova inſignia Imperator, Papa, Reges ſuperiorem non recognoſcentes, poteſtate uti poſſunt; verum etiam certa de cauſa augendi, mutandi diminuendi, & confirmandi, vetera facultate excellunt, non quoad clypeum ſolum, ſive ſcutum ſolum, ſed quoad galeam, ſive timbrum tantum, vel denique quoad utrumque, nunc propter bellicæ virtutis gloriam, nunc proper dignitatem & officium, nunc propter ſucceſſionem, aliaſve infinitas cauſas, fieri ſolet.* Of which Practice our Author gives ſeveral Inſtances, whereof I ſhall add a few.

The Emperor *Charles* V. added to the Arms of the *Mennenſi* (*Quæ ſunt decem cubi ſeu ſcaci*, which I take to be *Checquee of ten Pieces Argent* and *Sable*) who had fought valiantly for the Houſe of *Burgundy*, the *Croſs* of *Burgundy*, being that of *St. Andrews*, *trunked Vert*, to be placed in the *Baſe* of the *Shield*; as the Words of the *Diploma*, *Crucem Burgundicam, ſive S. Andreæ, viridis coloris, truncatis ſeu mutatis utrinque ramis, deferendam, & poſteris tranſmittendam, dedit*; as alſo the Shield of Arms was to be adorned with a *Helmet*, and for *Creſt*, a *Dog's Head*.

Alphonſus King of *Arragon*, in the Year 1511, dignified *Wiſtan Brown* an *Engliſhman* with the Order of Knighthood, and added to his Shield of Arms a *black Eagle*.

AS the Shield of Arms uſed to be augmented by Sovereigns for ſpecial Services; ſo they have been in Uſe to adorn the *Timbre, Helmet and Creſt*, with Additaments of Honour, of which I ſhall give one Inſtance from our Author. The Emperor *Maximilian* I. honoured the *Creſt* of *Eric* Duke of *Brunſwick* (being the *Train of a Peacock*) with a *Star* for his eminent Valour in a Battle againſt the Duke of *Bavaria*: And the ſame Practice is with us, as the *Creſt* of the Earl of *Winton*, being a *Dragon Vert*, charged with a *Blazon Star* on its Shoulder, for the eminent Valour of the Family; and the Duke of *Lauderdale* got from King *Charles* II. for *Creſt a Lion Sejant*; of which more fully in the Chapter of *Creſts*.

SINCE I am here ſpeaking of Arms of *Conceſſion*, I muſt diſtinguiſh betwixt *general* and *ſpecial Conceſſions*. By the firſt, I underſtand thoſe which the principal Herald is impowered to grant, by Virtue of a general Clauſe for that End, in many of the Patents of our Nobility: Which ordinarily runs thus, or in ſuch like Words, *Mandamus Leoni Noſtro Armorum, ut tale additamentum armorium præſentibus inſigniis præfati Domini*, &c. *ut in talibus caſibus uſitatis det & præſcribat*.

ARMS again of ſpecial Conceſſion, are particularly mentioned and blazoned in the *Diploma's*, Letters Patents, or Grants of the Sovereign, and are ordinarily of ſome Part of the Sovereign's Enſigns or *Regalia*, which cannot be allowed or given by the principal Herald, without a ſpecial Warrant from the Sovereign.

BOTH theſe Arms of general and ſpecial Conceſſions, are commonly called Coats of *Augmentation*, becauſe they augment the Bearing.

THE Practice of giving Coats of *Augmentation*, by the general Clauſe in the Patents of Nobility above-mentioned, is no older than the Reign of King *James* VI. given to thoſe who were advanced to Degrees of Dignity; and the Lands from which they had their Title of Lord, Viſcount, Earl, &c. not being noble Feus with Arms annexed to them, deſired Coats of *Augmentation* as beſt pleaſed them, to ſupply the Want of Feudal Ones; of which afterwards.

THE firſt that I have met with, is that uſed by the Earls of *Winton*, when *Robert* Lord *Seton* was created Earl of *Winton*, with all Solemnity at *Holy-rood-houſe*, the 10th of *November* 1601, he got a Coat of *Augmentation* from the Herald ſuitable to the Merit of the Family, *viz* for the Title of *Winton*, *Azure*, a *blazon Star of ten Points, within a double Treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, Or*, (having Right before to the *Treſſure* by *ſpecial Conceſſion*) with the Motto, *Intaminatis fulget honoribus*, to ſhow the conſtant Loyalty and heroick Virtue of the Family.

THE next Coat of this Kind I meet with, is that of the Lord *Livingſton*, who, when he was advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Linlithgow*, augmented his Arms with an *Ineſcutcheon, Azure*, an *Oak-tree* within a *Border Argent*, charged with *eight Cinquefoils Gules*, which he placed over his quartered Arms of *Livingſton* and *Callendar*, by Way of *Surtout*, for the Title of *Linlithgow*; of which Families in the firſt Part of this Syſtem, and elſe-where, in an *Eſſay of the ancient and modern Uſe of Armories*, I have given the ſeveral Arms engraven on Copper-plate, with theſe following, *viz. Seton* Earl of *Dumfermling*, *Ker* Marqueſs of *Lothian*, who, when he was created Earl of *Lothian*, in the Year 1606, took for a Coat of *Augmentation*, *Azure*, the *Sun* in its *Splendor, proper*, which is quartered with the Paternal Coat of the Family.

AS alſo *Hamilton* Lord *Binning*, when he was created Earl of *Melroſe*, 13th *March* 1619, took for that Title a Coat of *Augmentation*, *viz. Argent, a Feſſe waved between three Roſes Gules*, relative to his Title of *Melroſe*, which he quartered in the ſecond and third Quarters, with his Paternal in the firſt and fourth Quarters, and which are ſo carried by his Succeſſors; tho' he got his Title altered to that of Earl of *Haddingtoun*.

VISCOUNTS and Lords of Parliament have alſo been in Uſe with us, to add Coats of Augmentation to their Paternal Ones. Sir *Alexander Seton*, ſecond Son of *George* Lord *Seton* Earl of *Winton*, and his Counteſs Lady *Anne Hay*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, being created Viſcount of *Kingſton*, he quartered in the ſecond and third Places, with the Paternal Arms of *Seton*, as a Coat of Augmentation, *Argent, a Dragon Vert ſpouting out Fire*, being the *Creſt* of the Family of *Winton*, which with others may be ſeen in my foreſaid *Eſſay*.

I have obſerved, That all Coats of Augmentation of this Kind through *Europe* give Place to the Paternal Arms; which Order has been obſerved with us, except in the Atchievements of the Earl of *Lothian*, and the Lord *Cardroſs*: But the Heir of the laſt, *David Erskine* Earl of *Buchan*, has placed the Coat of Augmentation ſince more rightly in *Surtout*; which may be ſeen in *Taliduce* in the firſt Part of this Syſtem. I can find no Reaſon for ſuch Coats of general Conceſſion by the Herald, to preceed the Paternal or other dignified Feudal Arms in one Shield.

MANY of our Nobility, who have the ſame Right to aſſume Coats of Augmentation, have never made Uſe of them.

BUT Arms of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, being compoſed of the Figures of the Royal Arms or *Regalia*, have Precedency in compoſing or marſhalling, to all other Sorts of Arms. Of which

ARMS of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, are theſe granted by Princes and free States, not only to their Subjects, but alſo to Strangers, by a particular Grant or Patent, containing the Blazon of ſuch a Coat, made up of ſome Part of the Figures of the Sovereign's Enſign or *Regalia*, to be added to the Receiver's own proper Arms.

I am not here treating of the firſt Grants of Arms, as *Marks of Honour*, which I have ſaid before, in the Definition of Arms, to *have been granted by Sovereigns, for diſtinguiſhing Perſons and Families, as their proper ones*: But here I underſtand them new Coats or Additaments of Honour, by *ſpecial Conceſſions* of Sovereigns to be joined with their proper Ones.

SUCH have been very frequently granted by our Sovereigns and thoſe of other Nations, to well deſerving Perſons, both of the high and low Nobility; as alſo upon Communities Eccleſiaſtical and Secular.

SIR *John Fern* tells us, in his forecited Book, That when *Charlemaigne* erected the ſix Eccleſiaſtical Peers of *France*, he granted to them Arms of the ſame Tinctures and Figures, with the Royal Enſign of *France*; which, tho' they have been ſo carried, as I have ſhown before, yet I doubt very much of the Antiquity of them. As for ſecular Communities, there are ſeveral Inſtances which may be given of ſuch Grants of other Nations, and with us at Home, which have been honoured with the Favour of ſuch Royal Badges; and I ſhall here but give one Inſtance: The Town of *Aberdeen* got the *double Treſſure*, a Part of the Royal Bearing added to their Arms, by the Order of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, for their Fidelity and Loyalty to him, being *Gules, three Towers embattled Argent*, and *maſoned Sable, within a double Treſſure*, flowered and counter-flowered of the ſecond.

IN this Manner Sovereigns and free States have honoured and rewarded their Favourites and well deſerving Subjects with a Part of their Arms, as Additaments of Honour; of which I ſhall give ſome Inſtances.

Charles IV. Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *Bohemia*, honoured his Chancellor *Bartolus*, the great Lawyer, with a Conceſſion to him and his Iſſue, for to carry the Royal Arms of *Bohemia*, *Or, a Lyon with two Tails Gules*, as *Bartolus* tells himſelf, in his Treatiſe *de Inſigniis*, thus, *A Carolo Quarto, clariſſimo Principe, Romanorum Imperatore, nec non Rege Bohemiæ, mihi, tunc Cancellario ejus, conceſſum eſt, inter cætera, ut ego & omnes de agnatione mea, leonem rubeum cum caudis duabus in campo aureo portare.*

THERE are many ancient Families in *Germany* who marſhal with their own Bearings the Imperial Eagle, by ſpecial Conceſſion from the Emperor: But it is to be obſerved, that theſe Eagles granted by the Emperor have but one Head; and Lawyers tell us, that the Emperor, and other Sovereign Princes, cannot grant their entire Imperial Enſigns to any Perſon; as *John Limneus*, *Licet ab Imperatore ſit inſignia concedendi poteſtas, illa tamen limitata, ne alicui integram aquilam, maxime vero Imperialem, concedant.*

THE Emperor *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, not only augmented the Arms of *Robert de Cluſis* within the Shield; but alſo adorned the Shield with exterior Ornaments, Marks of a true Nobility, as by Letters Patent 10 of *October* 1543, with the complete Atchievement illuminate, in the Middle of the Patent, which I thought fit here to blazon in *Engliſh*, and after give it in Latin, for its Singularity, as in the *Diploma*.

QUARTERLY, 1ſt and 4th *Sable, three Oak Branches leaved,* and *accorn'd Or*; 2. and 1. his Paternal Arms; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Azure, three Stars of ſix Points, Or*; 2. and 1. his Maternal Ones, and on a *Chief Or, an Eagle diſplay'd with one Head Sable*; the Shield is timbred with an open Helmet, Mantling of the Tinctures of the Arms, and the Wreath of the ſame Colours, upon which for Creſt are *two Wings expanded Sable*, and betwixt them proceeds the *Burgundian Croſs of St. Andrew trunked Or*. Amongſt ſeveral *Diploma's* of Nobility and Arms which *John Baptiſta Chriſtyn*, Chancellor of *Brabant*, gives, in his excellent Book, *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, I ſhall add a Part of the above-mentioned *Robert's*, that the curious may know ſomewhat of the Form of Blazon by Conceſſions. After the Titles of the Emperor and Introduction, the *Diploma* goes on thus, *Tibi præfato Roberto de Cluſis gentilitia arma & inſignia tua, tam paterna quam materna, non modo confirmanda & approbanda, verum etiam augenda & ornanda, duximus, ac tenore præſentium, confirmamus, approbamus, & augemus, & ornamus, atque ad hunc modum deferenda & geſtenda concedimus.*

Videlicet, ſcutum quadripartitum, cujus ſuperior dextra, & inferior ſiniſtra, in campo nigro, tres ramuſculos quernos tranſverſos, cum binis foliis, & glande in medio florum aurei ſive crocei coloris, ſurſum converſis, triangulari forma poſitos, quæ arma tua poſita ſunt; inferior vero dextra, & ſuperior ſiniſtra partes, in area azurei ſeu cæleſti coloris, materna tua armorum inſignia, nimirum tres ſtellas ſex radiis, ſingulas aurei ſive crocei coloris, triangulari ſimiliter forma collocatas (i. e. 2. and 1.*) nempe unam in baſi, reliquas duas in ſuperioribus angulis, ſingulæ complectuntur. Et in vertice ſcuti aurei ſeu crocei coloris, aquilam nigram, unius capitis dextrorſum flexi a pectore ſupra, roſtro aperto, lingua vibrante, & alis extenſis: Porro ſcuto incumbit Galea aperta, nigri & aurei ſeu crocei colorum, laciniis redimita, in cujus cono, ſuper faſcia tortili, eorundem colorum, inter geminas alas nigras extenſas, crux divi Andreæ, ſive Burgundicæ, truncata, aurei coloris, eminet. Quemadmodum, hæc omnia in medio præſentium accuratius depicta ſunt, volentes & hoc noſtro Cæſario ſtatuentes edicto, quod poſthac tu præfate Roberte, ac liberi & heredes & deſcendentes tui antedicti, hujuſmodi arma & inſignia, inſignium veræ nobilitatis, habeatis & deferatis ubique locorum ac terrarum, in omnibus & ſingulis honeſtis decentibuſque actibus & expeditionibus, nobilium armigerorum more, tam joco & ſerio, tornamentis, haſtiludiis, bellis, duellis,* &c. By ſuch Royal Conceſſions the Receivers are not only nobilitate, but qualified to be admitted into military Exerciſes, ſerious or in diſport, ſuch as *Combats, Juſtings* and *Tournaments*, where none are allowed but thoſe that are truly noble.

IN *France*, there are a conſiderable Number of old Families, which enjoy the like Favour, in carrying *Flower-de-Liſſes*, the Imperial Figures of *France* by Letters patent; for which ſee *Meneſtrier* and other *French* Heralds.

THE Dukes of *Savoy* have made Conceſſions of ſeveral Quarters of their armorial Enſigns to ſeveral Families; as to the Houſe of *Viles* of *Ferrara*, who carry quarterly, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, the *wild Horſe* of *Sax*, which belongs to *Savoy*, as his original Arms; 2*d* and 3*d*, the proper Arms of the Houſe of *Viles*, and over all, by Way of *Surtout*, the *Croſs* of *Savoy*.

THE Republick of *Venice* has made ſeveral Conceſſions to their own Subjects of their ſymbolical Figure, the *winged Lion of St. Mark*, the armorial Figure of that Republick; as alſo to Strangers, as by that one granted by the Senate to *Rene de Voyer de Pauliny*, Count de *Argenſon*, the *French* King's Ambaſſador to that Republick, which are to be ſeen on the Monument erected for him there, at St. *Job's* Church; as *Meneſtrier* gives us; quarterly, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *Azure, two Leopards Or*, for *Voyer de Pauliny*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Argent, a Feſs Sable*, for the Houſe *de Argenſon*, and, by Way of *Surtout*, the Arms of the Republick, viz. *Azure, a Lion Sejant winged, and Diademated Or, holding a Book open*, with theſe Words upon it, *Pax tibi Marce, tu Evangeliſta meus.*

OTHER Potentates have been in Uſe to do the ſame Honour, not only to their Subjects, but to Strangers. The Kings of *France* have honoured ſeveral *Scots* Families for their Valour, with their Arms, as the *Stewarts* of *Lennox*, the *Douglaſſes*, and the *Kennedies*.

SIR *Hugh Kennedy* of *Ardiſten-ſhire*, who, for his Valour in the Wars of *France* againſt *England*, being under the Command of *John Steuart* Earl of *Buchan*, was honoured by the King of *France* with his Arms, *viz. Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or*, which he and his Succeſſors marſhalled in the 1*ſt* and 4*th Quarters*; with thoſe of *Kennedy*, in the 2*d* and 3*d Quarters*, as thoſe deſcended of him, *viz.* the *Kennedies* of *Bargeny*, the *Kennedies* of *Kirkhill* and *Binning* in the Shire of *Air*; of which more particularly in the firſt Volume.

Selden tells us, in his Titles of Honour, ‘ That when *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of ‘ *Sweden* received the Inveſtiture of the Garter from *Henry* St. *George Richmond* ‘ Herald, and *Peter Young* Gentleman Uſher at *Darſaw* in *Pruſſia*, the 27th of *September* 1627, he conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon them; and, by a par‘ticular Grant in their Patents of Honour, allowed them to quarter the Arms of ‘ *Sweden* with their proper Arms.’

KING *James* I. of *England*, and VI. of *Scotland* was graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſolemnly the Dignity of Knighthood upon *Nicolas de Moline*, a noble Senator of *Venice*, ſent by that State to His Majeſty; as alſo, for a further Honour, to ennobliſh the Coat Armour of the ſaid *Nicolas de Moline*, being *Azure, the Wheel of a Water-Mill Or* (by Way of Augmentation) with a *Canton Argent*, charged with the Badges of the two Kingdoms, *viz.* of the *Red roſe* of *England*, and *Thiſtle* of *Scotland*, conjoined Pale-ways; as by Letters Patents under His Majeſty's Great Seal of *England*, appeareth in theſe Words, *Eundem dominum Nicolaum de Moline, in frequenti procerum noſtrorum præſentia, equitem auratum merito creavimus, & inſuper equeſtri huic dignitati in honoris acceſſionem adjecimus, ut in avito clypeo Gentilitio cantonem geſtet argenteum, cum Angliæ roſa rubente partita, & Scotiæ carduo virente conjunctum: Quæ, ex inſignibus noſtris regiis ſpeciali noſtra gratia, diſcerpſimus, ut virtuti bene merenti ſuus conſtaret honor; & noſtræ in tantum benevolentiæ teſtimonium in perpetuum extaret.*

AS I hinted before, tho' Sovereigns cannot grant their intire Armorial Enſigns (being Marks of their Authority) to Subjects or Strangers, which cannot but be in Prejudice, or Diſhonour of their Throne and Kingdom, as Lawyers tell us; yet we ſee they have granted their Shields of Arms to be quartered with the Paternal Coats of thoſe they favoured: So that, in that Caſe, they were not Imperial Arms, but Signs of Honour and Gratitude to the Receivers. It is true, the Emperor ſeldom or never granted the *Eagle* with two Heads to any Prince, but with one Head only; neither properly could he with two, becauſe they are the proper and fixed Figures of the Empire, and not theſe of his Paternal Family out of which he is elected: But other hereditary Princes ſeem to be at more Freedom to give their own Paternal Bearings, tho' Enſigns of their Sovereignty, to be marſhalled with others; but neither the Emperor nor other Princes ever did adorn the Shields of their Favourites with their Royal *Timbre*, i. e. *Helmet*, *Crown*, *Creſt*, &c. Of late we find that the Emperor *Leopold* II. when he made *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marleborough*, one of the Princes of the Empire, by the Title of Marquis of *Blandford*; and again, Prince of *Mindleheim* in *Suabia*, he allowed to him and his Heirs Males, *anno* 1705, to carry the Emperor's *Creſt*, viz. *the Imperial Eagle diſplayed with two Heads Diademetee Or*, *i. e.* the Heads incircl'd with Rounds, or Orbits of Gold, as that of the Emperor's; but he placed his Arms on the Breaſt of the Eagle as a Supporter, being, as ſaid is, a Prince of the Empire: But in *Britain*, as a Peer thereof, he had his Atchievement otherwiſe; as in the Sixth Edition of *Guillim*'s *Diſplay*, at the Title of Dukes, *Page* 99, thus given us, *Sable, a Lion Rampant Argent, a Canton of St. George*, viz. *Argent, a Croſs Gules*, ſurrounded with the Order of the Garter, *Creſt on a Wreath, a Lion Guardant Couchant Gules*, ſuſtaining a Banner *Argent*, charged with an Hand of *Ulſter*, *viz.* an Hand ſiniſter *erect* and *couped* at the Wriſt, *Gules*, Supporters two *Wyverns Gules*, that on the Right having St. *George*, or the *Engliſh* Enſign, *viz. Argent*, a *Croſs Gules*, that on the Left St. *Andrew*, or the *Scots* Enſign, *viz. Azure, a Saltire Argent* depicted on Targets, or *Oval Shields*, upon each of their reſpective Breaſts, and ſuſpended on their Necks by Collars of Gold. He was firſt dignified with the Title of Baron of

Churchill of *Eymouth* in *Scotland* 1682, and after Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge* in *England* 1685, Earl of *Marleborough* 1689, and Marquis and Duke 1702.

Meneſtrier, in his *Treaties of Arms*, in the Chapter of *Grants* and *Conceſſions*, gives an Inſtance of a Woman receiving a Coat of *Augmentation*, which was when the Emperor *Charles* IV. paſſing from *Padua* to get himſelf crowned at *Rome* with his Empreſs, who took in her Train *Jean Beanchittie*, the Widow of a famous Lawyer: Amongſt other Favours, the Empreſs gave her a Grant to carry in the Middle of her Arms, in a *Lozen Shield*, theſe of *Lithuania*, viz. *Gules*, *a Chevalier armed in all Points*, on Horſeback *Argent*, brandiſhing a Sword; and on his left Arm a Shield, *Azure*, charged with a *Croſs*, with double *Traveſſes* of the Second, being a Part of the Empreſs's Bearing, a Daughter of the King of *Poland*, and Duke of *Lithuania*: Which Grant was confirmed by the Emperor.

Henry VIII. of *England* honoured his Wives with additional Arms, of which afterwards; and of late *Charles* II. of *Great-Britain*, granted a Coat of *Augmentation* to *Anne Clergis*, Wife to *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, viz. *Azure*, a *Flower-de-Lis Or*, within a *Border* of the laſt, charged with *eight Roſes Gules*, quartered in the firſt Place, with her Paternal Coat in the ſecond, being, *Barrie* of twelve *Pieces Argent and Azure*; and on a *Canton Sable*, a Ram's Head *couped Argent*, with four Horns *Or*, as being deſcended of the Family of *Clergis* in *Hainault* in *Flanders*.

It is only Sovereign Princes and Republicks that can make ſuch Conceſſions of their publick Enſigns, being more ſacred than thoſe of Subjects, which may be more freely aſſumed, with leſs Authority, upon the Accounts before mentioned, by *Marriage*, *Alliance*, *Adoption*, &c.

Which Additaments of Honour are either placed in one Quarter, with the proper Arms of Families, or marſhalled with them in diſtinct Quarters: Which laſt Way is the proper Subject now in Hand.

But ſince anciently there has been, and ſtill continues a frequent Practice of *compoſing* ſome one Part or other of the Royal Enſigns or Regalia with Paternal Arms, I ſhall here inſiſt a little on them with their proper Situation, with Paternal Figures in one Shield or Quarter, before I proceed to give further Inſtances of marſhalling Arms of *ſpecial Conceſſion* with Paternal Ones in diſtinct Quarters.

The Pieces or Figures of Sovereign Enſigns or Regalia, claim a Precedency in the moſt honourable Place of the Shield or Quarter before the Paternal Figures, and are to be placed in Chief in a *dexter Canton*, and ſometimes Sovereigns ordain their Atchievement as a *Creſt* or *Supporters*, if they be convenient for that End: Of which afterwards, when I ſpeak to exterior Ornaments.

Meneſtrier tells us, ‘ That it is the general Practice of *Europe* to give the moſt honourable Place of the Shield to thoſe Royal Figures; and that ſome Princes in their Conceſſions of them, expreſly ordain them to be ſo placed; as *John* King of *Arragon* and *Sicily*, rewarding two Knights for their good Services; and to put a particular Mark of Reſpect upon them, allowed them to carry the Armorial Figures of *Arragon*, *Navarr* and *Sicily*, on Condition they ſhould place them on a *Chief* above the Arms of their Families; and tho' they had a *Chief* before, they behoved to add another.’ And this is the Reaſon we ſee foreign Arms oftimes have two *Chiefs*; of which I have given Inſtances in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, and ſhall here add another.

The Princes of *Maſſa* in *Italy*, of the Name of *Cibo*, have their Paternal Arms honoured with two *Conceſſions* placed upon two *Chiefs*, the one *Souteneau* of the other; that below contains the Arms of *Genoa*, granted for the ſucceſsful Negotiation of *William Cibo* for that Republick, with Pope *Clement* VII. 1532; and above, another *Chief*, with the Arms of the Empire, *viz.* the *Eagle* with one Head, granted by *Maximilian* the Emperor, when he made *Alberick Cibo* a Prince of the Empire, whoſe *Blazon* is thus, *quarterly*, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *Or*, a *Bend Checquee*, *Argent* and *Azure*, (the Paternal Coat of *Cibo*) a *Chief Argent*, charged with a plain *Croſs Gules*, (the Arms of *Genoa*) ſurmounted of a *Chief* of the Empire, *Or*, a *double Eagle diſplayed Sable*, and (for Diminution, and to difference it from that of the Empire) on its Breaſt, a *Scroll Feſs-ways*; on it the Word *Libertas*; 2d Quarter *Azure*, an *Eagle diſplayed Argent, crowned Or,* for *Eſte,* quartered with *Ferrara, Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or,* within a *Border indented* of the ſame *Gules*; 3d Quarter, *Coupee, Or* and *Gules,* the *Branch* of a *Thorn Tree Sable,* flowered *Argent in Pale,* for the Family of *Maleſpine,* and over all, by Way of *Surtout,* on a *Lozenge Eſcutcheon Or,* five *Torteaux Gules* in *Orle,* ſurmounted of the Sixth, *Azure,* charged with three *Flower-de-Liſes Or,* as a Coat of Alliance with the *Medicis,* Dukes of *Tuſcany*: Which Arms are to be ſeen engraven in *Jeu & Armories,* and in my *Eſſay of the ancient and modern Uſe of Armories,* with ſeveral others, which I may have Occaſion here to mention.

THE Dukes of *Tuſcany* and the *Medici* placed the Arms of *France* upon one of their *Torteauxes* above the reſt, as all the Families and Cities in *France,* who carry *Flower-de-Liſes* as Additaments of Honour, by Conceſſions of the Sovereign, place them in *Chief,* or on a *Chief*; and the ſame Practice is uſed in *Britain,* by the following Examples.

Sandford, in his before mentioned Hiſtory, tells us, 'That *Henry* VIII. of *England* 'honoured the Arms of *Thomas Manners,* whom he created Earl of *Rutland,* upon 'the Account he was deſcended from a Siſter of King *Edward* IV.' his Paternal Bearing being, *Or, two Bars Azure,* and a *Chief Gules*; the *Chief* was then formed, quarterly, *Azure* and *Gules*; on the firſt two *Flower-de-Liſes Or*; on the ſecond a *Lion paſſant guardant Or*; the third as ſecond, and the fourth as firſt, which were Parts of the Armorial Figures of *England.*

Guillim ſays, 'Sometimes theſe Augmentations are found to be born upon a 'a *Chief* of the *Eſcutcheon* above the Paternal Coat'; for which he gives the above Example of the Earl of *Rutland*; and then adds, 'It is a Form of Bearing of 'a *Part in Part*: For here is, ſays he, abated one *Flower-de-Lis* of the Arms of '*France,* and two *Lions* of the Arms of *England,* and both on the chief Part of the 'Eſcutcheon': Yet we meet with ſometimes the Augmentation in the Center of the Shield, as in the Arms of *Compton,* Earl of *Northampton,* viz. *Sable, a Lion paſſant guardant Or, between three Helmets Argent, garniſhed Gold*; which *Lion,* being one of thoſe of *England,* is an Augmentation. And he who adds the Blazons of the Noblity to *Guillim's Diſplay,* gives us, *Page* 314, an Example of a Coat of Arms worthy to be mentioned, whoſe Words I ſhall here add, '*viz. Azure,* a *Naval Crown,* 'within a *Orle* of twelve *Anchors Or,* born by the Name of *Lendon,* and was 'granted by Sir *Edward Walker, Garter King at Arms,* by Patent, dated at *Bruſſels* 'the 10th of *May* 1658, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. 'to Captain *Robert Lendon,* born of honeſt Parents at *Allingtoun,* in the County of '*Devon,* who, in his Youth, actively applied himſelf to Navigation; and being an 'Officer in the Royal Navy, *anno* 1648, (which, for ſome Years before, had been, 'and then was poſſeſſed and employed by the uſurped Power of a rebellious Parlia'ment) had thereby the happy Opportunity, out of a due and loyal Senſe of his 'Duty to his lawful Sovereign King *Charles* II. to be the prime and active Inſtru'ment to induce twelve Ships (which his Anchors reſemble) of the ſaid Navy, to 'their Duty and Obedience, and to embrace His Majeſty's Service againſt his re'bellious Subjects.'

THERE is no Part of the Imperial Enſigns of Sovereign Princes, and even their *Regalia,* but have been granted by ſpecial Conceſſions, as by our Kings, to honour the Arms of ſome of the beſt Families of the Kingdom, which have alſo been granted to Strangers, as a Teſtimony of our King's Favour: Of all the Pieces of Honour in the Arms of *Scotland,* the *double Treſſure* moſt frequently has been allowed to be carried, as a Badge of a Royal maternal Deſcent, Loyalty and Vertue; of which I ſhall give in ſhort a few Inſtances.

Thomas Randolph, Earl of *Murray,* Lord *Annandale* and *Man,* as a Nephew to King *Robert Bruce* by his Siſter, was the firſt of his Family, who was allowed to place the *double Treſſure* round his Paternal Figures, the three *Cuſheons Gules in a Feld Or*; as is evident by his Seals of Arms appended to Charters. And Sir *Alexander Seton* of *That-ilk,* being Son of Sir *Chriſtopher Seton,* and *Chriſtian,* Siſter to King *Robert Bruce,* was the firſt of the Progenitors of the noble Family of the Earls of *Winton* and Lords *Seton,* who encompaſſed the three *Creſcents,* the Paternal

Figures of *Seton*, with the *double Treſſure* counter flowered *Gules*, in a *Field Or*, upon Account of his Royal maternal Deſcent. There are many other noble Families, upon the ſame Account, on whom I cannot inſiſt here, as *Lion* Earl of *Strathmore*: Nor of thoſe who carry it upon Account of Merit and Favour of our Kings, as *Douglas* Duke of *Queensbery*, *Erskine* Earl of *Kello*, *Gordon* Earl of *Aberdeen*, *Gordon* Earl of *Aboyne*, *Scott* of *Thirlſtane*, &c. of whom before in the firſt Part of this Syſtem.

THE Arms of ſeveral Strangers have been honoured by our Kings with the *double Treſſure*: King *James* V. knighted and honoured one *Nicol Combet* a *Frenchman* with it, as did King *James* VI. *Jacob Van Eiden* a *Dutchman*, and ſeveral others; as their Patents bear in the Chappel Rolls in *England*, titled, *Diverſi tractatus amicitiarum tempore Jacobi regis.*

Sylveſter Petra Sancta, an *Italian*, in his *Treatiſe of Arms*, ſpeaking of the *double Treſſure*, ſays, *Celebris eſt duplaris limbus, quem paralellæ lineæ duæ, ac ſimul florentes, deſcribunt in Teſſera regis Scotorum*; and gives us the Arms of a *Dutch* and *French* Family with the *Treſſure*.

ANOTHER Piece of our Sovereign Arms, I mean the *Lion*, the Figure of the ancient Enſign of *Scotland*, has been allowed to be carried by ſeveral Families of this Kingdom, as a Sign of their Royal Favour, within three Shields; as that granted to Sir *Alexander Carron*, who carried the Banner of *Scotland* before King *Alexander* I. in his Expedition againſt the Rebels in *Mearns* and *Murray*: Where, by Sir *Alexander*'s Conduct and eminent Valour, the King obtained a notable Victory over the Rebels; for which his Name was changed from *Carron* to *Scrymgeour*, which ſignifies a hard Fighter, (as our Hiſtorians) and got a Coat of Arms ſuitable thereto, *viz. Gules, a Lion rampant Or, armed and langued Azure, holding in his dexter Paw, a crooked Sword, or Semeter Argent.* (See Plate of Atchievements, and more of this Family in the *Appendix*) And, in later Times, Favourites have been allowed to embeliſh the Shield of Arms with a *Lion*, as a Creſt or Supporter; as that allowed to the Duke of *Lauderdale*. And the ſame may be ſaid of the *Unicorn*, the Supporter of the Atchievement of *Scotland*, the St. *Andrews Croſs*, the *Thiſtle*, *Crown*, *Sword* and *Scepter*, the Enſigns and Regalia of the Kingdom, have been granted by our Sovereigns to their well deſerving Subjects; of which in the firſt Part of this Syſtem; as alſo to Strangers as Additaments of Honour, not only by Way of compoſing with their Paternal Figures in one *Area*, but alſo by diſtinct *Areas* or *Quarters* marſhalled with their own; of which by and by.

AS to the firſt Way by compoſing them in one Quarter with Paternal Arms, I ſhall give for Inſtance the Arms of *Murray*, the Earl of *Annandale*, being *Azure*, three *Stars Argent*, with a *Creſcent* in the Center, all within a *double Treſſure, flowered and counter flowered Or*; and for an Additament of Honour, a *Canton* of the ſecond, charged with a *Thiſtle Vert*, enſigned with an *Imperial Crown*. And the ſame *Thiſtle*, with the Crown, was granted by King *Charles* II. to Sir *George Ogilvie* of *Baras*, for his Fidelity and real Preſervation of the *Regalia* of *Scotland*, to the Loſs of his Lady, and his long Impriſonment in the Uſurpation of *Oliver Cromwell*. King *Charles* I. was pleaſed to raiſe and advance Dame *Elizabeth Beaumont*, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the common Pleas in *England*, to the Honour of Baroneſs of *Cramond* in *Scotland*, and continued the ſame Honours to her and Sir *Thomas*'s Heirs male, by Letters Patent the 28th *February* 1628; which was the only Female Creation to be met with in this Realm. He honoured the Arms of Sir *Thomas* with the Additament of a *Canton Azure*, charged with a St. *Andrews Croſs Argent*, the Enſign of *Scotland*.

BUT, to leave ſuch Pieces joined in one Field with the Paternal Ones, I ſhall proceed to give a few Examples of thoſe who carry ſome of the Royal Figures, which make up entire Quarters by themſelves.

THE ancienteſt Coat of ſpecial Conceſſion, which I meet with in Books of *Heraldry*, is that memorable one, *viz. a Sword ſupporting an Imperial Crown*, by King *Robert* I. with the Barony of *Barns*, to his Nephew Sir *Alexander Seton*, for his own ſingular Service in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, in the Service of *Edward Bruce* the King's Brother, and in Conſideration of his Father's Loyalty and near Alliance to the Royal Family; of which before.

IN latter Times our Kings have been in Uſe to honour their well deſerving Subjects with ſuch Pieces of their Imperial Enſigns: As King *James* VI. did to the Deliverers of His Perſon from the pernicious Attempts of *John Ruthven* Earl of *Gourie*, his Brother *Alexander Ruthven* and their Accomplices, on the 5th of *Auguſt* 1600. *viz.* to Sir *John Ramſay*, Sir *Thomas Areſkine*, and Sir *Hugh Harris*, who killed the chief Aſſaſſins, and delivered the King, who gave them ſpecial Conceſſions, as follows.

SIR *John Ramſay* of *Wylicleugh*, a Cadet of the Family of *Dalhouſie*, who carried for his Paternal Arms *Argent, an Eagle diſplayed Sable, beaked and membred Gules*, and on his *Breaſt a Creſcent of the laſt* for his brotherly Difference, was nobilitate by the ſaid King, with the Title of Viſcount of *Haddingtoun*, and with an Additament to his Arms, *viz. Azure, a dexter Hand holding a Sword in Pale Argent, hilted and pomelled Or, piercing a Man's Heart Gules*, the Point ſupporting an *Imperial Crown proper*; which he impaled on the right with his Paternal on the left Side of the Shield. And when King *James* VI. was advanced to the Crown of *England*, he created him Lord Baron of *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, and Earl of *Holdernes*, with this ſpecial Poſt of Honour relative to his *Coat* of Augmentation, that upon the 5th of *Auguſt* annually (which was a Day appointed to be kept holy for that King's happy Delivery from the Hands of his Enemies) He and his Heirs male for ever ſhould bear the Sword of State before the King and his Succeſſors. This Earl married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, and with her had two Sons and a Daughter.

SIR *Thomas Erſkine*, eldeſt Son of Sir *John Erſkine* of *Gogar*, immediate younger Brother to *John* Lord *Erſkine*, firſt Earl of *Mar*, and Regent of *Scotland*, in the Minority of King *James* VI. being one of the Deliverers of that King, was alſo honoured with a *Coat* of ſpecial Conceſſion, *viz. Gules*, an *Imperial Crown* within a *double Treſſure*, counter-flowered with *Flower-de-Liſes Or*, which he quartered in the firſt and fourth Places with the Paternal Coat of *Erſkine*, and was by the King created Lord *Dirleton*, and after Viſcount of *Fenton*, the 18th *March* 1606, and then Earl of *Kello* 1619: And, upon that King's Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, he was made Captain of the *Engliſh* Guards, Groom of the Stole, and Knight of the Garter. From him is lineally deſcended the preſent Earl of *Kello*, who carries the above Arms, as do the Deſcendants of his Family; as Sir *Alexander Erſkine* of *Cambo*, *Lion King of Arms*, with a *Creſcent* for his Difference, whoſe Father was the ſecond Son of the Family of *Kello*.

THE other Deliverer Sir *Hugh Harris* of *Couſland*, a Cadet of the Lord *Harris*, was alſo honoured with another Coat of Augmentation by King *James* VI. which he quartered in the 1*ſt* and 4*th* Quarters, with his Paternal Arms thus, *Azure, a Hand in Armour iſſuing from the right Side of the Shield, holding a Sword ſupporting an Imperial Crown proper*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Argent, three Urcheons Sable*.

Sandilands, Lord *Torphichen*, carries quarterly, 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *parted per Feſs, Azure* and *Or*; on the 1*ſt*, an *Imperial Crown proper*; and on the 2*d*, a *Thiſtle Vert*, as a Coat of Augmentation; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Grand Quarter, quarterly*; 1*ſt* and 4*th*, *Argent, a Bend Azure*, the Paternal Bearing of the Name of *Sandilands*; 2*d* and 3*d*, the Arms of *Douglas*, benig *Arms of Patronage*, as ſome will.

SIR *James Sandilands* Baron of *Sandilands* and *Wiſtoun*, in the upper Ward of *Cliddiſdale*, deſcended of *Sandilands* of *That-ilk*, in the Reign of King *David Bruce*, married *Eleanor Bruce*, Uterin Siſter to *William* Earl of *Douglas*, who, upon the Account of the ſaid Marriage, gave to the ſaid Sir *David* the Barony of *Weſt-Calder*, called *Calder Comitis*; upon which that Family ever ſince have quartered the Arms of *Douglas* with their own, as Arms of Patronage; of which Family was Sir *James Sandilands*, Lord of St. *John*, Great Prior of the Knights of *Rhodes*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and as ſuch he carried the *Thiſtle* and *Crown*, as the Badge of that high Office. He was ſent by the Parliament of *Scotland* Ambaſſador to *Francis* and *Mary* King and Queen of *France* and *Scotland*. This Sir *James* became Proteſtant, and was created Lord *Torphichen*: Which Honour, for Want of Heir Male of his Body, fell by Inheritance to the Baron of *Calder* his Couſin, whoſe Succeſſors enjoy the ſame with the Coat of Augmentation.

KING *Charles* I. when he advanced Sir *John Hay* of *Netherleif*, deſcended of the Family of *Erroll*, into high Places and Dignities, as Clerk Regiſter, High Chancellor of *Scotland*, Lord *Hay* of *Kinfawns*, Viſcount of *Dupline*, and, *laſtly*, Earl of *Kinoul*, 25th *March* 1633, honoured him with a Coat of Augmentation, *viz. Azure, an Unicorn Salient Argent, horned, mained and ungled Or*, (the Supporter of the Royal Atchievement) within a *Border* of the laſt, charged with *Half Thiſtles Vert*, and *Half Roſes Gules*, joined together by Way of *Parti per Pale*, being the Badges of *Scotland* and *England*, to repreſent the Union of theſe Kingdoms in the Perſon of King *James* VI. Which Coat of Augmentation was quartered in the firſt and fourth Quarters, with theſe of the Paternal Coat of *Hay*, *Argent*, *three Eſcutcheons Gules*: Unto which Honour and Arms, *Hay* Viſcount of *Dupline*, by Deſcent and Tailzie, has of late ſucceeded, and carries the ſame Arms; of which, with others above-mentioned, ſee in the Plates of the *Eſſay of ancient and modern Uſe of Arms*.

IT is to be obſerved then, that Arms of *ſpecial Conceſſion* have Precedency of *Paternal Arms*, when marſhalled with them, as well as the Pieces of the Royal Enſign, when compoſed with others in one *Area*, poſſeſſes the honourable and chief Places; which is clear by the above Practice, and by that of *England* in the following Examples.

Richard II. of *England* is the firſt King that I have obſerved to have granted ſuch Arms of *Augmentation* to his Subjects; and, as I obſerved before, added to his Imperial Enſign the Arms of *Edward* the Confeſſor, upon the Account of Religion, being *Azure, a Croſs Florie between five Martlets Or*; which Bearing alſo he granted, out of his mere Grace (as *Cambden* in his *Remains* tells us) to *Thomas* Duke of *Surrey*, with the Addition of a *Border Ermine*, to *impale* with his proper Arms; and the ſame again without the *Border*, to *Thomas Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, to be impaled on the right Side, with his own on the Left.

THE ſame King, the Ninth Year of his Reign, granted a Coat of ſpecial Conceſſion to his Favourite *Robert Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, that he ſhould bear with his own Arms, during Life, *Azure, three Imperial Crowns Or*, within a *Border Argent*, as the Words of that Conceſſion bears, given us by *Sandford* in his *Genealogical Hiſtory*; *Rex conceſſit Roberto de Vere facto Marchione de Dublin, quod ipſe quamdiu viveret & terram & dominium Hyberniæ habuerit, gerat arma de azuro, cum tribus coronis de aureo & una circumferentia vel bordura de argento*: Theſe he quartered in the firſt Place with his Paternal, being *quarterly Gules and Or*, on the firſt a *Mollet Argent*. He was the firſt that bare the Title of Marquis in *England*: He died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded into the Fortune and Honours of the Earldom of *Oxford* by his Uncle *Aubery de Vere*, who carried the Paternal Arms of the Family, and tranſmitted them to his Succeſſors. The *Mollet* or *Star* on the firſt Quarter, ſome *Engliſh* Heralds, ſuch as *Leigh*, *Guillim* and *Morgan*, ſay, repreſents a fallen *Star* or *Meteor*, which fell down from Heaven upon the Shield of one of the Progenitors of *Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, when he was at the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, and has been ſo carried by the Family ſince: But that ingenious Gentleman, who wrote the Introduction to the Sixth Edition of *Guillim's Diſplay*, looks upon it as a Fable about the *Star*; and tells us, 'That it was 'only a Diſtinction in the Arms of that Family, from the Arms of the Lord *Say's* 'Family, (a flouriſhing Houſe at that Time in the ſame Service) which, excepting the '*Star*, did bear *quarterly Gules* and *Or*, the ſame with *Vere*, who was obliged to 'difference from the Lord *Say*; for two different Families in one Nation could not 'bear one Coat without ſome Addition.

HE gives us a late Conceſſion of Arms to Sir *Cloudſly Shovel*, one of the Admirals of *England*, viz. *a Cheveron betwixt two Flower-de-Liſes in Chief, and a Creſcent in Baſe*, indicating two Victories by the *Flower-de-Liſes* over the *French*, and by the *Creſcent* another over the *Turks*.

AND, in the forementioned Sixth Edition of *Guillim*, at the Title of *Civil Honours*, *Page* 66. there's another Occaſion than thoſe mentioned of quartering other Coats of Arms: 'Thus, if an *Engliſhman* in the Field, when the Banner Royal is 'diſplay'd, do put to Flight any Gentleman which is an Enemy to his Prince,

‘ from his Banner of Arms, the *Engliſh* Soldier may honour his own Coat in the ſiniſter Quarter with the proper Coat of the Gentleman that he has ſo put to Flight. An Inſtance of this Kind (ſays our Author) is the Coat of Sir *John Clark*, who took Priſoner *Lewis de Orleans*, Duke of *Longevile*, at the Journey of *Bomy* by *Cerovenes*, *Henry* VIII.

SOME carry their Priſoner's Coat as a Part of their *Creſt*; thus did *Richard Waller* of *Groombridge* in *Kent*, who took Priſoner *John* Duke of *Orleans*, at the Battle *Angercourt*, and hung the entire Coat of the ſaid Duke by a String, upon a Branch of a Walnut Tree his own proper *Creſt*.

IN the Blazon of the Arms of *William Ferdinand*, *Carry*, Baron of *Hunſden*, by Patent 1ſt, *Eliz.* 1558, *Argent on a Bend Sable, three Roſes of the firſt*, the Arms of a vanquiſhed *Arragonian* Knight; the proper Arms of *Carry*, being, *Gules*, *a Cheveron between three Swans Argent*.

WOMEN are alſo honoured by Titles of Honour and Conceſſions of Arms, as Additaments to their Paternal Ones; of which laſt I have ſpoke before, *Page* 35. As for their Additaments of Honour, I ſhall add here ſome few Examples with the *Engliſh*, who ſay, as in *Guillim*, ‘ Women in *England* are noble according to their Husband's Quality (as alſo in *Scotland*) and ſo are either honourable and noble, or ignoble; their honourable Dignities are *Princeſſes*, *Dutcheſſes*, *Marchioneſſes*, *Counteſſes*, *Viſcounteſſes*, *and Baroneſſes*.

THE Nobleſs are all Knights Ladies, who, in all Writings, are ſtiled *Dames*, all Eſquires and Gentlemen's Wives, only *Gentlewomen*.

THE third Sort comprehends the *Plebeans*, and are commonly called *Goodwives*.

NOBLEWOMEN are ſo by Creation, Deſcent or Marriage.

OF Women honourable by Creation are divers Examples; of which the firſt (as our Author remembers) was *Margaret* Counteſs of *Norfolk*, created by *Richard* II. Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*; and many of them had their Honours granted by Patents to themſelves, and the Heirs Males of their Bodies to be begotten; with ſpecial Clauſes, ‘ That their Heirs Male ſhall have Voices in Parliament, Creation Money, their Mothers Titles, as if ſhe a Dutcheſs, he a Duke; and if a Counteſs, he an Earl; with the Ceremony of *Mantle*, *Surcoat*, *Arms* and *Coronet*, &c.’ The like Grant had Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to the Duke of *Clarence*, created Counteſs of *Saliſbury* by *Henry* VIII. Thus alſo the Lady *Eliſabeth Finch*, being, by King *James* I. created Viſcounteſs of *Maidſton*; and, by King *Charles* I. Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, the Dignity entail'd on the Heirs Male of her Body begotten. Not to inſtance any more, I ſhall only mention the Wives of *Henry* VIII. who was very liberal in beſtowing ſuch Titles and Arms upon his Favourites, and eſpecially his Wives. His ſecond Wife *Anna Bullen*, before he married her, to qualify her for his Bed, he advanced to the Dignity of Marchioneſs of *Pembroke*; and to honour her Paternal Bearing, which was to be impaled with his Royal One, he added three noble Coats of Arms of the Families of the Royal Blood, and thoſe of dignified Feus, to wit, theſe of *Lancaſter*, *Ingoliſme*, and the Dutchy of *Guyen*, which were all marſhalled in the chief Places before her own in one Shield; as *Sandford* in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of England*.

HIS third Wife being *Jean Seymore*, Daughter of Sir *John Seymore*, he honoured her Family with Arms compoſed with Figures of the Royal Enſign, and created her Brother *Edward* Lord *Beauchamp*; and the Additament of Honour to the Arms was, *Or*, *on a Pile Gules*, *betwixt ſix Flower-de-Liſes Azure in Pale*, *three Lions paſſant*, *guardant of the Firſt*, being thoſe of *England*, which were quartered by his Succeſſors in the firſt and fourth Quarters, before the Paternal Arms of *Seymore*, *viz.* *Azure*, *two Wings conjoined in Lure Or*, as carried by the Family of *Seymore*, Duke of *Somerſet*.

HIS ſixth Wife *Katharine Parre*, Siſter of *William* Marquis of *Northamptoun*, was not only honoured in her own Perſon, but her Father's Family alſo with ſuch another Coat of Conceſſion, *viz.* *Argent*, *on a Pile Gules*, *betwixt ſix Roſes of the laſt*, *three Roſes of the firſt*, which were marſhalled in the firſt Place before the Paternal Ones of *Parre*, *viz.* *Argent*, *two Bars Azure within a Border ingrailed Sable*.

Queen *Eliſabeth* was more ſparing in granting ſuch Conceſſions of the Royal Enſigns; nay on the contrary reſented the uſing of them with their own, by thoſe who had Right to them, to ſhow their maternal Deſcent, albeit agreeable to the approven Practice of *England*.

This Reſentment was ſpecially remarkable on the Deſcendents of *Henry* VII. as particularly *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, Great Grand-Daughter to that King, by his eldeſt Daughter *Margaret*, Wife to King *James* IV. of *Scotland*, for ſhewing the maternal Deſcent of King *James* V. her Father; and to *Frances Brandon*, Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, alſo Grand-Daughter to the ſame King, by his younger Daughter *Mary*, Widow of *Lewis* XII. of *France*, afterward married to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*. This Dutcheſs durſt not, during her Lifetime, ſhow her maternal Deſcent: But the Queen was pleaſed to honour her Funerals with a Coat of Augmentation, as by her Order and Warrant, which I have inſerted *verbatim* in my *Eſſay* of the *ancient and modern Uſe of Armories, Page* 148.

From which may be obſerved, *Firſt*, That Arms of ſpecial Conceſſion are the Enſigns of Sovereignty, or Pieces of them, which cannot be granted by Heralds without a ſpecial Warrant from the Sovereign. *2dly*, That ſuch Arms ſhall take Place before all other Sorts of Arms. And, *3dly*, Heralds are to record them in the Regiſters, and to paſs them in all Solemnities.

I ſhall only add for a Concluſion of this Section ſome general Obſerves from *Aſhmal*, in his *Inſtitutions of the Garter*, 'That the Kings of *England*, as Sovereigns of that Order, have been of late in Uſe to grant to the *Clinodial* Knights additional Arms in diſtinct Quarters from their Paternal Ones on their Banners, (which ought to hang over their Stalls, leſt otherwiſe they ſhould ſeem too naked) as King *James* I. of *Great-Britain*, was pleaſed to give to *Robert Ker* Viſcount of *Rocheſter*, afterward Earl of *Somerſet*, whoſe Paternal Coat, being, *Gules, on a Cheveron Argent, three Stars of the firſt*, he firſt added a *Lion paſſant guardant Or*, in the dexter chief Point, as a ſpecial Gift of Favour, being one of the Lions of *England*. And then, ſays our Author, a new invented Coat to be born quarterly, being *quarterly, Or and Gules*.' He alſo tells, *Chap.* 11. *Sect.* 7. 'King *James* granted to Sir *Thomas Erſkine* a Coat of Augmentation to be quartered with his Paternal, when he was made a Knight of that Order': But with Submiſſion to that learned Author, that Coat of Augmentation of Sir *Thomas Erſkine* Earl of *Kello*, was granted long before upon another Account than to fill up his Banner, when made a Knight of the Garter, as I have ſhown before. The ſame learned Author tells us, *Chap.* 7. *Sect.* 2. 'That the *Garter*, the principal Enſign of that Order, has been given by Way of Armory (but without the Motto) in ſundry Bearings; as on the Seal of Arms belonging to the Office of *Garter Principal King of Arms*, where the Garter ſurrounding a Crown (of which before in the Section of *Offices*) is placed in Chief between one of the Lions of *England*, and a *Flower-de-Lis* of *France*. And to inſtance Families, ſays he, we find, *Argent, three Demi Garters Azure, buckled and garniſhed Or*, granted by King *Henry* VII. to his Servant *Peter Uarbon*, and *Sable a Garter between three Buckles of the ſame*, to be born by the Name of *Buckland* or *Bowland* in the County of *Northampton*.'

Having, I ſuppoſe, already ſatiſfied my Reader with a ſufficient Number of Inſtances of Arms of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, and ſhewed their Nature and Right of Precedency to others, as being originally Parts of the Enſigns of Sovereignty, and only granted by Sovereigns, I ſhall proceed to ſpeak of Feudal Arms.

Of Feudal Arms, or Arms of Dignities.

AMONGST the many Ways of acquiring Arms, that of noble Feus and Territories is one; the Poſſeſſors of which have Right to carry thoſe Figures, which ſeem to be annexed to dignified Feus; ſuch as thoſe of Dukedoms, Marquiſates, Earldoms, and old Baronies, which the Poſſeſſors carry, to ſhow their Dignities by Poſſeſſion of them, by Right of Succeſſion, or Grant of the Sovereign; as *Hopingius de jure inſignium*, Parag. 2. *Cum feuda nobilia titulo ſucceſſionis vel beneficio domini jus & voluntatem habentis, inſignia conferri & perfecte acquiri palam eſt.*

Feudal Arms, in my humble Opinion, were originally either theſe that were granted by Sovereigns upon the Erection of dignified Feus, or the Arms of the old Poſſeſſors, which, by a long Continuance, ſeem'd to be annex'd to the Feus; as in *France*, *Guien* an Appanage, the Dukedoms of *Burgundy* ancient and modern, the Counties of *Vermandois*, *Dreux*, *Evereux*, *Aubigny*, &c. all Appanages of old of the Sons of *France*, and have for Arms annexed to them, theſe of their ancient Poſſeſſors the Sons of *France*, who failing by Want of Iſſue or otherwiſe, their Succeſſors into ſuch noble Feus, tho' Strangers, marſhalled the Arms of thoſe Feus with their own, by the Favour of the Sovereign.

With us I ſhall mention ſome Feudal Arms, which ſeem to be annexed to Earldoms and Lordſhips, before I proceed to give Examples of others, with their Blazons, and by whom now carried. The Earldom of *Arran*, Lordſhip of *Lorn*, *Orkney* and *Caithneſs* afterwards Earldoms, the Arms properly belonging to them of old, and now ſtill, are *Ships*, *Lymphads*, or *Boats*, the Emblems of their Inhabitants Trade, and the Service which they were obliged to perform to their Sovereigns, by the *Reddendos* of the Charters of thoſe noble Feus; ſome of which I have ſeen, as that of *Lorn*, *viz. unam navim viginti remarum ſi petatur tempore belli*: Being obliged to furniſh a Ship of twenty Oars for Service in Time of War, when required.

Some Lawyers are of Opinion, that ignoble Perſons, in Poſſeſſion of noble Feus, are nobilitate by them, and may carry Arms at their Pleaſure without Authority, providing they aſſume them not *(in emulationem alterius)* to the Prejudice of others; becauſe, ſay they, every Man may chuſe a Name for himſelf, ſeeing this is not forbidden in any Law; as *Bartolus*, *Lib.* 1. *Cod. de dignitate*; and *Segoin* in his Treatiſe *de Regno Italico*, *Lib.* 7. tells us, 'That about the Year of GOD 937, the 'Emperor *Otto* brought in a Cuſtom to *Italy*, by which the ignoble became noble, 'by poſſeſſing *noble Feus*, and had Right to carry Arms; but ſtill this was thought to 'be done with the ſpecial Conſent of the Sovereign, and is ſo underſtood by the Laws 'and Cuſtoms of all Nations.' *Hopingius de jure inſignium*, in the forecited *Parag.* 3. propoſes the Queſtion, and anſwers *negative* thus: *An autem ignobilis, per feudi nobilis conſecutionem, & talis qui ejus feudi arma deferendi poteſtatem habeat efficiatur? Reſpondetur non. Joan. Gallus* tells us the ſame, and that it was ſo decided and determined in *France* in the Year 1282, 'That none could carry Marks of Dignity and 'Honour without the Approbation of the Sovereign.' And the anonymous Author of *Obſervationes Genealogicæ*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 39. tells us, by the Cuſtom of *Flanders* and other Countries, tho' noble Feus be alienable by the ancient Poſſeſſors to Strangers, the Dignity cannot paſs to them, but returns to the Sovereign: And the ſame holds in *Britain*, that thoſe who acquire noble Feus, the Dignity of them muſt be granted by the Sovereign, without which Grant the Purchaſers cannot uſe the Arms of theſe noble Feus; for Arms, theſe many Ages, being hereditary Marks of Honour, and in Place of the *Roman Statues*, cannot be aſſumed without the Conſent of the Supreme Power.

Though Arms in their firſt Acceptation, as *Symbola*, were anciently the only Way of expreſſing Things, and uſed to diſtinguiſh Perſons, Families and Communities, or taken up at Pleaſure by any Man; yet hath that Liberty for many Ages been denied, and made the Rewards and Enſigns of Merit, or the gracious Favours of Princes, regularly formed and diſpoſed in a comely Dreſs, firſt by the *Germans*, where Arms are ſaid by ſome to have begun, as their Terms, regular Deſcriptions, and Blazons did in *France*; whom all *Europe* have imitated therein. I ſhall paſs by their ancient Practices, having ſpoken before of them, and where I have omitted in *Britain*, I ſhall inſiſt a little on theſe in *England*, and more fully of their Practice in *Scotland*. As to the preſent Subject, in *England*, none were allowed Arms by the Laws of Gentility, but thoſe that have either Right to them by Deſcent or Grant, or purchaſed them from the Badge or Body of any Priſoner they, in open and lawful War, had taken; of which I have given ſome Inſtances before.

THEREFORE *Henry* V. of *England* did publiſh, by Proclamation, 'That no Man of what *Eſtate, Degree* or *Condition* ſoever, ſhall aſſume ſuch Arms, or Coats of Arms, except he hold, or ought to hold them by Right of Inheritance, or by the Donation of ſome Perſon, who hath ſufficient Power to give them; and that he ſhall make it appear to Officers appointed by us for that Purpoſe, by whoſe Right or Gift he enjoys them, except thoſe that bear Arms with us at the Battle of *Agencourt*.' From that ingenious Gentleman, that wrote the Introduction to *Guillim*'s *Diſplay* of the Sixth Edition, I ſhall here add the Words of the Law, which the Author gives us from the Archives in the Tower of *London*. *Quod nullus cujuſcunque ſtatus, gradus ſeu conditionis fuerit, hujuſmodi arma, ſive tunicas armorum in ſe ſumat, niſi ipſe jure anteceſſorio vel ex donatione alicujus ad hoc ſufficientem poteſtatem habentis, ea poſſideat aut poſſidere debeat, & quod ipſa arma, ſive tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet, demonſtrationis ſuæ perſonis ad hoc per nos aſſignatis ſeu aſſignandis manifeſte demonſtrat, exceptis illis qui nobiſcum apud bellum de Agencourt arma portabant*, &c.

BY which it is plain the voluntary Aſſumption of Arms is denied by the Kings of *England*; and which is alſo done by the Kings of *Scotland*, by the 125 *Act*, 12. *Parl. Jacob.* VI. of which more particularly in another Place. But to return to Feudal Arms, and their particular Practice.

ARMS, as I have ſaid before, were anciently taken, not only as Marks of noble Deſcent, Alliances, Offices of Merit and Royal Favour; but alſo of Right to Feus, Territories, Juriſdiction, and other valuable Things in Poſſeſſion, or of Pretenſion to them.

THOSE who had or pretended to ſuch Arms, did not of old place them in one Shield, but carrying ſometimes one, and ſometimes another, (which I have demonſtrate in the *Eſſay* of the *ancient and modern Uſe of Arms, Chap.* 3. and elſe-where:) They came in Uſe to carry thoſe Arms in different and diſtinct Shields, and other military Furniture; which gave Occaſion for Seals to be made with two Sides, a *Face*, and a *Reverſe*; the Face where a Man is repreſented in a Throne, or on Horſeback, with a Shield of Arms, called the Royal or Equeſtrian Side of the Seal, and the other Side called the Reverſe, another Shield of different Arms.

ORDINARILY before the Uſe of marſhalling many Arms in one Shield, there were diſtinct Arms on the Equeſtrian Side, where a Man is repreſented on Horſeback in his *Surcoat*, upon which were Arms different from thoſe on the *Capariſons* of his Horſe; and they again from thoſe on the Shield or Buckler which he carried upon his left Arm: And upon the other Side of the Seal, called the *Reverſe*, ordinarily the paternal or principal Coat of Arms, accompanied with other Shields of Arms, commonly called *Collateral Shields*; becauſe placed at the Sides, or below the principal or paternal Enſign, which they did accompany upon the Account of Alliance, Office, or Territories; as may be ſeen on foreign Seals and Coins, eſpecially *Dollars*.

TO illuſtrate this Practice, I ſhall bring a few Examples from *Olivarius Wredius*'s *Collections of the Seals of the Earls of Flanders*; and I ſhall mention the like in *England* and *Scotland*. *Baldwin* Count of *Haynault*, and Marquis of *Namure*, his Seal had two Sides, *Face* and *Reverſe*; on the firſt was a Man on Horſeback brandiſhing a Sword, and about his Neck hung a Shield of Arms, *Bendy ſiniſter of ſix Pieces* for the Earldom of *Haynault*, and on the *Reverſe* a Shield of Arms charged with two *Chevrons*, as Marquis of *Namure*, in *anno* 1178. He married *Margaret*, Siſter and Heir of *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*; ſhe bore to him *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, who left two Heireſſes *Jean* and *Margaret*, the firſt married to *Ferdinand* Son of *Sanctius*, King of *Lucitania*, *anno* 1211: He had on his Seal of Arms upon the one Side a Man on Horſeback in his Coat Armour (or *Surtout*) *Barruly of ten Pieces*, the Arms of *Lucitania*, and on his left Arm a Shield charged with the *Lion* of *Flanders*, and on the *Reverſe* or other Side of the Seal the ancient Arms of *Hannonia*, three *Cheverons*; ſo that there were three Coats of Arms upon one Seal; which I have mentioned before with others, *Page* 31.

OTHER great Men in that Country, and in the Countries near thereto, continued all the Arms they had Right to, but placed them at the Sides, or round their proper Arms in the Middle; and in later Time they have heaped them up in one Shield by Way of Marſhalling. I ſhall here add what the *German Hopingius de jure inſignium*, Parag. 3. ſays, *Vix enim ullus in & extra imperium invenitur princeps, comes, baro, qui non ſuum, ex diverſis feudis regalibus, in quibus ipſe vel majores ejus ſucceſſerunt, auctum habeat clypeum.*

Sanford, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory*, gives us ſeveral Inſtances of this Practice of old in *England*; ſome of which I have given in this Treatiſe, *Chap*. 2. and of the ſame in *Scotland*, and ſhall here add one from Sir *George Mackenzie*'s *Science of Heraldry*, *Chap*. 27. *Page* 88. *viz.* the Atchievement of the Lord *Brechin* of old, being three Shields, one upright, the other two collateral ones lying horizontally, all conjoined at three Points; the uppermoſt *Argent, an Eagle diſplayed with an Arrow through its Breaſt, Gules*; the ſecond Shield on the right Side, *Argent three Piles* (or rather the Paſſion Nails of our Saviour) *conjoined in Point Gules*; the third Shield, *Azure three Garbs Or*, the Feudal Arms of the Earldom of *Buchan*.

I ſhall add here a Deduction of the ancient and great Family of *Brechin* Lord *Brechin*, and how it came to terminate into the Family of *Maule* Earl of *Panmure*.

David Earl of *Huntingtoun* in *England*, and Earl of *Garioch* and Lord *Brechin* in *Scotland*, Brother to King *William* the *Lion*, both Grandſons to King *David* I. carried, according to Sir *John Ferm*, *Argent, an Eſcutcheon within a double Treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered Gules*. What Authority Sir *John Ferm* had for aſſigning theſe Arms to Earl *David* I know not, but to ſeveral of his Charters [*Collect. of Charters in the Cotton Library*] his Seal is appended, having the Picture of a Man on Horſeback, and on his Arm a Shield, charged with three *Piles*, iſſuing from the *Chief*, and conjoined by the Points in *Baſe*. He died in *England*, *anno* 1219, [*Dagdale*'s *Baronage*] and left his Lordſhip of *Brechin* to *Henry* his [natural] Son, from which he took his Sirname.

THIS *Henry* Lord *Brechin* and his Deſcendants uſed for their Armorial Bearing, *Or, three Piles Gules*, as ſtill carried by the Earls of *Panmure*; as appears by an ancient Collection of Ordinaries in the *Cotton* Library. He is Witneſs to a Charter of King *William* to *Malcolm* Earl of *Fife*, where he is called, *Henrico filio comitis David fratris mei*; and *John* Earl of *Cheſter* his Brother, in a Donation to the Canons of St. *Andrews*, deſigns him *Henricus de Brechin filius comitis David*; and the ſame Earl *John*, in a Mortification to the Monks of *Aberbrothick*, calls him *Henrico de Brechin fratre meo*. [*Regiſter of St. Andrews Priory and Chartulary of Aberbroth.*] By *Julian* his Wife he had

William Lord *Brechin*, who founded the *Maiſon Dieu*, or St. *Mary*'s Hoſpital of *Brechin*, for the Salvation of the Souls of *William* and *Alexander* Kings of *Scotland*, *John* Earl of *Cheſter* and *Huntingtoun* his Uncle, *Henry* his Father, and *Julian* his Mother: And in the Foundation Charter deſigns himſelf *Willelmus de Brechin, filius Henrici de Brechin, filii comitis David*. [Confirm. by King *James* III. in 1477, wherein the Original is tranſumed.] He is a Witneſs with *Alexander Steuart* of *Scotland*, and *David de Graham*, to a Charter of *David* Biſhop of St. *Andrews* to the Monks of *Paiſley* in 1247, and ſtiled *Willelmo de Brechin barone & milite*. [*Chartul. of Paiſley*.] *Anno* 1254, he was an Arbitrator betwixt the Abbot of *Aberbrothick* and *Peter de Maule* Lord of *Panmure*, concerning the Marches of the Baronies of *Aberbrothick* and *Panmure*, which the Earl of *Buchan*, Juſticiar of *Scotland*, by the King's ſpecial Command, had perambulated. [*Chart. of Aberbroth.*] Further, in 1255, he was one of the *Magnates*, with whoſe Council, & *aliorum plurium baronum*, the King gave Commiſſion to the Earls of *Monteith*, *Buchan* and *Mar*, to treat with the *Engliſh*. [*Rymer*'s *Fœdera*] He was was alſo one of King *Alexander* III. his Privy-Counſellers, and one of the Regents of the Kingdom in his Minority, deputed *ad gubernationem regni, & cuſtodiam corporis regis & reginæ*. [*ibidem*] And in the Year 1283, one of the *Proceres Scotiæ*, who oblige themſelves to receive *Margaret* of *Norway* as Heir of the Crown, failing Iſſue Male of the King's Body. [*ibidem*] This great Lord married a Daughter of *William Cumine* Earl of *Buchan*, Juſticiar of *Scotland*. [*Andrew Winton*'s *M. S. Hiſt.*] And moſt probably, theſe are his Arms given by Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Page* 88. which he calls Lord *Brechin* of old with an antique Mantling, where there are three Shields of Arms; that on the Right has the Arms of Lord *Brechin*, as blazon'd above; that on the Left the Arms of *Buchan* his Wife's Family; and the third Shield is charged with an *Eagle diſplayed pierced with an Arrow*, which perhaps were his Mother's Arms, whoſe Family is not well known: And this Practice of Collateral Shields was frequent in *Scotland* before the Uſe of Marſhalling; for which ſee my *Eſſay* on the *antient and modern Uſe of Armories*, *Page* 55. But the Similitude of the Lord *Brechin*'s Bearing, with that of the Name of *Wiſehart*, has led Sir *George Mackenzie* into the Miſtake of calling Lord *Brechin* the *Wiſeharts*, whoſe Arms are carried by the Marquis of *Douglas*; whereas none of that Name ever were concerned with the Lordſhip of *Brechin*, or uſed that Title. By - - - *Cumine* his Wife, *William* Lord *Brechin* had for his Son and Succeſſor

David Lord *Brechin*, who is found, in the *Ragman*'s *Roll*, among thoſe who ſwore Fealty to *Edward* I. King of *England* in 1296; [*Pryne*'s *Hiſt.*] and was one of the great Barons of *Scotland*, whom King *Edward* required to attend him with their Men, Horſes and Arms into *France* in 1297; but the ſame Year he was allowed to return home, upon giving his Obligation to arm himſelf, and return again to the King's Service, dated at *Maghefeld*, 30th of *May*, and 25th of King *Edward*'s Reign. [*Fœdera Angliæ.*] He was at many of the Battles fought after *Baliol*'s Renunciation, particularly at that of *Methven* in 1306, where he took Sir *Simon Fraſer* Priſoner. [*Fœdera.*] And in 1308, he was one of King *Edward*'s Council, from whom he gets a Letter thanking him for his paſt Services, and encouraging him to continue *conſilium & auxilium ſuum* in his Service. [*Fœdera, Vol.* 3.] He continued on the *Engliſh* Side with his Relations the *Cumines*, till the Battle of *Inverowry*, where this Lord *Brechin*, the Earl of *Buchan*, and Sir *John Moubray*, commanded the Army, which was routed by King *Robert*: Upon which the Lord *Brechin* retired to his Caſtle of *Brechin*, which he had garriſoned; but being beſieged by the Earl of *Athole*, he made his Peace with the King, [*Barber*'s *Life of Robert Bruce, P.* 168.] and ever after continued moſt Loyal, having married a Siſter of King *Robert* I. and Daughter of *Robert de Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, [*Buchanan*] by whom he had *David* his Succeſſor, *Thomas Brechin* of *Lumquhat* forfeited with his Brother, [*Inventary of the Regiſters*] and a Daughter *Margaret* married to Sir *David Berclay* Kt. in 1315; as appears by his Charter of that Date, *Margaretæ filiæ domini David de Brechin, de terris de Cairny, Barclay, &c. pro matrimonio inter eos contrahendo.* [*penes C. de Panmure.*]

WHICH *David* Lord *Brechin* his Son, called the *Flower of Chevalry*, in his Youth went to the *Holyland*, and ſignalized himſelf againſt the *Saracens*. [*Buchan.*] In the 1320, he is one of the Barons who wrote that bold Letter to the Pope, in Behalf of King *Robert Bruce*, and the Independency of *Scotland*; but next Year, *viz.* 1321, he was unhappily made Privy to the Counteſs of *Strathern* and the Lord *Sowle*'s Conſpiracy againſt the King his Uncle; for not diſcovering of which, he was tried at the Parliament, called the *black Parliament*, and ſuffered Death, to the univerſal Regret of the People, being the King's Nephew, & *omnium ætatis ſuæ juvenum, & belli, & pacis artibus longe primus*, ſays *Buchanan*. This powerful Lord at his Forfeiture poſſeſſed the Lordſhip of *Brechin*, the Barony of *Rothemay*, the Lands of *Kinloch*, and Part of *Glenesk*; all which were given by King *Robert Bruce* to Sir *David Barclay*, [*Inventary of the Regiſters*] who had married the Lord *Brechin*'s Siſter.

WHICH *David Berclay* Lord *Brechin* had for his paternal Eſtate the Barony of old *Lindores*, and Lands of *Cairny* in *Fife*, out of which he and *Margaret Brechin* his Wife gave a Fiſhing in pure Alms to the Monks of *Balmerino*. [*Regiſt. of Balmerino.*] He was high Sheriff of *Fife*, [*Sibbald*'s *Hiſt. of Fife*,] and was famous in the Wars of King *Robert Bruce*, with whom he was preſent at moſt of his Battles, particularly *Methven*, where he was taken Priſoner. [*Barber*, *P.* 32.] He is alſo frequently mentioned in the Wars of King *David Bruce*, whom he faithfully adhered to; and, in 1341, by that King's Command, ſeized Sir *William Bullock* Chamberlain of *Scotland*, ſuſpected of Treaſon, and committed him to Priſon; but afterwards having a Feud with the *Douglaſes*, he was murdered at *Aberdeen* in 1350, by *John* of St. *Michael* and his Accomplices, at the Inſtigation of *William Douglas* of *Liddeſdale*; as related by *Scoticronicon*, who calls him, *Nobilis vir & potens dominus David de Barclay miles.* [*Hern*'s *Scoticronicon, Vol.* 4. *P.* 1040.] By *Margaret Brechin* his Wife he left *David* his Heir, and *Jean* married to Sir *David Fleming* of *Biggar*, by whom he had a Daughter *Marion*, the Wife of Sir *William Maule* of *Panmure*; as appears by a Charter of this *William* to *Marion Fleming* his Wife, the Daughter of Sir *David Fleming*, of his Lands of *Scryne*, &c. confirmed by King *Robert* II. *ad annum* 1381. [*penes C. de Panmure.*]

David next Lord *Brechin*, by his Charter *ſine data*, grants his Lands of *Kyndeſtlyth*, to be held of him and his Heirs, to *Hugh Barclay* his Couſin, Son to *David Barclay* his Uncle, from whom *Cullerny* is deſcended: [*Chart. penes Hen. Barclay de Cullerny*] And in 1363, he grants a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands of *Dunmure*, lying in his Barony of *Lindores*, to *Roger Mortimer*. [*penes C. de Panmure.*] He went to the Wars of *Pruſſia*, for which he obtained a ſafe Conduct from *Edward* III. King of *England*, to paſs through his Dominions, attended with twelve Eſquires, and their Horſes and Servants, dated in 1364, the 37th of *Edward* III. [*Extract from the Tower of London*] And after his Return he is alſo mentioned in the Wars of King *David Bruce*. By *Jean* his Wife, he left one Daughter *Margaret* his Heir, who was married to *Walter Steuart*, ſecond Son to King *Robert* II. by *Eupham Roſs* his Queen. [*Chart. in pub. Archiv.*]

THIS *Walter* is firſt deſigned in Charters Lord *Brechin* only; but afterwards he comes to have the Titles of *Palatine* of *Strathern*, Earl of *Athole* and *Caithneſs*, and Lord *Brechin*: And by the foreſaid *Margaret* his Wife he had *David Steuart*, who died Hoſtage in *England* for the Ranſom of King *James* I. and *Allan* Earl of *Caithneſs*, killed at the Battle of *Inverlochy* in 1430, without Iſſue. [*Scoticronicon.*] But the Earl of *Athole*, tho' his Lady died before himſelf, kept Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, till the 1437, when he was executed for the Murder of King *James* I. at which Time Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure* laid Claim to the Eſtate of the Lord *Brechin*, as Heir to *Margaret* Counteſs of *Athole*, Heireſs of *Brechin*, to whoſe Heirs it had been provided by a Charter 19th *October* 1378, [*in pub. Archiv.*] and took Inſtrument upon the Earl's Declaration before his Execution, that he poſſeſſed the Lordſhip of *Brechin* only by the Courteſy. [*Inſtrum. penes C. de Panmure.*] And that ſame Year *Thomas Biſſet* of *Balwylo* makes Oath judicially, 'That *David* Lord *Brechin*, 'Father to the Counteſs of *Athole*, had no Brothers, and but one Siſter *Jean Barclay*, 'the Wife of Sir *David Fleming*, and Grandmother to Sir *Thomas Maule* killed at 'the *Harlaw*.' [*penes C. de Panmure.*] And the ſaid Sir *Thomas Maule* in 1442, takes a notorial Tranſumpt of the above Charter of *Dunmure* by *David* Lord *Brechin*, to preſerve and ſhow his Right to the Superiority of theſe Lands, as Heir to the ſaid Lord *Brechin*; notwithſtanding of which the Family of *Panmure* got Poſſeſſion only of the Lands of *Hetherwick*, *Leuchlands*, *Jackſtoun* and *Staddockmure*, Parts of the *Brechin* Eſtate; and the Privy Council in King *James* II. his Minority, cauſed annex the Lordſhip of *Brechin* to the Crown, on Pretence of *Athole*'s Forfeiture; [*Acts of Parl.*] And in 1487, *James* the King's ſecond Son, amongſt other Titles, was created Lord *Brechin*.

BUT this Lordſhip being ſometime after again diſſolved from the Crown, has now been a conſiderable Time enjoyed by the Family of *Panmure*, who are Heirs of Blood to the ancient Lords *Brechin*, whoſe Title they carry, together with their Arms, *viz.* quarterly, *1ſt* and *4th*, *Azure*, *a Cheveron betwixt three Croſſes Pattee*, *Argent*, for *Barclay*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Or, three Piles iſſuing from the Chief, conjoined by the Points in Baſe, Gules*; for *Brechin*, which are placed in the third Quarter of the Earls of *Panmure*'s Shield of Arms, as blazoned, *P*. 51. of this Volume.

MOST of our ancient Earldoms, and ſome of our old Lordſhips have, as it were, armorial Enſigns annexed to them; which were either thoſe granted upon their Erection into noble Feus, or thoſe of the ancient Poſſeſſors, and, by the Favour of the Sovereign, are tranſmitted with the Dignity of the Feu to other different Families, who, by modern Practice, quarter the Arms of theſe Dignities, conferred on them, with their proper Arms, merely as Feudal Ones, and not upon the Account of *Deſcent* or *Alliance* with the ancient Poſſeſſors of theſe dignified Feus, nor upon the Account of *ſpecial Conceſſion, Patronage*, or otherwiſe; but only as inveſted in theſe noble Feus: So that we meet with diſtinct Families carrying one Coat of Arms, but upon different Accounts; as by many Inſtances in the former, and in this Volume, to which I ſhall add a conſiderable Number here, to ſhow the Honour and Dignity of our ancient and modern Families.

I begin with the Name *Cuming* or *Cumine*, once a numerous and powerful Family, whoſe Arms were, *Azure, three Garbs Or*. The moſt eminent Family of the Name was dignified with the Earldom of *Buchan*; which noble Family came to a Period in the Reign of *Robert Bruce*, upon the Account of their Rebellion in adhering to the Intereſt of *England*; (a Branch of which Family now remaining is *Cumine* of *Coulter*, who carries the above Arms to ſhow his Deſcent; ſee Appendix, *Page* 50. and Plate of Atchievements) and their Arms ever ſince became the Feudal Enſigns of the Earldom of *Buchan*, to ſeveral different Families who were honoured with the Title of that Earldom.

THE firſt that I have found to carry them, as ſuch, was *Alexander Steuart*, fourth Son of King *Robert* II. when created Earl of *Buchan* by his Father, who, by our old Books of Blazon, carried quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Steuart, Or, a Feſs Checque, Azure and Argent*; 2d and 3d, *Azure, three Garbs Or*, as the Fedual Arms of the Earldom of *Buchan*: After his Death, having no lawful Iſſue, that Dignity returned again to the Crown. Afterwards King *Robert* III. inveſted *John*, ſecond Son to *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, in the Earldom of *Buchan*, who carried then the Arms of *Scotland*, quartered with the Feudal Arms of *Buchan*; as in the firſt Volume, *Page* 49.

KING *James* II. beſtowed the Earldom of *Buchan* upon his Uterin Brother *James Steuart*, ſecond Son to *James Steuart*, called the black Knight of *Lorn*, and his Lady *Jean Beaufort*, Queen Dowager of King *James* I.

WHICH *James* Earl of *Buchan* married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Ogilvie* of *Auchterhouſe*. By her he had *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*, and Lord *Auchterhouſe*, who carried, as in our old Books of Blazon, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Or, a Feſs Checque, Azure* and *Or*; 2d and 3d, *Azure, three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*: But the *German* Writer *Jacob Imhoff*, upon what Reaſon I know not, ſpeaking of this Family, makes the *Feſs Checque Sable and Argent*, and accompanies it with three *Wolves Head eraſed Gules*. *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*'s Grandſon, *viz. John* Maſter of *Buchan* was killed at the Battle of *Pinky*: His Eſtate and Dignity came to *Chriſtian* his Daughter and ſole Heir, who was married to *Robert Douglas*, Son of *William Douglas* of *Lochleven*, a younger Brother of *William* Earl of *Mortoun*. Their Son was *James Douglas* Earl of *Buchan*, who carried quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Douglas* of *Lochleven*, *viz. Argent, three Piles iſſuing from a Chief Gules, charged with two Stars of the firſt*; 2d, *Azure three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*; 3d, *Or, a Feſs Checque Azure and Argent*, for *Steuart*. And he having but one Daughter *Mary* his Heir, who was Wife to *James Erskine*, eldeſt Son of *John* Earl of *Mar*, by his ſecond Lady *Mary Steuart*, Daughter of *Eſmy* Duke of *Lennox*: *James Erskine* in his Wife's Right was Earl of *Buchan*, and carried quarterly; 1ſt, *Buchan*; 2d, *Steuart*; 3d, *Steuart* of *Lennox*, upon the Account of his Mother; and 4th, *Douglas* of *Lochleven*, upon the Account of his Wife, as juſt now blazon'd; and over all by Way of an *Ineſcutcheon*, the Arms of *Mar* and *Erskine* quarterly; as in Plate 7. Fig. 3. in the *ancient and modern Uſe of Armories*; ſo that he carried both Feudal Coats of Arms, Arms of Alliance and Deſcent. The Iſſue of this Family failed, and *David Erſkine*, eldeſt Son of - - - - *Erſkine* Lord *Cardroſs*, whoſe Progenitor was *Henry*, immediate younger Brother of *James* Earl of *Buchan*, by his Wiſe *Mary Douglas*, Heireſs of the Earldom of *Buchan*, as above, was, by the Parliament of *Scotland*, declared Earl of *Buchan*, and took his Place in Parliament according to the Seniority of the Earls of *Buchan*. But more of him and the Cadets of the Family with their Arms, in the firſt Volume, *Page* 41. and his Atchievement in Taliduce, *Plate* 4th.

The old Earls of *Athole* carried *Pally of ſix Pieces Argent and Sable*. This ancient and noble Family, for Want of Iſſue Male or otherwiſe, came to the *Cumines*, and upon their Forfeiture returned to the Crown, the Fountain of all Honour. *Robert* II. conferred that Earldom upon *Walter Steuart* his ſecond Son. He carried the Arms of *Athole*, quartered as Feudal Ones with his Paternal: But being forfeited as one of the Murderers of King *James* I. that Earldom was again annexed to the Crown.

King *James* II. beſtowed that Earldom upon his Uterin Brother *John Steuart* the black Knight of *Lorn*, and *Jean* Queen Dowager: *John* then Earl of *Athole* carried quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *Steuart*; 2d and 3d, *Pally of ſix Pieces Argent and Sable*, for the Title of *Athole*; as did his Deſcendants, till that Dignity came to *Murray* Earl of *Tullibarden*, now Duke of *Athole*, who now carries thoſe Arms as Feudal Ones; of which before, Volume firſt, *Pages* 51, and 253.

The old Earls of *Mar*, of the ſame Name, had for Arms, *Azure, a Bend betwixt ſix Croſs Croſlets, fitched Or*, which became Feudal Ones to other Families, who were honoured with the Earldom of *Mar*; for which ſee Volume firſt, *Page* 129.

The Arms of the old Earls of *March* and *Dunbar* became the Feudal Arms of that Earldom to other Families that were honoured with that Dignity, after it was annexed to the Crown by King *Robert* III. upon the Forfeiture of *George Dunbar* Earl of *March*. King *James* II. created *Alexander* his ſecond Son Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *March*, Lord *Annandale*, and of the *Iſle of Man*: Upon which Account he carried the Arms of thoſe Dignities quarterly; 1ſt, the Arms of *Scotland* entire; 2d, *Gules, a Lion Rampant Argent, within a Border of the laſt, charged with eight Roſes of the firſt*, for the Earldom of *March*; 3d, *Gules, three Legs of a Man armed proper, conjoined in the Center at the upper Parts of the Thighs, flexed in a Triangle, garniſhed and ſpurred Or*, the Arms of the *Iſle of Man*; 4th, *Or, a Saltire and Chief Gules*, the Feudal Arms of the Lordſhip of *Annandale*, which were on his Seals; and, at this Day, are to be ſeen entire on the College-Church of *Edinburgh*, to which he was a Benefactor. This Duke was twice married, firſt to *Katharine Sinclair*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Orkney*: She bore to him a Son *Alexander*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of the Lord *Crichton*, and had a Daughter married to *David* Lord *Drummond*. *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, &c. after his Marriage, entred into religious Orders, was Abbot of *Inchaffray* and *Scoon*, and, afterwards, Biſhop of *Murray*. He reſigned his temporal Honours in Favours of his younger Brother, *John* Duke of *Albany*, Son of the foreſaid *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, by his ſecond Wife, a Daughter of the Houſe of *Bologn*. This *John* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *March*, Lord *Annandale*, of the *Iſle of Man*, Count of *Bologn*, and Count of *Auvergn*, was Governor of *Scotland* for ſeveral Years in the Minority of King *James* V. He carried on his Seals of Arms as his Father before blazoned: I have ſeen a large Piece of Gold, coined in the Year 1524; upon the one Side is an *Eagle diſplayed, and Diadematee*, and below it an *Eſcutcheon quarterly*, as before, impaled with the Arms of his Dutcheſs *Anne de la Touer* and *Auvergn*, *viz.* quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Semee* of *France*, a *Touer*, for the Count *de la Touer*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Gonfannon Gules*, the *Gonfannon* (*i. e.* the Banner of the Church, which I have deſcribed in the firſt Volume, *Page* 415, and cauſed cut it in Copper-plate 11. Fig. 20.) and over all an *Ineſcutcheon*, charged with three *Torteauxes*, for *Bologn*; which Shield of Arms was adorned with a *Doucal Coronet*.

This Duke died without Iſſue, and his Dignities returned to their reſpective Sovereigns; but the Titles of *March* and *Man* were given, with the Arms of thoſe

Dignities, to the Family of *Lennox* and Lord *Darnly*; ſo that I ſhall here add briefly theſe Enſigns as an Example of Feudal Arms.

Henry Lord *Darnly*, the eldeſt Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, before he was married to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, being created Duke of *Rothſay*, Earl of *Roſs*, and Lord of the *Iſle of Man*, had the Arms of the laſt two dignified Feus marſhalled with thoſe of the Family, and as Husband to Queen *Mary*, *viz.* quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or, within a Border Gules, charged with eight Buckles of the ſecond*, for *Aubigny* and *Everaux* in *France*; 2d and 3d, *Or, a Feſs Checque Azure and Argent*, for *Steuart*; over all, by Way of *Surtout, Argent, a Saltire ingrailed, cantoned with four Roſes Gules*, for the Earldom of *Lennox*. But I ſhall here give Prince *Henry*'s Arms, as they ſtand cut and illuminate on his Mother's Tomb in *Weſtminſter*, *viz.* quarterly, 1ſt *Quarter counter quartered, Aubigny* (or *Auveraux* as before) with *Steuart*, and in *Surtout* the Arms of *Lennox*, as his Father before; ſecond Quarter, the Arms of the *Iſle of Man*, as before blazoned; third Quarter, *Gules, three Lions Rampant Argent*, for the Earldom of *Roſs*; and, in the fourth Quarter, the Arms of *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, being theſe of his Mother. Upon what Account the *Engliſh* placed them there I know not, for ſhe was not an Heireſs; but with us in our Books of Blazons illuminate, they were counter quartered as the firſt: All which are impaled with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, ſupported on the Right-ſide with a *Wolf proper*; and on the Left by the *Unicorn* of *Scotland*, and the Atchievement enſigned with the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*. The Arms of the Family of *Lennox*, more fully deduced, may be ſeen in my Book of the *ancient and modern Uſe of Arms*, and there cut in Copper-plate, *Chap.* 15.

THE Eſtate and Dignities of the Earldom of *Lennox* devolved by Right of Succeſſion on *Robert*, who was Biſhop of *Caithneſs*, and after him on his Nephew *Charles*, ſecond Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, who, as Earl *Matthew*'s Brother and Succeſſor, carried both quarterly; 1ſt, *Aubigny*; 2d, *Steuart*; 3d, the Arms of the Earldom of *March*; 4th, as the firſt; and over all, in *Surtout*, the Arms of the Earldom of *Lennox*, before blazoned, being Feudal Arms; which may be ſeen in my forementioned Book. So, as I obſerved before, Feudal Arms have been much frequented and uſed by our Nobles. This Earl *Robert* reſigned the Earldom of *Lennox* into the King's Hands *ad remanentiam*, who confirmed the Earldom of *March* to him: But he died ſoon after without any Iſſue, and that Earldom returned alſo to the Crown.

KING *James* VI. conferred the Earldom of *Lennox* upon his Couſin *Eſmy Steuart*, Lord *Aubigny* in *France*, Son and Heir of *John* Lord *Aubigny*, Brother of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, Grandfather of King *James* VI. *Eſmy* was High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and created Duke of *Lennox*, and carried for Arms quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, the Feudal Arms of *Aubigny* in *France*; 2d and 3d, *Steuart*, and, by Way of *Surtout*, the Feudal Arms of *Lennox*; which may be ſeen in my forecited Book, Plate 6. Fig. 6. He married *Katharine de Balſac*, Siſter to the *Sieur de Entragnes*, who bore to him two Sons, and as many Daughters, *Ludovick* his Succeſſor, and *Eſmy* Lord *Aubigny*, *Henrietta* married to *John Gordon* firſt Marquis of *Huntly*, and *Mary* to *John* Earl of *Mar*; who had to their Husbands many Children matched with noble Families in *Scotland*; which is the Reaſon why we ſee ſo frequently the Arms of *Sieur de Entragnes*, *viz.* quarterly, 1ſt, *Azure, three Saltiers couped Argent*, and *on a Chief Or*, as many *Saltiers couped of the firſt*; 2d, *Argent, a Fret Sable*; 3d, *Gules, three Buckles Or*; 4th as the 1ſt, and in *Surtout Argent, a Serpent gliding in Pale Azure, vomiting out of its Mouth a Child Gules*: Which Arms I ſay, with theſe of *Lennox*, are frequently to be met with on the Funeral Eſcutcheons of our Nobles, as Proofs or Branches of their maternal Deſcents from the Houſes of *Huntly* and *Mar*.

THE Male Line of *Eſmy* Duke of *Lennox* failed in *Charles* Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond* in *England*, who died without Iſſue in the Year 1672, and the Honours returned to King *Charles* II. who was ſerved Heir to him; ſo that thoſe noble Feus with their Arms returned to the Crown.

OF late the Honours and Arms of the Earldoms of *March* were conferred upon *William Douglas*, ſecond Son to *William* Duke of *Queensberry* 1703; upon which Ac-

Account he quarters the Arms of that Earldom with thoſe of his Father's.

THE Arms uſed by the *Randolphs* Earls of *Murray*, being, *Argent, three Cuſhions within a double Treſſure, floured and counter-floured, with Flower-de-Liſes Gules*, became the Feudal Arms of that Earldom, when poſſeſſed by other Families, with the Title of Earl of *Murray*.

Archibald Douglas, Brother to *James* Earl of *Douglas*, who was, by King *James* II. created Earl of *Murray* 1449, carried quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, the above Blazon of the Earldom of *Murray*; 2d and 3d, the Paternal Coat of *Douglas*; he was forfeited for his Rebellion 1455.

KING *James* IV. beſtowed that Earldom on his natural Son *James Steuart*, begot on *Jean Kennedy*, Daughter to the Earl of *Caſſils*, who carried, 1ſt and 4th, the Enſign of *Scotland*, bruſed with a *Baton Siniſter*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Cuſhions, within the double Treſſure Gules*, for the Earldom of *Murray*: He had no Sons, but two Daughters, and the Earldom being a *Maſculine Feu*, at the Time, returned to the Crown.

Mary Queen of *Scotland* conferred the Dignity of the Earldom of *Murray*, on her natural Brother *James Steuart Prior of St. Andrews*, by Letters Patent of the Date 10th *February* 1563, to him and his Heirs whatſomever. The Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent of *Scotland*, carried the ſame quartered Arms, as his Predeceſſors in that Earldom. He was killed in the Town of *Linlithgow*, and left behind him only one Daughter, *Iſabel* his Heir, who married *James Steuart* Lord *Doun*, who in her Right was Earl of *Murray*, of whom is deſcended the preſent Earl of *Murray*, who carries quarterly, 1ſt the Arms of *Scotland*, *within a Border, gobonated Argent and Azure*, as deſcended from the Regent; 2d, *Or, a Feſs Checque Azure and Argent*, for *Steuart* of *Doun*; 3d, *Argent, three Cuſhions, within a double Treſſure counter-floured Gules*, for the Earldom of *Murray*; and the 4th as 1ſt.

THE ancient Earls of *Douglas*, when dignified with the Titles of noble Feus, as that of the Earldom of *Galloway*, carried the Arms of that Country, being *Azure, a Lion Rampant Argent*, and when dignified with the Title of Duke of *Turrain* in *France*, and with the Lordſhip of *Annandale* in *Scotland*, quartered the Arms of thoſe Dignities with their Paternal Ones, thus, quarterly, 1ſt, *Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or*, for the Dukedom of *Turrain* in *France*; 2d, *Douglas*; 3d, *Azure, three Stars Argent*, for *Murray*, Lord of *Bothwel*; 4th, *Argent, a Saltier and Chief Gules*, for the Lordſhip of *Annandale*; ſometimes they left out of their Atchievement the Arms of *Galloway*, to a Branch of the Family, dignified with the Title of Earls of *Galloway*: And other younger Sons of the Family, who were Lords of *Liddiſdale*, quartered the Arms of that Lordſhip, being, *Sable, a Lion Rampant Argent*, with the Paternal Coat of *Douglas* with ſuitable Differences.

BUT I cannot omit to give an Account in ſhort, how this ancient and noble Family of *Douglas*, branched out in many honourable Families, who carried all Feudal Arms with which they were dignified, and marſhalled them with their Paternal One.

William firſt Earl of *Douglas* had three Wives, the firſt *Margaret* Heireſs of *Mar*, of whom *James Douglas* Earl of *Mar*; which Branch did not continue long, as I ſhowed before. The ſecond Wife was a Daughter of *Dunbar* Earl of *March*; of her came the Earls of *Douglas* and Lords of *Galloway*, and their Branches: And by the third Wife *Margaret Steuart*, Daughter and Heir of *John Steuart* Earl of *Angus*, their Son was *George*, the firſt of the *Douglaſes* Earls of *Angus*, in Right of his Mother. He married *Mary*, Daughter to King *Robert* III. who bore to him *James*, Earl of *Angus*, who carried, and his Succeſſors, by our old Books of Blazon, and on their Seals of Arms, quarterly, 1ſt, *Gules, a Lion Rampant Argent*, for the Earldom of *Angus*; 2d, *Douglas*; 3d, *Or, a Feſs Checque Azure and Argent, ſurmounted of a Bend Gules, charged with three Buckles of the firſt*, for *Steuart* of *Buncle*; 4th, *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, ſurmounted of a Bendlet Sable*, for *Abernethy*. This noble Family of the *Douglaſes* Earls of *Angus* carried ſometimes the ſame Coats of Arms otherwiſe marſhalled, on which various Marſhalling of Arms I cannot now inſiſt, but give you the Arms of that noble Family, as they have been more conſtantly uſed, and now carried by the Duke of *Douglas*, *viz.* quarterly,

terly, *Azure, a Lion Rampant Argent*, for *Galloway* (if the Field were *Red*, as I think it ſhould be, it would ſtand for the Earldom of *Angus*, to which they had more Right than to *Galloway*;) 2d, *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, ſurmounted of a Bendlet Sable*, for *Abernethy*; 3d, *Argent, three Piles iſſuing from the Chief Gules*, for *Wiſehart*, and not for the Lords of *Brechin*, as ſome ſay; 4th, *Or, a Feſs Checquee, Argent and Azure, ſurmounted of a Bend Gules, charged with three Buckles of the firſt*, for *Steuart* of *Buncle*, of which Family were the *Steuarts* Earls of *Angus*, and over all, by Way of *Surtout*, the Arms of *Douglas*, which I have blazoned before, and cauſed them to be alſo engraven in the above-mentioned Book, the *ancient and modern Uſe of Arms*.

The Town and Barony of *Montroſe* carried Arms relative to its Name, *viz. Argent, a Roſe Gules*; and from that Barony *David* Lord *Lindſay* Earl of *Crawfurd* was honoured with the Title of Duke of *Montroſe*, by King *James* III. which Dignity did not continue in the Family.

King *James* IV. honoured *William* Lord *Graham* with the Dignity of Earl of *Montroſe* in the Year 1445, upon which he and his Succeſſors, Earls of *Montroſe*, carried quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, on a Chief Sable, three Eſcalops Or*, for *Graham*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Roſes Gules*, for the Title of *Montroſe*, now carried by the preſent Duke of *Montroſe*.

The Arms of the Lordſhip of *Badenoth, Or, three Lions Heads eraſed Gules*, as Arms belonging to that Feu; which Dignity was given by King *James* II. to the Lord *Gordon* for his ſpecial Services, and have been marſhalled in the Atchievement of his Bearing, and is now carried by the Duke of *Gordon*; of whom I have deduced the Deſcent of the Family in my former Writings.

To come to a Cloſe of this Section of Feudal Arms, I ſhall only mention theſe of the Earldoms of *Arran*, *Orknay*, *Caithneſs*, and Lordſhip of *Lorn*.

The Arms properly belonging to theſe Feus are *Ships* or *Boats*; of which I ſpoke before at the Beginning of this Section.

The Arms of the Iſle of *Arran*, *Argent, a Ship with its Sails furled up Sable*. King *James* III. erected that Iſle into an Earldom in Favours of *Thomas Boyd*, Son of *Robert* Lord *Boyd* Chancellor of *Scotland*. Whether he quartered the Arms of *Arran* with his own, I know not; for he enjoyed that Earldom but a ſhort Time.

King *James* IV. beſtowed that Earldom upon *James* Lord *Hamilton*, who was created Earl thereof, the Ninth of *January* 1503; for which the Family ſince have been in Uſe to quarter the Arms of the Earldom of *Arran*, as Feudal Ones, with their own.

The Lordſhip of *Lorn*'s Arms are a *Lymphad* (an old faſhion'd *Ship* with one *Maſt*) *Sable, with Flames of Fire iſſuing out of the Top of the Maſt*, and from the *fore* and *hinder Parts of the Ship*; as by our old Paintings and Blazons called St. *Anthony*'s *Fire*. This Lordſhip belonged anciently to the *McDoualls*, who carried thoſe Arms for Want of Mail Iſſue, which came to an Heireſs, who was married to one of the Name of *Steuart* of the Family of *Darnly*, whoſe Poſterity were Poſſeſſors of *Lorn*: King *James* II. 1445, created *John Steuart* Lord of *Lorn*, who carried for Arms, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, theſe of *Lorn*, as above; 2d and 3d, *Or, a Feſs Checque Azure* and *Argent*, with a *Garb* and *Chief Azure*. Lord *John* had no lawful Sons, but a natural one *Dougall*, Predeceſſor of the *Steuarts* of *Apine*, and three Daughters Heirs Portioners; the eldeſt *Iſabel Steuart* was married to *Colin Campbell* Earl of *Argyle*, *Margaret* the ſecond to Sir *John Campbell* of *Glenorchie*, and the third Daughter to *Archibald Campbell* the Firſt of the Family of *Ottar*.

William Steuart of *Innermeath*, as Heir Male to *John Steuart* Lord *Lorn*, claimed the Lordſhip of *Lorn*, and accordingly, as Heir Male, was ſeaſed in that Lordſhip the Twenty firſt of *March* 1469; and in the Month of *November* the ſame Year, reſigned that Lordſhip in King *James* III. his Hands, in Favours of *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, for which the Earl gave him other Lands, and the King dignified him with a Title of Lord *Innermeath*.

Since which Time, the Earls of *Argyle*, as Lords of *Lorn*, have always been in Uſe to quarter the Arms of that Lordſhip, as before deſcribed, (without the Flames of Fire iſſuing from the Maſt) as Feudal Arms with their own, and carried by his

Grace the preſent Duke of *Argyle*, thus, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gironee of eight Pieces, Or and Sable*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Ship with her Sails furled up, and Oars in Action Sable.*

SIR *John Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, who married the other Siſter *Margaret*, and whoſe Iſſue was honoured with the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Broadalbine*, quartered the whole Bearing of *John Steuart* Lord of *Lorn*, with the Paternal Arms of *Campbell*, to ſhow their Deſcent from the *Steuarts* of *Lorn*, *viz.* quarterly, 1ſt, *Gironee of eight Pieces, Or and Sable*, for *Campbell*; 2d, *Argent, a Ship with her Sails furled up, and Oars in Action Sable*, for *Lorn*; 3d, *Or, a Feſs Checque, Azure and Argent*: Which Coats of Arms are to be ſeen cut in Copper-plate in the above-mentioned Book of the *ancient and modern Uſe of Armories, Chap.* XV.

THE Armorial Figures of the ancient Earls of *Orknay* and *Caithneſs* were Ships, upon the Account before mentioned. *Torphin* is ſaid (as by Sir *James Dalrymple* in his *Collections, Page* 164.) to have been the firſt Earl of *Orknay*, and created by King *Malcolm* II. His Grandchild *Renavald*, to whom King *David* I. directs a Mandate thus; To *Renavald* Earl of *Orknay*, *& omnibus probis hominibus Cataneis & Orchadia*, in Favours of the Monks of the Abbacy of *Durnach in Cataneis*; as our above-mentioned Author, *Page* 269. Another *Torphin* Earl of *Orknay*, *Zetland* and *Caithneſs* (Sir *James Balfour* in his *Manuſcript* ſays) married a natural Daughter of King *William* the *Lion*, and ſhe bore to him *John* his Son and Succeſſor. *Alexander Roſs* in his *Annals* ſays, he has ſeen this Earl *John*'s Seal of Arms, which he deſcribes thus, *Navis circa liliis intexto*, i. e. *A Ship within a double Treſſure*; which laſt Figure, it ſeems, was allowed, upon the Account of his Deſcent from the Royal Family. Which Arms are often painted and blazoned in our old Herald Books, and as a Feudal Coat quartered in the Armorial Bearings of thoſe, who were dignified with the Titles of Earls of *Orknay* and *Caithneſs*, thus blazoned by ſome; and, as in Sir *George Mackenzie*'s *Heraldry*, quarterly, 1ſt, *Azure, a Ship at Anchor, her Oars erected in Saltier within a double Treſſure, counter-flouered Or*, by the Name of *Spar*; 2d and 3d, *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules*, by the Name of ——; 4th, *Azure, a Ship under Sail Or*, (by ſome *Argent*) by the Title of *Caithneſs*; and the *Sinclairs* of *Roſlin* of old and now have been in Uſe to carry theſe Coats, when dignified with thoſe noble Feus, by placing their *Croſs ingrailed Sable* over them: But ſee more of this honourable Family with their Arms, and theſe of their Cadets, in the firſt Volume of the *Syſtem of Heraldry, Chap.* XV. *Page* 120.

Sinclair, Lord *Sinclair* of *Revenſcleugh*, marſhals with his Paternal Coat the Feudal Arms of the Earldom of *Orknay* and *Caithneſs*, as being the lineal Heir Male of *William* Earl of *Orknay*, upon the Account of his Pretenſions to theſe Earldoms.

ARMS *of* PRETENSION.

PRETENSION is another Cauſe of marſhalling Arms in one Shield, by thoſe who pretend a Right to Sovereign Dominions and Feudal Dignities, tho' poſſeſſed by others.

THE Kings of *Spain* have been in Uſe to ſhow their Right of Pretenſions to the Kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Jeruſalem*, tho' in the Poſſeſſion of others, not only in uſing their Titles, but their Arms on their Seals and Enſigns, and in marſhalling the Arms of thoſe Kingdoms with their own. Upon the ſame Account, the Dukes of *Savoy* have quartered the Arms of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, with their own, and the *Engliſh* have not been wanting to do ſo with theſe of *France*.

Chriſtian III. King of *Denmark*, about the Year 1546, quartered the Arms of *Sweden*, *viz. Azure, three Crowns Or*, with his own; which gave Ground of Jealouſy to the *Swedes*, thinking that the *Danes*, by uſurping thoſe Arms, pretended Right to the Kingdom of *Sweden*; as *Beckmanus* ſays, *Tanquam inſigniorum iſtorum uſurpatione, quoque jus aliquod in regnum Swediæ, Dani prætexerunt*; ſo that a bloody War broke out between theſe Nations. King *James* VI. of *Scotland* interpoſed for a Peace by his two Ambaſſadors, Sir *Robert Anſtruther* of *That-ilk*, and Sir *James Spence* of *Wormieſtoun*, who happily accommodated the Conteſt betwixt theſe two Kingdoms,

doms, by four Articles relating to the Bearing of thoſe Arms, Account of which I have given before in the XVI. *Chap.* in the *Eſſay of Armories*.

CARRYING Arms upon the Account of pretended Right to Kingdoms, dignified Feus, and other Things, has been the Occaſion of much Blood-ſhed, Enmity and Diſcord, almoſt every where; ſo that *Hopingius de jure inſignium, Cap.* 87. ſpeaking againſt aſſuming or uſurping the Arms of others, ſays, *Quis autem tam alienus a civili converſatione inventus unquam, qui non ob indifferentem inſignium delationem, diſſidia, rixas, odia, injurias, certamina orta viderit, legeritve.*

THE Kings of *Denmark*, amongſt their other Reaſons of pretending Right to the Superiority of the City of *Hamburgh*, has one, that the *City* had on its publick Places anciently the Arms of *Holſtein*, and was a Part of their Dominions, *viz. Gules, a Nettle Stalk of three Leaves expanded*, and on its Middle an *Eſcutcheon Argent*; as *Beckmanus* tells us, *Inter rationes prætenſionis regum Daniæ in civitatem Hamburgenſem, una fuit, quod folium urticæ, principum Holſatiæ inſignia, a tempore Chriſtiani tertii paſſim urbis inſignibus, in Curiæ portis, ſigillo publico, ac moneta, ſcripſerant*, which being the Arms of the Princes of *Holſtein*, and the Kings of *Denmark* ſucceeding to them have had a Pretenſion to that City by Law; for Arms being fixed upon Moveables or Immoveables preſume a Right of Property or Superiority to theſe Things: But how far that Pretenſion will reach, I leave to Lawyers.

THE *Swedes* and *Polanders* engaged in a War, upon the Account of carrying the Arms of *Sweden*, which *Segiſmond* III. of *Sweden* uſed after he was depoſed; and when elected King of *Poland*, marſhalled with the Arms of *Poland*, to ſhow, as it were, his Right and civil Poſſeſſion of *Sweden*, and natural one of *Poland*: Which was ſo hotly reſented by the *Swedes*, that he was forced to come to an Accommodation at the Treaty of *Oliva*, in the Year 1662, where he renounced his Right to *Sweden*, its Titles and Arms, and that he ſhould not uſe them in any Affairs and Letters to that Kingdom; but, as being once their King, he had Liberty to uſe the Title and Arms of *Sweden*, in his Writs to other foreign States, Princes, and private Perſons; and that in all Time coming after his Death, the Kings of *Poland* ſhould forbear the Titles and Arms of *Sweden*.

AS the Uſe of *Arms* of *Pretenſion* has been troubleſome; ſo the Omiſſion of uſing ſuch has been no leſs prejudicial to ſome. It was objected to *Richard* Duke of *York*, when he claimed the Crown of *England*, as Heir to *Leonel* Duke of *Clarence*, That he did not carry *Clarence* his Arms, as Heir to the Crown. He anſwered, That he might have done it, but he forbore them, as he did alſo the Claim to the Crown; which he alſo miſſed at the Time: But he and his Poſterity were more careful to uſe them afterwards.

THE Dukes of *Anjou*, who were Titular Kings of *Jeruſalem*, *Sicily*, *Arragon* and *Naples*, quartered the Arms of thoſe Dominions with their proper Ones, upon the Account of *Pretenſion*; and the Princes of *Orange* have been in Uſe to do the ſame with the Arms of *Geneva*.

MANY of our noble Families in *Scotland* have been in Practice anciently and now, to quarter the Enſigns of dignified Feus with their own, upon Account of Right of Pretenſion. *Malice Graham*, tho' he was deprived by King *James* I. of the Earldom of *Strathern*, and in Place of it got the Earldom of *Monteith*; yet he and his Succeſſors Earls of *Monteith* carried the Armorial Figures of the Earldom of *Strathern*, *viz. Or, a Feſs Checque, Azure and Argent, and in Chief a Cheveron Gules*, which were quartered with their Paternal Arms, *Argent, on a Chief Gules, three Eſcalops Or*, as always pretending Right to that Earldom.

THE Lords *Erſkine* of the ſame Name, upon their Right of Pretenſion to the Earldom of *Mar*, quartered theſe of that Earldom with their Paternal Arms, long before they attained to the Poſſeſſion and Dignity of that Earldom.

THE Lords of *Seton* have been in a conſtant Uſe to quarter the Feudal Arms of the Earldom of *Buchan*, *viz. Azure, three Garbs Or*, upon the Account of Pretenſion to that Earldom, ſince the Reign of King *James* II. being lineal Heirs by Deſcent to *John Steuart* Earl of *Buchan*, High Conſtable of *France*, ſecond Son of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Governor of *Scotland*. *George* Lord *Seton* married Lady *Jean Steuart*, only Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *John* Earl of *Buchan*, from whom were deſcended in a right Line all the Lords of *Seton* and Earls of *Winton*, who have been in Uſe to quarter the Arms of *Buchan* to ſhow their Right; but more of this Family in the firſt Volume, *Page* 235.

HAVING treated of the various Occaſions and Cauſes of marſhalling many *Coats of Arms* in one Shield, I proceed to theſe of *Dominions*.

ARMS *of* DOMINION.

AS to Arms of *Dominion*, I have already given a full Account in my *Eſſay* on the *ancient and modern Uſe of Armories*, *Chap.* XIV. But that Book being now almoſt out of Print, for the Benefit of ſuch of my Readers as have not ſeen it, I think my ſelf obliged to give a Repetition of ſeveral Things there advanced, and neceſſarily to be known in this Syſtem of Heraldry; and particularly the Variations of the Armorial Enſigns of *Scotland* and *England*, to which I ſhall add theſe Enſigns after the Union of the two Kingdoms, as they were born by our late Sovereign Queen *Anne*; And, *laſtly*, As they are now born by His preſent Majeſty.

ARMS of *Dominion* are theſe which belong to Sovereign Princes and Commonwealths, by Right of Sovereignty; and theſe may be ſaid, in a ſtrict Senſe, not to be properly Arms, as I have before defined them; but rather Enſigns and Badges of publick Authority, and of a longer Antiquity; for of old the *Perſian*, *Grecian*, and *Roman* Monarchies, had fixed Enſigns of their Sovereignties, as other Monarchs have ſince uſed.

IN carrying ſuch Enſigns, there are three Specialities to be obſerved, riſing from the different Way of obtaining Sovereignity by *Succeſſion* of Blood, *Election* and *Conqueſt*; of which in Order.

AND, *Firſt*, The Perſon who aſcends the Throne by legal Succeſſion muſt be either a Sovereign, or a Subject deſcended of a private Family; if the firſt, he marſhalls his own Sovereign Enſigns with the Arms of the Dominion he ſucceeds to: And 'tis the Opinion of ſome, in marſhalling of them, to give the firſt Quarter to the Arms of the ancienteſt Sovereignty, as the Kings of *England* carry in the firſt Quarter the Arms of *France* before theſe of *England*.

BUT the firſt Practice I meet with in marſhalling *Arms of Dominion*, is in the Atchievement of the Kings of *Spain*, where the lateſt Kingdom is preferred to the ancienteſt.

ABOUT the Year 1017, *Ferdinandus*, eldeſt Son of *Sanctius*, to-named the Great, King of *Navar*, and *Elivira*, Daughter to the ſixth and laſt Earl of *Caſtile*, who carried, in a *Red Field*, a Caſtle of Gold, becauſe, in a Battle againſt *Miramolin*, King of the *Moors*, he recovered that Country, as *Hopingius* tells us, *Caſtiliæ ſive Caſtellæ inſignia caſtrum aureum, rubro in campo, eo quod magno illo prælio contra Miramolinum Maurorum regem victor extitiſſet perhibitur*.

THIS *Ferdinandus* was the firſt that was honoured with the Title of King of *Caſtile*, and married *Sanctia* the Daughter of *Alfonſus*, King of *Leon*, and Siſter to *Beremund*, who died without Iſſue. *Ferdinand*, by this Marriage, became King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, and marſhalled the Arms of both theſe Kingdoms in one Shield, *viz.* 1ſt and 4th, *Caſtile*; 2d and 3d, *Leon*, *Argent, a Lion Rampant Gules*; thus blazoned, as by the above Author, *Reges Caſtellæ & Legionis quadri partitum in inſignibus offerunt ſcutum, in parte ſuperiori dextra, & in inferiori ſiniſtra caſtellum aureum in campo rubeo; in parte ſuperiori ſiniſtra & inferiori dextra, leonem fulvum in campo albo exhibens*.

THE Kingdom of *Leon* was a more ancient Kingdom than *Caſtile*, for many Ages; for, when *Pelagius* took that Country and Town from the *Moors*, about the 722, it was always called a Kingdom, and he took for his Arms a *Lion*, becauſe it is ſaid to be the King of Beaſts; as our Author, *Pelagius Legionis Rex primus circa* *ca annum 722, eripiens Legionem civitatem a Mauris leonem pro inſigniis aſſumpſit, quia leo eſt & interpretatur rex omnium beſtiarum.*

MANY are of Opinion, that the Arms of *Leon*, being theſe of the ancienteſt Kingdom, ſhould be placed in the firſt and fourth Quarters; and ſo to have the Precedency of the Arms of *Caſtile*. *Ludovicus Mollina*, a famous Lawyer, defends the Method of marſhalling, as above blazoned. *1mo*, That the greateſt Kingdom ſhould be preferred to the ancienteſt. *2do*, *Ferdinand* was King of *Caſtile* by Right of his Father, and got *Leon* by Right of his Wife *nomine dotis*; and that in his Title he was named firſt King of *Caſtile*, and then by his Wife *Leon*, preferring the Title of the Man to the Woman, and the Mother's Title ought to follow the Father's: His Words are, *Tum quod virilis ſtirpis imperium preferri debuit fœminio, maternaque inſignia paternis inſignibus cedere debuerunt.*

KING *James* VI. of *Scotland*, ſucceeding by his Maternal Deſcent to the Kingdom of *England*, and theſe two Kingdoms being united in his Perſon, marſhalled their Arms quarterly, giving the Precedency to the Arms of *Scotland*, as the ancienteſt Sovereignty, and as his Paternal Bearing on his Enſigns and Coins.

IF he who aſcends the Throne by Succeſſion be of the Quality of a Subject, deſcended of a private Family, he then lays aſide his own Paternal Arms, and uſes only theſe of the Dominion he ſucceeds to.

AS *Robert* the *Bruce*, when he, as firſt Heir Male of *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, Brother to King *William*, ſucceeded to the Crown of *Scotland*, diſuſed his own Paternal Bearing, *Or, a Saltier and Chief Gules*, and carried only the Sovereign Enſigns of the Kingdom, *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, armed and longued Azure, within a double Treſſure, floured and counter-floured of the ſecond*; which were ſo carried by his Son King *David* II. Whoſe Grandſon *Robert Steuart*, by his Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, when he ſucceeded as Heir to the Crown, laid aſide alſo his Paternal Arms the *Feſs Checquee*, and carried only theſe of the Kingdom, being the ſecond *Robert* of that Name, King of *Scotland*, and firſt of the Sirname of *Steuart*; and from him are lineally deſcended the Kings of *Britain*.

THE ſecond Way in attaining to Sovereignty, which I have mentioned, is by *Election*: Theſe who aſcend the Throne that Way, retain their own proper Arms, and commonly place them in an *Ineſcutcheon* by Way of *Surletout*, over thoſe of the Dominions to which they are elected; as the elective Emperors of *Germany*, and as the Kings of *Poland* have been in Uſe to do, to ſhew out of what Family they were choſen: And *William* Prince of *Orange* placed his Arms over theſe of *England* and *Scotland*, as an elective King by Way of *Surletout*.

THE third Way of aſcending the Throne is by Conqueſt. It has been the ordinary Cuſtom for Conquerors to beat down, and bury in Oblivion, the Enſigns of the conquered Dominions, and in Place of them to ſet up their own Enſigns, to ſhew their Right and Power. The Count of *Barjolou*, when he conquered the Kingdom of *Arragon*, pull'd down its Arms, *Argent, a Croſs Gules, canton'd with four Moor's Heads proper*; and erected his own, *Or, four Palets Gules*. And one of his Succeſſors, *James* King of *Arragon*, in the Year 1229, when he conquered the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, erected his Standart with the *Pallets*; and having given thoſe Iſlands, with the Title of King, to his younger Son, he placed over the *Pallet*, a *Bendlet*, the Briſure of a younger Son: And when another *James* King of *Arragon* conquered *Sardinia*, he gave for Arms to that Dominion the old conquered Enſigns of *Arragon*, with theſe Words for Device, *Trophæa Regni Arragonum*, to ſhew that, when Conqueror, he might give what Enſigns he pleaſed.

THE Family of *Suabia*, being in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, erected their Arms, *viz. Argent, an Eagle diſplayed Sable*, which continued the Enſign of *Sicily*, till *Charles* of *Anjou*, a Brother of *France*, conquered that Kingdom with that of *Naples*, and beat down the foreſaid Arms of *Suabia*, and ſet up his own, *Azure, Semee of Flower-de-Liſes Or*, with a *Label of five Points Gules*, for the Sovereign Enſign of thoſe Kingdoms; which Arms continue there yet: But the *Arragons*, having cut off the *French* in *Sicily*, pull'd down the Arms of *Anjou*, and again erected their own, as before blazoned, which afterwards they quartered *per Saltier* with theſe of *Arragon*; of which afterwards: And for which Practice of Conquerors, ſee *Favin's Theatre of Honour*, and *Jeu d' Armories des Soveraigns*.

BUT to return from foreign Territories and come nearer Home, there's as large a Field in *South-Britain*, for Inſtances of Depredations, Extirpations, and Revolutions, which have attended and ſubjected the Inhabitants to the different Armorial Bearings of their Conquerors and Pretenders, as any; who, as witneſs the Hiſtorians of that Country, *John Speed*, Sir *William Churchill* in his *Divi Britannici*, and many others, in whoſe Hiſtories, and particularly in theſe two mentioned, are to be found many different Armorial Enſigns in Taliduce-plate, according to the various Subjections the *Engliſh* have been under. I ſhall only mention three, and inſiſt upon the fourth, in a Detail of the Succeſſion of the Kings of *England*, and their Arms from *William* the Conqueror, in their Variations and Augmentations, to the Time of King *James* I. of *Great Britain*, according to their beſt Writers and Foreigners.

I ſhall paſs the fabulous Story of *Brutus*, who is ſaid by ſome to have poſſeſſed this Iſland from him called *Britain*; and that he divided it among his three Sons a thouſand Years before the Incarnation of CHRIST: As alſo their Enſigns, which are as uncertain as the Story, and were beat down by the *Romans*, when they conquered the South Part of *Britain*, ſince called *England*, having ſet up their own Imperial Eagle in their Place: But Times of leſſer Antiquity will give us ſome more Certainty of Imperial Enſigns.

Firſt then, When the *South-Britains* were overcome by the *Saxons*, as ſome reckon, about the Year 475 of the Incarnation of our SAVIOUR, who poſſeſſed the Country now called *England*, the *Saxons* ſet up their Enſigns, which were, by the moſt learned Writers, ſaid to be *Azure, a Croſs Formee Or*; by ſome a *Croſs Flouery*, which is the ſame; as *Speed*, *Churchill*, *Gerard Leigh*, *Guillims*, *York*, *Morgan*, and other *Engliſh* Heralds.

Secondly, THE *Danes* began to moleſt the *Engliſh Saxons*, about the Year of GOD 787, and to take Poſſeſſion of *England*. At laſt *Sueno* the *Dane* conquered *England*; ſo that four *Daniſh* Kings ſucceſſively did reign: They beat down the *Saxon* Enſign, and ſet up their own, being, *Or, Semee of Hearts, three Leopards Gules*; as *Spencer*'s *Opus Heraldicum*, and *Chamberland* in his *preſent State* of *England*; and the learned *German* and famous Antiquary *Jacobus Imhoff* in his Treatiſe, intituled, *Blazoniæ Regum pariumque Magnæ Britanniæ*, ſays, *Ex Danis autem ortos reges, iiſdem inſignibus illo jam ſæculo, uſos eſſe, quibus Daniæ reges hodie uti ſolent*, viz. *Leopardis tribus in area aurea, rubris cordibus ſparſis, dictus (Spencerus) Notitiæ Angliæ Author, cum aliis affirmari ſolent.*

Thirdly, THE *Daniſh* Kings being dethroned, the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings were again reſtored with their Imperial Enſign as before, *Azure, a Croſs Formee Or*, with the Addition of four *Martlets Or*; as the above-cited *Chamberland*: And were carried by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, with a *Martlet in Baſe*, which made five.

AFTER his Death, *Harald* the Son of the Earl of *Kent*, uſurped the Crown: His Arms were, as by the *Engliſh* Books, *Argent, a Bar betwixt three Leopards Heads Sable.*

William of *Normandy* invades *England*, defeats and kills *Harald*, and takes Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom. *Edgar Ethling*, the lineal Heir Male, and Repreſenter of the *Saxon Engliſh* Kings, was put aſide from His juſt Right: For being the Son of *Edward*, the Son of King *Edmund Ironſide*, elder Brother to King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, he was the undoubted Heir of the Crown of *England*, where, not being in Safety to ſtay, he came to *Scotland* with his two Siſters, *Chriſtian* and *Margaret*. The laſt was married to *Malcolm Kenmure*, her Arms being the ſame with *Edward* the *Confeſſor*'s, are to be ſeen on the Monaſtry of *Dumfermling*, of which ſhe was a Founder. Her Brother and Siſter dying without Iſſue, ſhe was the only Heireſs of the *Saxon* Race, and from her are deſcended the Kings of *Britain*.

LET theſe then be a ſufficient Number of Inſtances of the great Revolutions and Conqueſts of *England*, (beſides leſſer ones) and of their Enſigns.

THE fourth Period, in which the *Engliſh* were obliged to receive the Arms of a Conqueror was about the Year of GOD 1066, when *William* the Seventh Duke of *Normandy* being a victorious Conqueror over *England*, his Arms were ſet up, being *Gules, two Leopards Or*, derived to him from his Progenitors; and, upon the Conqueſt, were received as the Banner and Enſign of *England*, according to all Hiſtorians and Heralds domeſtick and foreign.

William the Second ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *England*, and had the ſame Enſign and Standard; and he again was ſucceeded by his younger Brother *Henry* I. in the Kingdom of *England*, and Dukedom of *Normandy*, who carried the ſame Enſign. He married *Maud*, eldeſt Daughter of *Malcolm Kenmure* King of *Scotland*, and his Queen *Margaret*, Siſter and Heir of *Edgar Ethling*, the Repreſentative of the *Engliſh Saxon* Monarchs. By this Marriage the *Saxon Engliſh Blood* was united with the *Norman*; and in Teſtimony of it, King *Henry* on his Seal, I mean his *Sigillum Imaginis* is repreſented in a Throne, holding in his Right-hand a *Monde* or *Globe*, with a *Bird* upon it, being the *Martlet* before-mentioned in the Arms of the *Saxon* Kings. And *Sandford* takes Notice of it accordingly, ſaying, ‘It was ‘a Token or Emblem of the Reſtoration in ſome Sort of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*’s ‘Kin and Laws.

This King ſurvived his Male Iſſue, having only one Daughter *Maud* named after her Mother, and was married firſt to *Henry* Emperor of *Germany*, for which ſhe’s called *Maud* the Empreſs, tho’ ſhe had no Iſſue to him. And, *2dly*, She took for Husband *Geoffry Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou*; and bore to him a Son *Henry*. The King, being ſolicitous to ſecure the Succeſſion of the Crown to his Daughter and Grandſon, made all the Eſtates of *England* ſwear Fealty to them, as thoſe who were to reign after him.

Nevertheleſs *Stephen* Earl of *Bologn*, Son of the Earl of *Bloys*, by *Ædila*, *William* the Conqueror’s Daughter, got the Crown; and ’tis not likely that the *Engliſh* would have received him contrary to their Oaths, unleſs the Law had been for him; for *Henry* the Son of *Maud*, having the Title by a Woman, and *Stephen* the ſame, affirmed himſelf to be the firſt in Succeſſion, (*William* the Conqeror’s Male Iſſue being extinct) becauſe he was again the firſt Male, tho’ deſcended from a Woman the Conqueror’s Daughter; and tho’ *Maud* had been alive, he ought to have been preferred to her, much more to her Son *Henry*; and, as being the firſt Male, he ought to be preferred, being conform to the Conſtitutions of ſeveral Nations beſides that of *England*. By which we may diſcover the unjuſt Sentence of *Edward* I. in preferring *Baliol* to the *Bruce*, who had the ſame, if not a better Right than *Stephen*, who was looked upon by the *Engliſh* as the lawful Heir and King of *England*. He carried the above Royal Enſign with the two *Leopards*, and, for a Device, the *Sagittary*, becauſe he aſcended the Throne at that Time, when the Sun entred that Celeſtial Sign; and had for his Queen *Matilda*, Daughter of *Euſtach* Earl of *Bologn*, by his Counteſs *Mary*, ſecond Daughter of *Malcolm Kenmure*, and his Queen *Margaret*, with the ſame Deſign to unite the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood together in his Iſſue, which failed before himſelf; ſo that Room was made for *Henry*, Son of *Maud* the Empreſs.

Henry II. Grandchild of *Henry* I. Son of *Geoffry Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, whoſe Titles were *Henricus, Dux Normannorum & Aquitanorum*; and when he ſucceeded to *Stephen* King of *England*, *anno* 1135, *Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum, Dux Normannorum & Aquitanorum, & Comes Audigavorum.* His Banner was as his Predeceſſors with the Arms of *Normandy*, for the Enſign of *England*, as almoſt all the *Engliſh* Writers do affirm, except two that I have met with; of whom afterward.

He married *Eleanor* of *Aquitain* and *Guyen*, the eldeſt Daughter and Heir of *William* the Fifth of that Name, Ninth Duke of *Aquitain*, by *Eleanor* of *Chaſtleraut* his Wife; and upon Account of that Marriage, he added his Queen’s Arms to his own, by Way of Compoſition, as the *Engliſh* tell us.

Sir *John Fern*, one of the learnedeſt Heralds in his Time, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in his Book, intituled, *The Glory of Generoſity*, *Page* 218. ſays, “The *Eſcutcheon* of *Normandy* was advanced as the Enſign of our *Engliſh* “Kings, by *William* the Conqueror, *William Rufus*, *Henry* I. and *Henry* II. “the laſt having married *Eleanor* the Heireſs of *Aquitain*, whoſe Arms were “*Gules, a Leopard Or*, which being of the ſame Field, Mettal and Form, with “his own.” The ſame Author adds, “Theſe two Coats, *viz. Aquitain* and *Normandy*, were join’d in one, and by them the Addition of the Inheritance of “*Eleanor*, Heireſs of *Aquitain*, to our *Engliſh* Crown; and therefore are born as a

“ Quadrate Royal by our Sovereign Lady Queen *Eliſabeth*.” The ſame ſays *Guillims*, *Chamberland*, and others. And theſe Arms, ſo compoſed, were placed on his Funeral Monument, where he lies interr'd in the Abbacy of *Fonteward* in *Anjou*, adorned with other Shields of Arms; as theſe of the *Saxon* Race, upon the Account, that in him the *Saxon* Blood was reſtored by his Grandfather's Marriage, as before. The Structure of which Monument is given to us in *Sandford*'s *Genealogical Hiſtory, Page* 64. This King had five Sons. *William* and *Henry*, who died before himſelf; *Richard*, who ſucceeded him; the fourth Son *Geoffry*, Duke of *Britain*, and Earl of *Richmond*, whoſe Son was cut off by his Uncle; *John* the fifth Son, who became King of *England*.

Richard, third Son of *Henry* II. was Earl of *Poictours* during his Father's Reign, and after his Death was King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard* I. He was in the Wars in the *Holyland*: An excellent Prince. In his Return Home he was taken Priſoner by *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, who unworthily ſold him to the Emperor for 6000 Merks; and he again as unworthily took 100000 Pounds. This King, as his Father, carried for His Royal Enſign *Gules, three Leopards Or*, and the ſame on his Seal of Arms which *Sandford* gives. On the one Side he is enthronized with a Crown on his Head heightned with *Flowers*, holding in his Right-hand a *Sword* erected, and in his Leſt a *Monde* topped with a *Croſs Patee*, with this Circumſcription round his Effigies, *Ricardus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum*: On the other Side he is repreſented in his Coat of Mail on *Horſeback*, and his *Helmet* adorned with *Planta Geniſtæ*, i. e. a *Stalk of Broom* relative to his Sirname, being the ſecond King of the *Plantagenet*; on his Leſt Arm was a Shield charged with three *Leopards*, with this Circumſcription round, *Ricardus Dux Normannorum & Aquitanorum, & Comes Andigravorum*. He's ſaid to be the firſt King of *England* that took the Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, upon a great Victory he obtained over the *French* at the Battle of *Guyſors*, by his ſaying, *Not we, but GOD and our Right has got the Victory*. Theſe I think are ſufficient Documents of the Origin of the Arms of *England*.

John fifth Son of *Henry* II. and his Queen *Eleanor*, in his Brother King *Richard*'s Life, on his Seal of Arms, is repreſented on *Horſeback*, with a *Sword* in his *Right-hand*, and on his Leſt Arm a *Shield*, upon which were two *Lions paſſant guardant*; evidently apparent, ſays *Sandford*, which he has ſeen appended to Grants, wherein he is ſtiled, *Comes Moritaniæ*: Which two *Lions paſſant guardant* were certainly thoſe of *Normandy*; but could not then add the Third of *Aquitain*, as not repreſenting his Mother, till after the Death of his Brother King *Richard*, who died without Iſſue; then he carried on his Seal of Arms, when King of *England*, as Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, an *Eſcutcheon* charged with three *Lions paſſant guardant*.

Henry III. upon the Death of his Father King *John*, was crowned King of *England*, the 28th of *October* 1216. His Seal of Arms was as His Predeceſſors, Himſelf enthronized upon one Side, and on the other Side repreſented on Horſeback; on his Leſt Arm a Shield charged with *three Lions paſſant guardant*: But in this he was ſingular, in having a *Crown* placed upon His *Helmet* on his Head, being the Firſt of the Race of the Kings of *England*, that were ſo repreſented with a Crown on Horſeback. The *Legend* round His Seal was *Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ & Aquitaniæ*.

Edward, the eldeſt Son of King *Henry* III. during his Father's Reign, carried the Arms of *England* with a *Label of three Points*, and on *Shields*, where the Field was large, a *Label of five Points*, for his Difference; as by his Seal of Arms appended to Writs, in which he is ſtiled, *Edwardus Illuſtris Regis Angliæ primogenitus*. He was the firſt Son of the Royal Family of *England* that carried ſuch a Difference, as a *Label of three Points, and of five Points*. The different Number of Points lets us ſee the Miſtake of ſome Heralds, who write, that a *Label of three Points* is the proper Difference for an eldeſt Son and Heir, when the Father is alive; one Point repreſenting the Father, the other the Mother to be alive, and the third himſelf; and when the Grandfather and Grandmother are alive, the *Label* then ſhould have five Points. But here Prince *Edward* had neither Grandfather nor Grandmother alive, and yet he carried a *Label of five Points* on his Seal of Arms; which that learned Gentleman *Sandford* gives as appended to Evidents of the Date 1267, where, on the one Side, he is repreſented on *Horſeback* in his *Coat of Mail* and *Surcoat of Arms*, with a *Sword* in his *Right-hand*, and a *Shield* on his *Left*, charged with the *three Lions of England*, and differenced by a *Label of three Points*; and upon the Reverſe or other Side of the Seal a large *Triangular Shield*, charged with the ſame *three Lions of England*, and with a *Label of five Points*. And this ſame Practice, of having ſometimes a *Label of three Points*, and ſometimes of *five*, continued with his Son and Grandſon, *Edward* II. and III. when their Fathers were alive, and not their Grandfathers and Grandmothers.

Edward was in the Wars of *Paleſtine*, when his Father *Henry* died 1272, and returned 1274, and was crowned King at *Weſtminſter* the Nineteenth of *Auguſt* with his Queen *Eleanor*, Siſter to the then King of *Spain*. He, being King, carried Arms as his Father, with a new Practice of having the Arms of *England* embroidered on the *Capariſons* of his Horſe, and was the firſt that brought in that Practice into *England*. He married for his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, Siſter to *Philip* IV. ſirnamed the *Fair* King of *France*. The Arms of both his Queens I have given in the V. *Chapter* of my *Eſſay*. His eldeſt Son *Edward*, by his firſt Queen, was ſirnamed *Carnarven*, from the Place of his Birth in *Wales*. He, in his Father's Life-time, uſed, for Difference, upon his *Eſcutcheon* of Arms on the Equeſtrian Side of his Seal, a *Label of three Points*; and, upon the Reverſe, where there was a large *Eſcutcheon*, a *Label of five Points*, and was ſtiled, *Edwardus Illuſtris Regis Angliæ Filius, Princeps Walliæ, Comes Ceſtriæ, Pontivi & Montis Trolli*.

Edward, ſirnamed *Carnarven*, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom, by the Name of *Edward* II. He carried the Royal Arms on his Seal as his Father and Grandfather, and had them embroidered on his *Surcoat* and *Capariſons* of his Horſe; and at the Sides of his Throne were two little *Caſtles*, to ſhew his maternal Deſcent from *Caſtile*. He married *Iſabel*, Daughter to *Philip* IV. ſirnamed *Le Bell*, King of *France*; ſhe, upon one of her Seals, had her Arms *Semee of Flower-de-Liſes*, dimidiate with thoſe of her Husband King *Edward* II. and on another of her Seals ſhe had her *Effigies* placed betwixt two *Eſcutcheons*, that on her Right-hand containing the Arms of *England*, and the other on the Left the Arms of *France*, impaled with thoſe of *Navarre*, upon the Account her Mother was the Daughter and Heir of *Henry* I. King of *Navarre*.

SHE bore to her Husband *Edward* III. King of *England* *John* of *Eltham*, ſo named from the King's Mannour-place in *Kent* where he was born, and was Earl of *Cornwal*, who carried the Arms of *England* within a Border of *France*; that is, *Azure, Semee of Flower-de-Liſes*. *Jean* their eldeſt Daughter was married to *David* Prince of *Scotland*, Son and Heir to King *Robert the Bruce*, on the Eighteenth of *July*, the third Year of the Reign of *Edward* III. being the Year of GOD 1329. She died without Iſſue in the Thirty ſecond of *Edward* III. his Reign, *anno* 1357, and was buried in the Church of *Gray-Friars* in *London*; and her *Effigies* was put in a *Niche* on the North-ſide of the Tomb of Queen *Philippa* her Siſter-in-law, in *Weſtminſter* Abbay, under which was an *Eſcutcheon* of *Alabaſter*, and upon it was carved and painted the Arms of *Scotland*; the *Lion within a double Treſſure*, impaled with thoſe of *England* on the Left.

Edward III. had Variety of Seals of Arms, to ſhow his Paternal and Maternal Deſcent; and at laſt his Right and Pretenſions to *France*, which became a fixed Enſign to his Succeſſors Kings of *England*. He was crowned on the Firſt of *February* 1327; on his firſt Seal of Arms he's placed in a *Throne*, between two *Flower-de-Liſes*, to ſhow his Maternal Deſcent from *France*, as his Father did before, placing two *Caſtles*, to ſhow his Deſcent from *Caſtile*. His ſecond Royal Seal, which he uſed, had the Arms of *England* quartered in the firſt Place, with thoſe of *France* in the ſecond, *Semee of Flower-de-Liſes Or*, as a Coat of Alliance; of which before.

IN the Fourteenth Year of his Reign, not being content to hold forth his Alliance to *France*, but to ſhew his Right to that Crown, he placed the Arms of *France* as Arms of Dominion, before thoſe of *England*; as in the Royal Plate in this Volume, and in my *Eſſay, Plate* 5. *Fig.* 8. being agreeable to the Practice of ſome Nations, and ſo formed his new Seal of Arms. The other Great Seal of *England*, with *England* and *France* quarterly, was ordered, ſays *Sandford*, to be kept in the Wardrobe; and that the new Great Seal might be made more publick, he cauſed Impreſſions thereof, and of his Privy Seal, to be made and ſent to all the Sheriffs of *England*. He alſo wrote a Letter, dated thus: The Eight of *February*, in the Firſt Year of his Reign over *France*, and Fourteenth over *England*, to the *Prelates*, *Peers*, and *Commons* of *France*, thereby ſignifying, "That *Charles* late King of *France* " his Mother's Brother being dead, that Kingdom was fallen to him by Law; and that " *Philip de Valois*, Son to the Uncle of the ſaid King, had, by Force, in his Minority, intruded into that Kingdom, and detained it; leſt therefore he ſhould ſeem " to neglect his own Right, he thought good to own the Title of *France*, and to " take on him the Defence and Government thereof."

I ſhall here deſcribe his Seal of Arms: Upon the one Side he's repreſented ſitting in a *Throne* with an open *Crown* on his *Head* (for cloſs Crowns were not uſed then by Kings) heightned with Figures like *Trefoil Leaves*, holding in his Right-hand a *Scepter*, and in his Left a *Monde croſſed and enſigned with a Croſs Formee*; and at the Sides of the *Throne* were *Shields*, with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly. Upon the Reverſe, or other Side of the Seal, he's again repreſented on *Horſeback* in his *Coat* of *Mail* and *Surcoat* with a *Helmet* on his *Head*, and upon it a *Chapeau* or *Cape* of *State* turned up *Ermine*, whereupon ſtood a *Lion paſſant guardant*, and *crowned* with an open *Crown*, which became afterwards the *Creſt* of the Imperial Atchievement of *England*; and he was the firſt King of *England* who uſed a *Creſt* on his Seal of Arms: By his Right-hand he held a *Sword*, and by his Left a *Shield* with the Arms of *France*, *Azure*, *Semee of Flower-de-Liſes*, and *England* as before quarterly: Which Arms were embroidered upon his *Surcoat* and *Capariſons* of his Horſe; and round both the Sides of the Seal were theſe Titles, *Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Franciæ & Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ*; which Seal Mr. *Speed* and *Sandford* give us cut in their Hiſtories.

UPON this King's Pretenſion and Variation of his Arms, in aſſuming thoſe of *France*, there were ſome Verſes made at the Time for *England*, and others in Behalf of the *French*, which *Hopingius* gives in his *Syſtem de jure inſignium*, which I preſume to inſert here: For the *Engliſh* thus.

Rex ſum regnorum bina ratione duorum,
Anglorum regno, ſum rex ego jure paterno;
Matris jure quidem, Gallorum nuncupar idem;
Hinc eſt armorum variatio facta meorum.

Anſwered by *France* thus.

Prædo regnorum, qui diceris eſſe duorum,
Francorum, (i. e. materno) regno privaberis atque paterno;
Mater (al. matris) ubi nullum jus proles (al. natus) non habet ullum
Jure mariti carens, alia eſt mulier prior illa;
Hinc eſt armorum variatio ſtulta tuorum.

BY *alia eſt mulier prior illa*, they underſtood there was another Daughter of *France*, to wit *Jean* of *Navarre*, nearer the Crown, than *Iſabel* the Mother of *Edward* III. The Deſcent of that Royal Family for that Time, I ſhall here mention from many Hiſtorians, eſpecially *John de Serre* in his *Inventary of the General Hiſtory of France*, printed at *Paris* 1620, and *Gabriel Richardſon* his *Eſtate* of *Europe*, printed at *Oxford* 1627.

Philip III. of that Name King of *France* had two Sons, *Philip*, and *Charles* Count *de Valois*.

Philip IV. of that Name ſirnamed *Le Bell* ſucceeded his Father, and married *Jean* Queen of *Navarre*, from whence he took the Title of King before the Deceaſe of his Father. He had Iſſue three Sons and a Daughter, *viz. Lewis* X. ſirnamed *Hutten*, *Philip* V. called *le Lang*, *Charles* IV. called the *Fair*, and a Daughter *Iſabel* married to *Edward* II. Father and Mother of *Edward* III.

THE eldeſt Son *Lewis* X. had only a Daughter *Jean*; *Philip* and *Charles*, who were ſucceſſively Kings, had no Iſſue Male.

AFTER her Father *Lewis*'s Death, *Jean* was married to Count *d' Evereaux*, and to him ſhe brought the Title of King of *Navarre*, from whom are deſcended all the ſucceeding Kings of *Navarre*, which came at laſt to be again united in the Perſon of *Henry* III. of *Navarre*, and IV. of *France*, in whoſe Poſterity theſe Crowns remain ſtill united.

Charles de Valois, ſecond Son of *Philip* III. had a Son *Philip*, who, as Heir Male by the Salique Law, ſucceeding to the Crown, excluded *Iſabel*, Mother of *Edward* III. and alſo her Niece *Jean* Queen of *Navarre*.

KING *Edward* III. married *Philippa*, ſecond Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainault*, in the Year 1327. She had to King *Edward* a numerous Iſſue, of which I cannot inſiſt here. The *Engliſh* were at that Time nicely known in Armories, eſpecially in differencing the numerous Iſſue of the Royal Family, and the Practice in marſhalling many Coats in one Shield was firſt begun by that King; and, in Imitation of him, not only his numerous Iſſue, but alſo his Subjects did improve the Practice of *compoſing* and *marſhalling* Arms.

Edward of *Woodſtock*, ſo named from the Place of his Birth, eldeſt Son of King *Edward* III. was, by his Father, created Duke of *Cornwal*, and afterwards was made Prince of *Wales*, and carried Arms as his Father *France* and *England* quarterly, with a *Label of three Points*, and round his Seal were theſe Words, *Sig. Edwardi primogeniti, Principis Aquitaniæ, & Walliæ, Ducis Cornubæ, & Comitis Ceſtriæ*. This Prince took to Wife *Jean* Counteſs of *Kent*, who carried the Arms of *England* within a *Border Argent*; ſhe bore to Prince *Edward* a Son *Richard*, during his Father and Grandfather's Life: He carried the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with his Father's *Label of three Points Argent*; but, for his proper Difference, he charged the Middle Point of the *Label* with the *Croſs* of *St. George*; as in the Catalogue of the *Knights* of the *Garter*, of which that young Prince was one: And after his Father's Death he carried, as his Father did, the *Label plain*; and when his Grandfather died, he was crowned King the eleventh Year of his Age, and had his Royal Seal juſt as his Grandfather before deſcribed. This King *Richard* II. as I have ſhown before, impaled *Edward* the *Confeſſor*'s Arms with theſe of *France* and *England*; and he was the firſt King of *England* that uſed Supporters, being two *Angels*, and beneath the Shield was placed for *Device*, a *white Hart couchant under a Tree, collared with a Chain thereto affixed:* And this was the Device uſed by his Mother Princeſs *Jean*, which afterwards became the Badge of the Loyaliſts, who ſtood for his Right, for which many of them loſt their Lives, King *Richard* being dethroned.

BUT to proceed into the Detail of the Kings of *England*, as I propoſed, with their Arms and Devices.

Henry ſirnamed *Bullingbrook* in *Lincolnſhire*, where he was born about the Year 1366, was the only Son of *John* of *Ghent*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, (fourth Son of King *Edward* III.) by *Blanch* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Henry* the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, Son of *Edmund*, ſirnamed *Crouchback*, the firſt Earl of *Lancaſter*, ſecond Son of King *Henry* III.

THIS *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, being Duke of *Lancaſter*, in Right of his Grandfather, he carried only his Arms, (and not his Father's, which were *France* and *England* quarterly) *Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant Or*, with a *Label* of *France, Azure, Semee of Flower-de-Liſes*, from whom he derived his Title to the Crown, having forced *Richard* II. to renounce the ſame, and was crowned King at *Weſtminſter* the 13th of *October* 1399, by the Name of *Henry* IV. And, as he uſurped the Crown, ſo he uſurped King *Richard*'s Seal, as *Sandford* obſerves, for his firſt Seal, only razing out the Word *Ricardus*, and engraving in its Place *Henricus:* He did not make Uſe of the Arms of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, as *Richard* did in his new Seal, nor uſe his Supporters. He married *Mary de Bohum*, Daughter and Heir of *Humphrey* Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex* and *Northampton*; with whom he got theſe Earldoms, and had many Children.

The eldeſt Son *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, ſirnamed *Monmouth*, from the Place where he was born, and Prince of *Wales* 1388, who, as ſuch, in the ſixth Year of his Father's Reign, carried the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with a *Label of three Points Argent*, for his filial Difference. And, 'tis to be obſerved, that the indefinite Number of the *Flower-de-Liſes*, in the Arms of *France*, were reduced to the Number *Three* by this Prince, in Imitation of King *Charles* VI. of *France*, who reduced them to that Number; and ever ſince they have continued *Three* in *France* and *England*. After the Demiſe of his Father *Henry* IV. he was crowned King by the Name of *Henry* V. and cauſed a magnificent Seal to be made for him, which is to be ſeen in *Sandford*'s Hiſtory. It was he that overran *France* with Force, and that neceſſitated *Charles* of *France* to give him his Daughter *Katharine* in Marriage, and declare him Regent and Heir to the Crown of *France*.

Katharine was crowned Queen of *England* at *Weſtminſter*, the 14th of *February* 1420, in which Ceremony King *James* I. of *Scotland* aſſiſted; and ſhortly after King *Henry* V. died in *France* the laſt Day of *Auguſt* 1422, leaving only one Son Prince *Henry*. His Body was brought to *Roane*, in order to be conveyed to *England*, and put in a Lead-Coffin, and placed in a Chariot drawn by four Horſes, and above his Coffin was his Image of Leather painted to the Life; upon the Head an *Imperial Diadem*; and on the Body a *Purple Robe* furred with *Ermine*, in his Right-hand a *Scepter*, and a *Monde* in his Left: And, as the Chariot paſſed thro' any Town of Note, there was born over it a Canopy of great Value by Perſons of Quality, till he came to *Calais*. Upon the Covering of the four Horſes that drew the Chariot were embroidered the Arms of *England* alone; upon the ſecond Horſe the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly; upon the Cover of the third Horſe the Arms of *France* alone; and on the fourth the Arms of King *Arthur*, viz. *Azure, three Crowns in Pale Or*. He was interred in the Abbay of St. *Peter*'s at *Weſtminſter*, at the Feet of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, with this Epitaph.

Dux Normannorum, verus Conqueſtor eorum,
Hæres Francorum, deceſſit, & Hector eorum.

Queen *Katharine* had her Arms, being theſe of *France*, impaled with theſe of her Husband *Henry* V. (not only in Paintings, but on her Seal) in one *Eſcutcheon*, which was enſign'd with an open *Crown*, and ſupported by two *Antilops*, *collared with open Crowns, and Chains thereto affixed Or*, with the Circumſcription, *Sigil. Catharinæ, Filiæ Caroli Regis Franciæ, Reginæ Angliæ & Dominæ Hiberniæ*. After the Death of King *Henry*, ſhe married *Owen Apmerideth Aptudor*, a *Welſhman*, deſcended of the old Kings of *Britain*; and of their Iſſue came *Henry* VII. of whom in his proper Place.

Henry VI. upon his Father's Death, being but nine Months old, was proclaimed King of *England*, and about a Month after was proclaimed King of *France* at *Paris*, upon the Demiſe of his Grandfather King *Charles* VI. of *France*, *anno* 1421. His Grand-Uncles were his Guardians; and when he came to the Age of eight Years, he was ſolemnly crowned King of *England* at *Weſtminſter*, the ſixth of *November* 1429.

The firſt Royal Seal this King uſed was, in its Structure, like unto that of his Grandfather *Henry* IV. but afterwards he cauſed make another more appoſite to *France*, whereon he is repreſented, *enthronized with an open Crown upon his Head, a Scepter topped, with a Flower-de-Lis in his Right-hand; and in his Left, the Ivory Rod with the Hand of Juſtice*, one of the peculiar Royal Enſigns of *France*; and at each Side of the *Throne* an *Eſcutcheon*; that on the Right with *three Flower-de-Liſes*, for *France*; and the other on the left Side had the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, and both Eſcutcheons were *enſigned with open Crowns*: Which Practice of his, in trimming *Eſcutcheons* with *Crowns* on the Seals of *England*, is obſerved to be the firſt to be met with. Upon the *Reverſe*, or the other Side of the Seal, was an *Angel* in a *Dalmatick* Habit, holding in its Right-hand a *Scepter*, and in the Left the *Ivory Rod* with the *Hand* of *Juſtice*; and before the *Angel* are two *Eſcutcheons* placed *accolee*, and charged as the above other two, but not enſigned with *Crowns*: And this Side of the Seal was after the Faſhion of the *Reverſe* of the Royal Seal of *France*, which has no Equeſtrian *Side*; that is, the Figure of a *Man on Horſeback*; as with the *Engliſh*, with us, and other Countries. This Seal, on both Sides, was circumſcribed, *Henricus Dei Gratia Francorum & Angliæ Rex*, which this King had upon his Coins, called the *Roſe Noble*, becauſe the Eſcutheon of his Arms lies upon a *Roſe* on the one Side; and on the other his Effigies crowned with an *Arch-diadem*; ſo that he's obſerved to be the firſt King of *England* that wore a *Cloſs Crown*, which his Succeſſors continued: And when his Arms were placed on publick Buildings, they were ſupported by two *Antilops*. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Reyne* Duke of *Anjou*, Titular King of *Jeruſalem*, *Sicily*, *Arragon*, &c. This King *Henry* VI. and his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales* were cut off by the *Yorkiſts*, when they ſet up for the Crown.

Edward IV. the Head of the Houſe of *York*, the eldeſt ſurviving Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and his Wife *Anne Mortimer*, Siſter and afterwards Heir to her Brother *Edward* Earl of *March*, and Daughter to *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, Son of *Philippa*, only Daughter and Heir of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to King *Edward* III. in whoſe Right the Family of *York* claimed the Crown; and, the laſt named *Richard* Duke of *York*, was Son and Repreſentative of *Edmund Langby* Duke of *York*, fifth Son of *Edward* III. Great Grandfather of *Edward* IV. who depoſed King *Henry* VI. by Force of Arms, and was crowned King the 28th of *June* 1461. Upon his Seal he's repreſented in his Royal Robes on a *Throne*, and on his Head an *arched Crown*, and below the *Throne* a white *Roſe*, the Badge of the Family of *York*. The oppoſite Family *Lancaſter* uſed a *red* one for their *Badge*, which the Fautors and Followers of theſe two contending Families did afterward bear for Diſtinction in that bloody War betwixt theſe Families. Upon the other Side of his Seal he's repreſented, as the Kings of *England* uſed to be, on *Horſeback*, his *Shield Surcoat*, and *Capariſons* of his *Horſe*, charged with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly; with this Singularity, that the Crown upon his Head was cloſed with *Arches*, (the firſt ſeen in *England* on Seals) and upon it for *Creſt*, the *Lion paſſant guardant*. This King had many *Devices*, with which he uſed to adorn his Arms ſet up on publick Places: Sometimes they were ſupported with the *Bull* of *Clare*, and the *Lion* of *March*, and on other Places with the *white Hart*, the Device of *Richard* II. but moſt commonly with two *Lions guardant*, the Supporters of the Earl of *March*. But more particularly of theſe in my intended *Treatiſe* of *exterior Ornaments*. He married *Elizabeth*, (Widow of Sir *John Gray* of *Groby*) Daughter of Sir *Richard Widvill* Knight, afterward Earl of *Rivers*. King *Edward* IV. was the firſt King of *England* that married a Subject, and made her a Queen; and, to qualify her for his Royal Bed and Eſcutcheon, ſhe carried ſix Coats of Arms of her Paternal and Maternal Deſcents. She bore to him three Sons and ſeven Daughters.

Edward the eldeſt, who ſucceeded by the Name of *Edward* V. carried Arms as his Father: *Richard* the ſecond Son was created Duke of *York*; *George* the third Son, created Duke of *Bedford*, died a Child; the other two Sons, being under the Guardianſhip of their Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, he moſt cruelly cauſed theſe young Princes to be cut off, and himſelf to be proclaimed King of *England* 1483, by the Name of *Richard* III. The Seal he uſed was after the ſame Form with that of his Brother *Edward* IV. and his Arms on ſome publick Places were ſupported with two *Boars*, and in other Places with a *Bull* on the Right-ſide, and a *Boar* on the Left. The *Silver Boar*, with *Tusks and Briſſels of Gold*, was one of the Devices of the Houſe of *York*. This King *Richard* was defeat and killed at the Battle of *Boſworth* 1485, by *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, who was afterward King by the Name of

Henry VII. the Son of *Edmund* of *Hadhum*, (eldeſt Son of *Owen Apmerideth Aptudor* and Queen *Katharine*, Widow of *Henry* V.) by *Margaret*, ſole Daughter of *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* of *Ghent* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and of *Katharine Swineford* his third Wife.

Henry VII. married Lady *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* IV. upon which the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* were unite, and their Badges, the *white* and *red Roſes*, were joined *per Pale*. His Seal of Arms was, after the Form of his Predeceſſors, as above, carrying *France* and *England* quarterly. His other Armorial

Figures and Trophies are to be found in his glorious Monument at *Weſtminſter*, where his Arms are ſurrounded with the *Garter*, the principal Enſign of that Order, and enſign'd with an *arched Crown* at the Head of the Monument. There is a large *Roſe*, ſupported on the Right-ſide by a *red Dragon*, and on the Left by a *Grayhound Argent, collared Gules*; the firſt being the Figure of *Cadwalider*, the laſt King of the *Britains*, from whom, by a Male Line, he is ſaid to derive his Pedigree: Which Figure he had on his Standard at the Battle of *Boſworth*, when he defeat *Richard* III. and, to commemorate the *Dragon*, he entitled a *Purſuivant at Arms*, by the Name of *Ruge Dragon*. His Monument is alſo adorned with the *Portcollis*, in Reſpect of his Deſcent from his Mother of the Family of *Beauford*. At the Foot of King *Henry* VII. his Monument are the Arms of *Elizabeth* his Queen, impaled with his Arms on the Right, being *France* and *England* quarterly, with her's on the Left quarterly; 1ſt, *France* and *England* quarterly; 2d, the Arms of *Ulſter*; 3d, *Ulſter* and *Mortimer* quarterly; and 4th as the 1ſt, enſigned with a *cloſs Crown* and ſupported by two *Angels*.

Henry VII. the firſt King of the Sirname of *Tudor*, died at his Palace of *Richmond* the Twenty firſt of *April* 1509, and his Body was interred in the Royal Chappel at *Weſtminſter*. He had with his Queen *Elizabeth* three Sons and four Daughters. *Arthur Tudor* the eldeſt Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Cornwal*, at the Age of Fifteen married *Katharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*; he lived with her four Months and nineteen Days, and died without Iſſue. His Arms on his Tomb are theſe of *England*, with a *Label of three Points*, ſupported by two *Antilops*, and enſigned with a *Coronet heightned* with *Croſs Patees*, and *Flower-de-Liſes*; and below the Shield of Arms three *Oſtrich Feathers with a Scroll*, the Badge of the Prince of *Wales*. The ſecond Son *Henry* ſucceeded his Father; the third Son, *Edmund Tudor* Duke of *Somerſet*, died young. The eldeſt Daughter *Margaret Tudor*, born 29th of *November* 1489, at the Age of Fourteen was married to *James* IV. King of *Scotland*; the ſecond Daughter *Elizabeth* died young; the third *Mary Tudor* was Queen of *France*, and afterwards Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*; the fourth Daughter died young.

Henry VIII. was crowned 24th *June* 1509; he had two Seals, one when Pope *Leo* X. conferred upon him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*; and the other behoved to be made after he was declared in Parliament *Head of the Church of England*. On the firſt he is ſtiled *Henricus* VIII. *Angliæ & Franciæ Rex, Fidei Defenſor, & Dominus Hiberniæ*; on the other Seal *Henricus* VIII. *Dei Gratia, Angliæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defenſor, & in Terra Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ & Hiberniæ Supremum Caput*. In his *Eſcutcheon* of Arms were theſe of *France* and *England* quarterly; *France* ſtill firſt, tho' in his Titles *England* be named firſt; and tho' deſigned King of *Ireland*, yet the Arms of *Ireland* were not in his *Eſcutcheon*, which was ſurrounded with the Enſign of the *Garter*: In Imitation of which, the other Knights, Companions of that Order, encompaſſed their *Eſcutcheons* afterwards with the *Garter*. Upon ſeveral publick Places, where his Shield of Arms was erected, 'tis ſometimes ſupported with a *Dragon* and *Grayhound*; and in other Places afterwards with one of the *Lions* of *England* crowned, and with the *Red Dragon* on the Left.

HE married firſt his Brother's Wife *Katharine*, who bore to him Queen *Mary*; and after her Divorce he married *Anne Bullen*, who bore Queen *Elizabeth*: After her Death *Jean Symour*; ſhe bore King *Edward* VI. And after her *Anne*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Cleves*. She being divorced, he married *Katharine Howard*, Niece to the Duke of *Northfolk*. And, *laſtly*, He was married to *Katharine Parr*, who ſurvived him. He died at *Weſtminſter*, *January* 8th, 1546.

Edward VI. was crowned at *Weſtminſter* the 25th of *February* 1547, being young, was under the Tutory of his Uncle *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, who governed the Kingdom. The Seal of this King's Arms was little different from that of his Father, having the ſame Titles. He died at *Greenwich* the Sixteen Year of his Age, when he had reigned ſix Years, five Months and nine Days. In his Reign there was an Order for the Change of the Knighthood of St. *George*, to be called the *Order* of the *Garter*, becauſe St. *George* fighting with the *Dragon*, looked too much like a *Legend*.

Mary, eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry* VIII. by his firſt Wife Queen *Katharine*, was crowned at *Weſtminſter* the 30th of *November* 1553; ſhe uſed the Arms as her Father and Brother did. Upon the Fifth of *July* 1554, ſhe was married to *Philip* Prince of *Spain*, Son of *Charles* V. Emperor. Upon their Royal Seal they are both repreſented ſeated in a *Throne* under a Canopy, King *Philip* on the Right, and Queen *Mary* on the Left, with *arched Crowns* on their Heads, he holding a *Sword* in his Right, and ſhe a *Scepter* in her Left; between them an *Altar*, and carved on the *Tablature* the Letters *P.* and *M.* for *Philip* and *Mary*; and upon the *Altar* is placed a *Monde* or *Globe*, ſuſtained by the Left-hand of the King, and by the Right of the Queen; and above, as it were at their Back, is the Royal *Eſcutcheon* containing their Arms impaled; 1ſt, *Philip*'s Arms *parti per Feſs* the *chief Part*, *quarterly of four Pieces*; 1ſt, *Caſtile* and *Leon* quarterly; 2d, *Arragon* impaled with *Sicily*; 3d as the 2d, and 4th as the 1ſt: The *Baſe Part* of the *Eſcutcheon* is alſo quarterly of four *Arreas*; 1ſt, *Auſtria modern*; 2d, *Burgundy modern*; 3d, *ancient Burgundy*; and 4th, *Brabant*; over all an *Eſcutcheon*, *Flanders* impaled with *Tyrol*, all impaled with *France* and *England* quarterly, being the Arms of Queen *Mary*. The Arms were ſurrounded with the *Garter*, and enſigned with an Imperial *arched Crown*, the *Eſcutcheon* ſupported by an *Eagle* on the Right-ſide, and, on the Left, by a *Lion rampant guardant*. The Seal is circumſcribed, *Philippus & Maria Dei Gratia Rex & Regina Angliæ, Hiſpaniorum, Franciæ, utriuſque Siciliæ, Jeruſalem & Hiberniæ, Fidei Defenſores.* On the Reverſe or Counter-Seal, the King and Queen are repreſented on *Horſeback*, he with a *Cape* on his Head, and a *Sword* in his Right-hand; and ſhe in her *Hood*, and a *Scepter* in her Left-hand, and behind their Backs the foreſaid *Atchievement*; and the *Legend* round that Side of the Seal, *Archiduces Auſtriæ, Duces Burgundiæ, Mediolani & Brabantiæ, Comites Haſpurgi, Flandriæ & Tirolis.* Queen *Mary* died without Iſſue 1558, and lies interr'd in the Chappel of King *Henry* VII.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter of King *Henry* VIII. by his ſecond Wife *Anna Bullen*, was crowned the 15th of *January* 1558. Upon her *Royal Seal* ſhe's repreſented on a *Throne* in her *Robes*, with an *arched Crown* on her Head, the *Scepter* in her Right, and the *Globe* in her Left-hand; and at each Side of the *Throne* are *Eſcutcheons* of the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, ſurrounded with *Garters*, and enſigned with *Imperial Crowns*.

THE Ground of the *Reverſe* or *Counter-Seal* is poudered with *Roſes*, *Flower-de-Liſes* and *Harps*, all enſign'd with *Crowns* for *England*, *France* and *Ireland*; and the *Harp* for the laſt Kingdom is the firſt Time that it ever appeared upon any Seals of the Sovereigns of *England*. On this *Reverſe* the Queen is repreſented on *Horſeback* in her *Royal Robes*, as before, overſhadowed by a *Cloud*, the Emblem of heavenly Protection: Her Horſe is richly trapped, and her Foot-Cloath gorgeouſly embroidered; and on both Sides of the Seal are circumſcribed theſe Words, *Elizabeth Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defenſor*, with a *Roſe* betwixt each Word. She died unmarried the 24th of *March* 1602, the Sixty ninth Year of her Age, having reigned Forty four Years; ſhe was interr'd in *Weſtminſter*. Upon her Tomb her *Eſcutcheon* of Arms is ſupported on the Right-ſide by a *Lion* of *England crowned*; and on the Left by a *Red Dragon*; and one the Frieſe of that Monument are carved the Arms of her Paternal and Maternal Deſcent: For which Seals, ſee *Sanford*'s *Genealogical Hiſtory of England*.

SINCE I have given an Account of the ancient Enſigns of the Kingdom of *South-Britain*, and a ſhort Deduction of the Sovereigns ſince *William* the Conqueror, with their Seals of Arms, to King *James* I. of *Great-Britain*, I cannot but here inſiſt a little on the Enſigns and Arms of thoſe of *North-Britain*; and then ſhow how theſe of *Scotland* and *England* are joined together, and marſhalled with others at this Time.

THE firſt Enſign uſed by the *Scots* (as by our own and foreign Writers) was a *Lion Rampant* carried by *Fergus* I. King of *Scotland*, long before the Incarnation of our SAVIOUR, when he with his Subjects defeat and broke into the Camp of the *Picts*, Invaders of a Part of *Scotland*, took then for his Armorial Figure a *Lion Rampant*: For which the learned Sir *George Mackenzie* brings for his Voucher, *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium*, a judicious Lawyer and Antiquary. His Words are, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus, haud minus cupide, quam ſtrenue, obviam ivit Ferguſius; ſublatis ſignis, & rumpendo ipſorum clauſtra, aſſumpſitque leonem rubeum erectum, aurea facie deſcriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos eſt, dum ſe ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generoſe iracundiam ſignificans.* It is obſerved by *Boetius*, in his *Hiſtory of Scotland*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 7. and *Lib.* 10. That the Crown placed on the *Lion*'s Head, the *Creſt* of the Arms of *Scotland*, ſhould be *Corona Vallaris*, though our Painters crown him with an Imperial One; and certainly ſays Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Page* 100. *Corona Vallaris*, agrees better with the breaking of the *Picts* Barriers, (than any modern Form of Crowns) for which the *Creſt* was firſt aſſumed.

ANCIENTLY Princes and chief Commanders, ſince ever War began in the World, had *Enſigns* and *Banners* with ſome Figure or other for Diſtinction Sake, according to their Genius and Fancy. But theſe I do not take for hereditary Arms for diſtinguiſhing Families, as before defined; yet theſe Figures of the Ancients might have been continued, as the Armorial Figures of their Kingdom, and eſpecially that of *Scotland*, having never been beat down by any Conquerors, whoſe Enſigns would have been erected, and thoſe of the conquered beat down, as I mentioned before: 'Tis preſumed, that 'tis thus happened with King *Fergus* his *Lion*, now to be the Armorial Figure of *Scotland*.

I ſhall mention another ancient Author for the Kings of *Scotland*, anciently carrying only a *Lion Rampant Gules*, before they got the *double Treſſure* from *Charlemaign*, as a Badge of the League betwixt him and *Achaius* King of *Scotland*.

Bonaventura Strachan in his Manuſcript, *Germania per Scotos Chriſtiana*, tells us, That the Kings of *Scotland* carried of old, a *Lion Rampant Gules in a Field Or*. His Words are, *Reges Scotorum non alia antiquitus præferebant inſignia, quam leonem rubrum unguibus in proximos aſſurgentem* (which he gives for the Term *Rampant*) in *aurea planitia*; for which he cites *Arnoldus Uvion*, a very ancient Writer, who, in his Manuſcript titled, *In additionibus ad lignum vitæ*, tells us, the firſt Arms of the Kings of *Scotland* was a *red Lion* in a Field of *Gold*; their ſecond Arms had the *Lion* ſurrounded with the *double Treſſure*: His Words are, *Leonem rubeum in aurea planitia, primum eſſe regum Scotorum ſtemma, leonem vero cum liliis circumpoſitis, ſtemma ſecundum*: Which Manuſcripts I have ſeen in the Lawyers Library.

'TIS without Doubt, that *Charlemaign* entred into a League with *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, for his Aſſiſtance in his Wars: For which ſpecial Service, performed by the *Scots*, the *French* King encompaſſed the *Scots Lion*, which was famous all *Europe* over, with a *double Treſſure, floured and counter-floured with Flower-de-Liſes* (the Armorial Figures of *France*) of the Colour of the *Lion*, to ſhow that it had formerly defended the *French Lillies*; and that theſe thereafter ſhall continue a Defence for the *Scots Lion*, and as a Badge of Friendſhip, which has ſtill continued. This is ſo fully inſtructed, by ancient and modern Writers, that I need not trouble my Reader with a long Catalogue of them; but only mention what the forementioned learned *Hopingius de Jure Inſignium*, *Cap.* 11. *Parag.* 3. *Page* 732. (ſpeaking of the Reaſons and Occaſions of multiplying ſeveral Arms with Armorial Figures in one Shield) mentions of Leagues and Contracts; and for an Example gives us that betwixt *Charlemaign* and *Achaius* King of the *Scots*, whoſe Succeſſors to this Day carry their *Lion* ſurrounded with the *double Treſſure*. Our Author's Words are, *Quartus effectus armorum conjunctionis, eſt fæderis quandoque præbere ſymbolum. Ita cum inter Carolum Magnum & Scotos, eorumque regem Achaium ictum eſt fædus, in hunc uſque diem religioſe perdurans; juncta ſimul duorum regum, ex lilliis contrapoſitis & leone rubeo, formata arma, indicii loco fuerunt.*

IT will not be amiſs to ſpeak a little to the Armorial Seals of our Kings, and their ancienteſt Laws extant, which points at Arms in general without any particular Deſcription; as theſe of *Malcolm* II. who began his Reign in the Year 1004, and who, with the Conſent of his Barons, ordered certain Fees to the Chancellor for appending the King's Seal to Charters and other Evidents granted by His Majeſty. I ſhall add here a Part of the Law above-cited, *Ordinaverunt Cancellario Regis feodum magni* *ſigilli, pro qualibet hacta, centum libratorum terræ, & ultra pro feodo ſigilli, decem libras. Item pro litera ſaſinæ ſupra tali hacta Cancellario duas ſolidas.* What Figures were on the Seals then I cannot account for, having never ſeen any of them: But our Hiſtorians tell us, when our King *Malcolm Kenmure* and *William* the Conqueror met to clear Marches betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, they erected a Croſs of Stone at *Stanmuir*, with the Arms of *Scotland* on the North-ſide (the *Lion* within a *double Treſſure*) and theſe of the Conqueror (*two Leopards* on the South-ſide;) *Buchanan* ſays, This Stone or Croſs contained the Statues and Arms of theſe two Kings on both Sides, viſible and legible for many Ages.

I ſhall not inſiſt here upon the Laws of *David* I. *in Regiam Majeſtatem, Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 8. *Page* 4th and 5th, *Chap.* 3. *Page* 1. anent Seals of Arms, not only carried by the Sovereign, but, as to theſe, by *Barons* and *Gentry* of the Kingdom, that they may be fixed and known Figures of their Families to their Writs and Evidents then granted, which were only verified by their *Seals*, for Subſcriptions were not then in Uſe. It is evident from the 130 *Act* of King *James* I. perfectly relative to the above-mentioned Statutes of *Malcolm* and *David*, (which then ſhows that Arms were generally uſed, and in great Eſteem with us) *viz.* That every Freeholder ſhould compear at the Head-Court with his *Seal*; and if he cannot come, he ſhall ſend his Attorney with the *Seal* of his Arms. And it was a common Practice with us, till of late, that Gentlemen ſent the Impreſſion of their *Seals of Arms* in Lead to the Clerk of Court, which were there kept: Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, tells us, he has ſeen many of them, and has given a few of them in his Chapter of *Supporters*.

'TIS very reaſonable to think, that all Seals then ſince the Reign of *Malcolm* III. or King *David* I. carried the fixed Arms of the Owners, ſince the Writs to which they were appended made Faith in Court without any Subſcription, till the Year of GOD 1540, at which Time King *James* V. by the 117 *Act* of his 7th *Parl.* (leſt Seals ſhould be counterfeit or loſt) ordained all Evidents for the future to be ſubſcribed, as well as ſealed.

IN the Reigns of *Malcolm* IV. and *William* I. Grandſons of King *David* I. many Writs and Evidents were granted by them in their Time to their Subjects, to which were appended their Seals. I have ſeen that of King *William*, who began his Reign 1165, where he is repreſented on a *Throne*, in his Right-hand a *Scepter*, and Left a *Monde*, *croſſed* and *ſurmounted* with a long *Croſs*; that is, with the *Palar* Part longer than the *Traverſe*: On the other Side of the Shield, called the *Reverſe*, he is there repreſented on *Horſeback*, in his Right-hand a *Sword*, and on his Left Arm a *Shield* of *Scotland*; and the *Legend* round that Seal, *Sigillum Willielm. Regis Scotorum* was appended by that King to a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands of *Seton* and others to *Philip de Seton*, which is in the Earl of *Winton*'s Charter-cheſt.

Alexander II. Son of King *William*; on his Seal he is repreſented as his Father, *enthronized* on the one Side, and on the other upon *Horſeback*, holding in his Right-hand a *Sword*, and on his Left Arm a *Shield*, charged with a *Lion Rampant within a double Treſſure, flouered and counter-flouered with Flower-de-Liſes*; and had theſe Words round the Seal, *S. Alex. Reg. Scotorum*, which I have ſeen in the Hands of Sir *Patrick Kilpatrick* of *Cloſeburn*, appended to a Charter of that King's, to one of the Progenitors of that ancient Family.

I have ſeen ſeverals of the ſame Impreſſions of *Alexander* III. having the *Lion within a double Treſſure*, and thoſe of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, and his Son King *David* II. with the ſame Imperial Arms, having laid aſide their former Arms, *viz. Or, a Saltier and Chief Gules*: And when King *David* was ſucceeded by *Robert Steuart*, who, as neareſt of Kin to the ſaid King, aſcended the Throne, laid aſide his Paternal Coat, being *Or, a Feſs Checque, Azure and Argent*, and only uſed the Imperial Seal of the Kingdom, the *Lion Rampant within the double Treſſure*, as all his Succeſſors (to make a ſhort Detail) of the princely Family of *Steuart*, without any Alteration, Compoſition, or Quartering with other Arms, till King *James* VI. of that Name in *Scotland* and Firſt in *England*, only Son of Prince *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, and *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, only Daughter and Heir to King *James* V. Son of King *James* IV. and his Queen *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry* VII. of *England*, and his Queen *Elizabeth*, Heireſs and Repreſentative of the Houſe of *York*.

KING *James* as only Repreſenter, and righteous Heir of the Royal Line of *England*, with an univerſal Conſent and Joy aſcended the Throne of *England*, was crowned with his Queen at *Weſtminſter*, the 25th of *July* 1603. Upon his Acceſſion to the Throne of *England*, there were ſeveral Conſiderations and Conſultations taken by His Majeſty and Privy-Council of *England*, about the Honours and Precedency of his Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, and eſpecially in *marſhalling* their Armorial Enſigns; the Difficulty ariſing from the Armorial Figures of *England*, being originally theſe of the Dukedoms of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, being three *Leopards*, which, as ſuch, gave Place to the *Flower-de-Liſes* of *France*, as belonging to a *Kingdom*. Upon the ſame Reaſons the *Scots* claimed alſo Precedency for their Royal Armorial Figure, the *Lion Rampant within a double Treſſure*, the Paternal Arms of the King, and his Progenitors, uſed by them before the *Engliſh* uſed the *Leopards*, and that the *Paternal* ought to preceed the *Maternal* Ones, as I mentioned before, the King of *Caſtile*'s Arms was preferred to thoſe of *Leon*'s the Wife's Arms.

THE *Scots* being then very jealous, as their Predeceſſors of old, of their ancient Sovereignty, which had coſt them ſo much Blood and Fatigue, and even of their very *Enſigns*, and Shadows of them: In the greateſt Straits and Difficulties they and their Kingdom were in with *Edward* I. of *England*, with whom it was ſtipulated, that their Queen *Margaret* of *Scotland* ſhould marry his eldeſt Son Prince *Edward*; and it was particularly provided, that the ancient Arms of *Scotland* ſhould be kept entire, with all Reſpect to their Honour on the Seals and Enſigns of the Nation; and that no other Name ſhould be there placed, but that of the Queen's.

AS is ſaid before, the Arms of *Scotland* continued entire till the Union of the two Kingdoms, in the Perſon of King *James* VI. as in the firſt *Plate*, *Fig.* 1. After that Union the *Scots* Arms were preferred to the *Engliſh*, as in all His Majeſty's Seals, Enſigns and Coins; tho' the *Engliſh* preferred *England* to *Scotland*, yet their Seals, Enſigns and Coins, bear no Authority further than the Dominion of *England*; and tho' the *Legend* round both Seals was *Rex Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ*.

THE Atchievement of His Majeſty as King of *Scotland*, quarterly, 1ſt, *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, armed and langued Azure, within a double Treſſure, floured and counter-floured with Flower-de-Liſes* of the ſecond, for *Scotland*; 2d, grand *Quarter*, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or*, for *France*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three Leopards paſſant in Pale Or*, for *England*; 3d Quarter, *Azure, an Iriſh Harp Or, ſtringed Argent*, for *Ireland*; and 4th grand *Quarter* as the 1ſt: Which *Eſcutcheon* is ſurrounded with the ancient *Order* of the *Thiſtle* or St. *Andrew*, and round it with the moſt noble *Order* of the *Garter*, being blue, and embroidered with theſe Words, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, with the *Badges* of theſe two *Orders* hanging down; that of the firſt named being *Azure*, repreſenting St. *Andrew*, holding his *Croſs Argent*; and round the Badge, *Nemo me impune laceſſet*; and below it the *Badge* of the *Garter*, having St. *George* killing the *Dragon*: Supported on the *Dexter* by an *Unicorn Argent*, crowned with an *Imperial*, and gorged with an *open Crown*, to this a *Gold Chain* affixed paſſing betwixt his two Legs, and reflexed over his Back *Or*; and on the *Siniſter*, by a *Lion Rampant guardant*, and crowned alſo with an Imperial *Crown*, as the other; the firſt embracing, and bearing up a Banner *Azure*, charged with a St. *Andrew*'s *Croſs Argent*; and the laſt another Banner *Argent*, charged with a *plain Croſs* (called of St. *George*) *Gules*, both ſtanding on a rich *Compartment*, from the Middle whereof, iſſue a *Thiſtle* and *Roſe*, as the two Royal Badges of *Scotland* and *England*: And for His Majeſty's Royal *Mottos*, in an *Eſcrol* above all, *in Defence* for *Scotland*; and in the Table of the Compartment, *Dieu et mon droit* for *England*, *France* and *Ireland*.

THE Royal Badges are a *Thiſtle of Gold crowned* for *Scotland*, a *Roſe Gules* for *England*, a *Flower-de-Lis Or*, for *France*, an *Harp Or*, *ſtringed Argent*, for *Ireland*.

Beſides theſe, there are Badges peculiar to the Kingdom of *Scotland* and *England*, repreſented on the *Banners* in the Royal Atchievement, and advanced in His Majeſty's Standard by Land and Sea, *viz.*

Azure, a Croſs of St. *Andrew Argent*, for *Scotland*, St. *Andrew* being Patron thereof.

Argent, a Croſs of St. *George* (or a plain Croſs) *Gules*, for *England*, St. *George* being Patron thereof. As *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 2.

I ſhall here add an Account of the Great Seal of His Majeſty King *James*, who is repreſented ſitting on his *Throne* of *England* in his Royal Robes, with the great *Collar* of the Order of St. *George* about his Neck, (being the firſt of the Kings of *England*, repreſented with the Collar on their Seals) an Imperial *Crown* on his Head, with the *Scepter* in his Right, and the *Monde* in his Left-hand; and, at the Right-ſide of the *Throne* is a *Lion Sejant*, holding a Standard with the Arms of *Cadwalladar*, the laſt King of the *Britains*, being *Azure, a Croſs Patee Fitchee Or*, as deſcended from him; on the Left-ſide is an *Unicorn gorged* with a *Coronet*, and *chained* in the like Poſture as the *Lion*, holding with his Left-foot a *Standard* with the Arms of the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings, being *Azure, a Croſs flouery between four Martlets Or*. Theſe Enſigns were placed to ſhow His Majeſty's Deſcent from the Blood Royal of the *Welſh* and *Engliſh*.

OVER the *Throne* is the *Royal Eſcutcheon* quarterly; 1ſt grand *Quarter*, quarterly *France* and *England*; 2d, *Scotland*; 3d, *Ireland*; and the 4th as the 1ſt: Which *Eſcutcheon* is ſurrounded with the *Garter*, and enſigned with an Imperial *Crown*. King *James* was the firſt King of *England* that brought into the Atchievement the *Harp* for *Ireland*. On the *Reverſe* of this Great Seal His Majeſty is repreſented on *Horſeback* in Armour, holding in his Right-hand a *Sword*, and on his Left a *Shield* of the above Arms, and the ſame on the *Capariſons* of his *Horſe*, and below its Belly a *Grayhound currant*; the *Legend* round both the Sides of the Seal, *Jacobus Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex*: The Arms were ſupported on the Right-ſide by the *Engliſh Lion* crowned, and on the Left by the *Unicorn* of *Scotland*.

THOSE Arms of His Majeſty's on his Seals, Enſigns and Coins, had no Authority in *Scotland*: No Coins were current there, but theſe that had the Arms of *Scotland* placed in the firſt Quarter before theſe of *France*, *England* and *Ireland*, and enſigned with the Imperial *Crown* of *Scotland*; and which Arms ſtill continued with us, and even in the Time of King *William*, Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, on our Seals and Coins, the Arms of *Scotland* preceeded thoſe of *England* and *Ireland*; and, to ſhow that he was elective King, placed over the quartered Arms of *Great-Britain* his Paternal Coat by Way of *Surtout*, *Azure, Semee of Billets, a Lion Rampant Or, armed and langued Gules*, for *Naſſau*.

SINCE the incorporate Union betwixt *England* and *Scotland* in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, the Arms of the two Nations have been otherwiſe marſhalled together, where the *Lion* of *Scotland* has loſt his Precedency, thus blazoned; Quarterly, 1ſt, *Gules, three Leopards in Pale Or*, for *England*; *Parti with Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, armed and langued Azure, within a double Treſſure, floured and counter-floured with Flower-de-Liſes of the 2d*, for *Scotland*; 2d Quarter, *Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or*, for *France*; 3d, *Azure, an Harp Or, ſtringed Argent*; 4th Quarter as the 1ſt, all within the *Garter*, ſupported on the *Dexter* with a *Lion Gules*, crowned with an Imperial Crown *Or*, and on the *Siniſter* by an *Unicorn Argent, horned, mained, ungled and gorged* with a *Crown*, with a *Chain* thereto affixed, reflexing over its Back, and betwixt its Legs *Or*; which *Eſcutcheon* is *timbred* with an *Helmet*, and *Mantlings* ſuitable to His Majeſty, enſigned with an Imperial *Crown*, and thereupon for *Creſt*, *a Lion paſſant guardant Gules, crowned Or*, with the Motto, *Semper eadem*.

I have blazoned the Armorial Figures of *England*, ſometimes *Leopards*, and ſometimes *Lions paſſant guardant*, according to the *Engliſh*; and I have given their Diſtinctions in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, and ſhall only here add what the ingenious Author of the *New Dictionary* of *Heraldry* ſays, at the Title of *Leopards*.

ACCORDING to the *French* Heralds, they differ in three Particulars from *Lions*: As, *firſt*, That they always ſhow their full Face, whereas the *Lions* ſhow but one

Side. *Secondly*, Their Poſture is never *rampant* like the *Lions*, but only *paſſant*; and if ever *Leopards* happen to be *rampant*, they are blazon'd *Leopards Lionee*, becauſe they take the natural Poſture of the Lions in Heraldry; and ſo *Lions*, when *paſſant*, are blazon'd *Leopards*. *Thirdly*, The End or *Bruſh* of the *Leopard*'s Tail is always turned outwards, and that of *Lions* ought to be inwards, tho' this latter is not nicely obſerved. *Leopards* repreſent thoſe brave and generous Warriors, who have performed ſome bold Enterprize with Force, Courage, Promptneſs and Activity. *Engliſh* Heralds do not obſerve the Differences above-mentioned between *Lions* and *Leopards*, but make them both *rampant* or *paſſant* at Pleaſure, and ſhow the whole, or the ſide Face of either, expreſſing the full Face by the Term *guardant*; nor is there any Regard given to the Nicety of turning the End or Bruſh of the Tail inward or outward; yet, as this Art was learnt of the *French*, ſome Notice might be taken of them, however the *Engliſh* are gone from thoſe Rules.

UPON the Duke of *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburgh*, &c. his Acceſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain* the Arms are again otherwiſe marſhalled, whoſe Blazon I ſhall here add from the Editor of the laſt Edition of *Guillim*.

THE Atchievement or Sovereign Enſign Armorial of the moſt high and mighty Monarch, *George* by the Grace of GOD King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, Prince Electoral of *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburgh*, &c. is *quarterly* thus. In the firſt grand Quarter, *England*, viz. *Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant Or, impaling Scotland*, viz. *Or, a Lion rampant within a double Treſſure, contre flouery Gules*; the ſecond grand Quarter *France*, viz. *Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or*; the third *Ireland*, viz. *Azure, an Harp Or*; and in the fourth *Brunſwick*, that is *Gules, two Lions paſſant guardant Or, impaled* with *Lunenburgh*, viz. *Or, Semee of Hearts Gules, a Lion rampant Azure*, having ancient *Saxony*, that is *Gules*, an *Horſe Salient Argent*, *ente en Point*, with a *Scutcheon* in *Surtout Gules*, charged with the Imperial Crown of *Charlemaign*, being the proper Badge of the hereditary Treaſurer of the ſacred *Roman* Empire, all within a *Garter*, the Enſign of that moſt noble Order of *Knighthood*, of which His Majeſty is Chief: Above the ſame an *Helmet*, anſwerable to his Sovereign Juriſdiction; and thereon a *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold doubled *Ermine*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, ſurmounted on the Top for His Majeſty's *Creſt* by a *Lion paſſant guardant Or*, crowned with a like Crown proper; ſuſtained on the *dexter* Side with a *Lion* imperially crowned *Gules*, as the proper Supporter of the *Engliſh* Enſign; and on the Left by an *Unicorn Argent, gorged* with a princely Crown, from which is a *Chain* turned over his Back, and between his Legs *Gold*; of which Mettal he is alſo *hoofed*, *mained* and *tuffed*, both ſtanding upon a *Compartment*, ornamented with a *Roſe* and *Thiſtle* proper, being the Royal Badges of His Majeſty's chief Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, and inſcribed (in a Scroll within) with His Majeſty's Motto or Device, viz. *Dieu et mon droit*. Two *Unicorns* were the Supporters of the *Scots* Kings, which, upon the Union under King *James* I. of *England*, and VI. of *Scotland*, gave Occaſion for carrying one of them on the *ſiniſter* Side of the Atchievement of *England*.

AS to the fourth Quarter of His Majeſty's Royal Atchievement, being marſhalled with three Coats, after a Method not ordinarily uſed by the *French* and *Britains*. 'Tis true, the *Germans* and *Spaniards* ſometimes uſe that Way of *ente en Point*, where the *Horſe* of *Saxony* is, as in *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 5.

AS to theſe three Coats of Arms in the laſt Quarter in the Atchievement of his Royal Majeſty, the Riſe of the others above being ſpoke to, and generally known, I ſhall now ſpeak briefly of them. Theſe of *Brunſwick*, being *Gules, two Leopards Or*, were granted by *Richard* of *England* to *Henry* Duke of *Brunſwick* his Couſin, and ever ſince have been carried in that princely Family; for which *Hopingius* citeth an ancient Writer, *Jo. Bangen Thuringiſch*, who wrote, *anno* 1143. *Page* 58. *Refert Richardum Angliæ regem, quinque aureos leopardos inſignium loco detuliſſe, ac veniente ad eum affine ſuo Henrico Brunſwicenſium Duce, duos clipeo leopardos detraxiſſe, illique donaſſe.* This Author has been no good Herald; who, though that *Richard* of *England* and his Predeceſſors carried five *Leopards*, but took two from five, and gave them to his Friend *Henry* Duke of *Brunſwick*; ſo that *Richard*'s Succeſſors carried ſince three.

As for the Arms of *Lunenburgh*, they are older than thoſe of *Brunſwick*, being *Argent, Semee of Roſes Gules, a Lion rampant Azure*; as *Hopingius* blazons them, and which the Emperor *Otto* I. gave to this ancient Family in the Year 965, for their ſpecial Service to him in *Italy*. Our Author's Words are, *Henricum quem Otto* I. *Imp an. Chr.* 965. *Burgravum Magdeburgenſem & principem Lunenburgenſem fecit, leonis cerulei in campo albo, inſigne tribuit, interjectis per campum maculis, ſive roſarum foliis donavit; quæ uſque huc Lunenburgenſis Ducatus ſuperſunt arma:* But others ſay *Semee of Hearts Gules*, inſtead of *Roſes*.

As for the third *Area, ente en Point Gules, a Horſe Salient Argent*, for *Saxony*, not from the Duke's Deſcent from *Wittichindus* of *Saxony*; but for conquering a great Part of that Country, eſpecially *Weſtphalia*. Our Author's Words are, *Quo ad equum ſive pullum, non erat geſtum ab Henrico leone, tanquam proveniente a proſapia Wittichindi, ut equum deferret, ſed quod maximam partem Weſtphaliæ, cujus hic equus teſſera eſt, poſſidiſſet.*

The Editor of *Guillim*'s gives us the Atchievement of his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, &c. *Knight* of the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, being thoſe of the King's, *viz.* quarterly in the firſt grand Quarter, *England*, i. e. *Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant in Pale Or, impaling for* Scotland *Or, a Lion rampant within a double Treſſure, flouery contra flouery Gules*; 2d grand Quarter *Argent*, *France*, viz. *Azure, three Flower-de-Liſes Or*; 3d, *Ireland*, viz. *Azure*, an *Harp Or, ſtrung Argent*; and in the 4th, *Brunſwick*, viz. *Gules, two Lions paſſant guardant in Pale Or, impaling Lunenburgh*, i. e. *Or, Semee of Hearts Gules, a Lion rampant Azure*, having ente in Point of *Saxony* ancient, viz. *Gules*, an *Horſe Salient Argent*, with an *Eſcutcheon* or *Surcoat Gules*, and over all, a *Label of three Points Silver*. His Highneſs's *Supporters* and *Creſt*, the ſame as His Majeſty's, ſave that each are gorged with a *Label Argent*, and his *Creſt* with one, and crowned with a Prince's *Coronet*, not an Imperial Crown.

This Author likewiſe gives us the Sculpture of the Atchievement of his Highneſs Prince *Frederick*, eldeſt Son of his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, &c. *Knight* of the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, the ſame Arms with thoſe of his Father; but for his Difference in *Chief*, a *Label of three Points Argent*, the middle Point charged with a *Croſs Gules*, (St. *George*'s *Croſs*) and the ſame *Label* on the *Supporters* and *Creſt*.

Likewise the Atchievement of his Royal Highneſs *Erneſt* Duke of *York*, &c. Biſhop of *Oſnaburgh*, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, which is the ſame with his Brother's, King of *Great-Britain*, differenced with a *Label of three Points*, each charged with as many *Hearts Gules*; the *Supporters* and *Creſt* of *England* gorged with the ſame *Label*.

The Atchievement of her Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter of his Royal Higneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, is the ſame with her Father's, with the Difference of a *Lambel in Chief of five Points*, each charged with a *Croſs Gules*, and the ſame on the Supporters of *Great-Britain*, and all enſign'd with a *Coronet heightned* with *Croſs Patees* and *Flower-de-Liſes* alternately.

The ſame Atchievement he gives to her Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia Sophia Eleanora*, ſecond Daughter of his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, &c. is the ſame with her Siſter; and for Difference a *Lambel of five Points Ermine*, alſo placed upon the Supporters, and adorned with a *Coronet* as before.

And the Atchievement of her Highneſs the Princeſs *Elizabeth Carolina*, third Daughter of his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, &c. the ſame with her Siſters, with the Difference of a *Label of five Points*, each charged with three *Roſes*, as I take them by the Sculpture.

The Arms of theſe three Princeſſes are all within *Lozengies*; but it is not ordinary with the *French*, nor with us, to difference younger Daughters from one another.

'Tis to be obſerved, that the *Surtout Gules*, charged with the Imperial *Crown* of *Charlemaign*, being the proper Badge of the hereditary Treaſurer, is not uſed by any of the Royal Family, but by His Majeſty, which I have taken Notice of before in the Section of the Marks of *Offices*.

His Majeſty, before he came to the Throne of *England*, and to be one of the Electoral Princes of the Empire, as Duke of *Brunſwick*, had his Arms otherwiſe; as *Jeu d' Armories des ſoverains & eſtats d' Europe, Par. C. Orance ſine*, called *de Brianville, Par.* 155. *Le Duc de Brunſwic Blazon, porte eſcartele; au* 1. *de gueules a deux leopards d' or, lampaſſez & armez d' azur, qui eſt de Brunſwic; au 2d, d' or, ſemee de tœurs de gules, au lion d' azur, lampaſſe & arme de gueules, qui eſt de Lunebourg; au 3d, d' azur, au lion d' argent, couronne d' or, lampaſſe de gueules, qui eſt d' Aberſtein Neugatene; au 4th, de gueules au lion d' or, lampaſſe & arme d' azur, a la bordure componee d' argent & d' azur, qui eſt de Homburg.*

Cimier un bonnet haut de gueules, couronne d' or & ſeme d' un queue de paon, traverſe d' un cheval gallopant d' argent, entre deux faucilles affrontees de meſme, emanchees de gueules, virolees d' or, bordees en dehors rondeaux de queues de paon. Thus engliſhed.

The Duke of *Brunſwick* carried quarterly, 1ſt, *Gules, two Leopards Or, langued and armed Azure*, for *Brunſwick*; 2d, *Or, Semee of Hearts Gules, a Lion Azure, langued and armed Gules*, for *Lunenburg*; 3d, *Azure, a Lion Argent, crown'd Or, langued Gules*, for *Eberſtein Newgatein*; 4th, *Gules, a Lion Or, langued and armed Azure*, within a *Border componee, Argent and Azure*, for *Homburg*.

The *Creſt* or *Cemier* a *high Bonnet*, (called by the *Germans a Spithood*) adorned with a *Crown*, topped with a *Peacock's Train*, traverſed before with a *Horſe galloping Argent*, between two *Sickles affronte* of the laſt, *emanchie Gules*, bordered on the out Sides with *Roundals* of *Peacock Tails* proper.

The Princes and Dukes of *Brunſwick* have had their Atchievements with many more Quarters of Arms belonging to their noble Feus, which *Jacob Willielmus Imhoff* gives us, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Princes of Germany*, which I omit, to ſhun the Length and Confuſion of Armories.

As for the Way of marſhalling ſeveral Arms in one Shield by Way of *ente, i. e.* ingrafting, is more frequent in other Countries than in *Britain*, where it never occurred to me in Arms, nor in any *Engliſh* Writer, till of late in the two *Engliſh Dictionaries of Heraldry*, that of the Editor of *Guillim*'s, and another ſince printed in the 1725, who both write the ſame Thing, *viz. ente* is a *French* Word, and ſignifies any Thing grafted or ingrafted; 'tis uſed by foreign Heralds to expreſs a Method of marſhalling, more frequently to be found abroad. I do not remember, ſays our Author, that I have met with an Inſtance of this Practice with us till now, which is the fourth grand Quarter of His Majeſty's Royal Enſign, whoſe Blazon I give thus, *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, impaled with ancient *Saxony, ente en Point*; that is, *grafted* in Point, or in Form of that Ordinary: The *French* call it *la pointe*, which reſembles in ſome Meaſure the lower Part of our *Party per Cheveron*; but we have not ſuch an Ordinary in our Practice. Mr. *Baron* calls this *ente inſitus. Dict.* to *Guil.*

In my Alphabetical Index, explaining the Terms of Heraldry, mentioned in my *Eſſay* on the *ancient and modern Uſe of Armories*, I told that the Term *ente* or *grafting* is when Arms are placed in the *Triangular* Space between the Flanques of two other Coats of Arms; as in the Arms of the Dukes of *Savoy*, and Kings of *Spain*: So that this Way of marſhalling Arms was not known to us and the *Engliſh*, till His Majeſty King *George* aſcended the Throne of *Great-Britain*, and cauſed by Way of *ente* ingraft the *galloping Horſe* of *Saxony* in the *Baſe*, in the Sovereign Banner of *Great-Britain*: And ſince I am ſpeaking of ſuch *Partitions*, I ſhall add here another Section of theſe *Partitions*, whereby Arms are accumulate together.

PARTITIONS *for* MARSHALING *of* ARMS.

MARSHALLING is a Term, ſays *Guillim*, of great Extent, not only in ordering the Parts of an Army, but alſo in diſpoſing of Perſons and Things in all Solemnities, Marriages, Funerals, Creations of Nobility, *&c.* But here it is taken, as it concerns Armories, for an orderly diſpoſing of ſundry Coats of Arms of diſtinct Families in their proper Place in one Shield.

THE various Ways of acquiring Arms, and the Changes and Occaſions of them have given Original to the various Poſitions, and Situations of Quarters or Sections, *Fields* or *Areas* in Shields of Arms.

THE Multiplication of Enſigns is from the Conjunction of many Juriſdictions and Territories, the Rights and Diſpoſitions to which are ſometimes conveyed by the Will of ſome Teſtator, ſo as it frequently falls out, that great Princes, by Acceſſion of new Dignities, are obliged to uſe new Titles, and add ſuch Enſigns to their own: From whence you ſee, that the Succeſſors of Kingdoms, Principalities and Earldoms, do annex and accumulate other Arms to their own upon ſeveral Accounts; of which I have treated before: But here I ſhall ſpeak only to the *Partitions*, which makes the *Fields* or *Areas* in Armories. I ſhall not mention *Parti parted per Pale*, and *Cupe parted per Feſs*, which, when joined together, give a quartered Arms; of which I have ſpoke fully before: But, as to other *Sections* or *Areas*, not ſo generally known with us in marſhalled Arms, I ſhall here mention four Ways in accumulating many Coats in one Shield.

1. BY *Tranchee* and *Tailee* Lines. 2. By ſurmounting quartered Coats, not only with an *Eſcutcheon*, called by the *French* a *Surletout*, but with *Le-tout-du-tout*, and with other Ordinaries, as the *pale Feſs* and *Croſs* dividing the Quarters; and again ſurmounted with *Eſcutcheons.* 3. By *tiercing* and *ingrafting* of Arms, which the *French* call *entee.* And 4. By a Diviſion of the Shield into a Plurality of *Areas*, by many *partee* and *coupee* Lines. Which four Ways I ſhall ſpeak to in Order, and exemplify them by Inſtances.

Parted per Saltier is a quartered Coat by two Lines, dividing the Shield from the right *Angle* in *Chief*, to the left in *Baſe*, *& e contra* from the Left to the Right in *Baſe* diagonally, into four equal conal *Quarters* or *Areas*; which *Partition* the *French* call *Tranchee Taillee.* Such a Diſpoſition of Arms is not ordinary in *Britain*; yet frequently in other *Europian* Countries, as the well known Arms of *Sicily*, which I inſtance, being ſo marſhalled, *viz. Quarterly per Saltier*; 1ſt and 4th, *Or, four Pallets Gules*, for *Arragon*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, an Eagle diſplayed Sable, beaked and membred Gules*, for *Suabia.* The *French* ſay *d' or, a quatre paux de gules, flanque d' argent, a l' aigle de ſable, beique & membre de gules.* The *Latins*, as *Chifletin*'s Balzon, (parted *per Saltier) Scutum oblique dextrorſum & ſiniſtrorſum ſectum in ſummo & in imo*, &c.

THE ſecond Way propoſed is by ſurmounting quartered Arms with *Ineſcutcheons*, by the *French* called *Surletout.* I have given ſeveral Examples of thoſe in this, and the former Volumes. When the *Ineſcutcheon* or *Surletout* is *parted*, *couped*, or *quartered* with diverſe Coats of Arms, and theſe again ſurmounted with another *Ineſcutcheon*; the *French* call the uppermoſt *Le-tout-du-tout*: And after this Manner are ſeveral Coats of Arms marſhalled; as in the *Atchievement* of the Princes of *Orange*, in the Family of *Naſſau*; thus quarterly, 1ſt, *Azure, Semee of Billets, a Lion rampant Or*, for *Naſſau*; 2d, *Or, a Lion rampant guardant Gules, crowned, langued and armed Azure*, for the Country of *Catzellenbogen*; 3d, *Gules, a Feſs Argent* for the Houſe of *Vianden*; 4th, *Gules, two Leopards Or, langued and armed Azure*, for the Country of *Dietz*; and over all an *Ineſcutcheon* by Way of *Surtout*; Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules, a Bend Or*, for *Shallon*; 2d and 3d, *Or, a hunting Horn Azure, Virole*, and *ſtringed Gules*, for the Principality of *Orange*; which *Ineſcutcheon* is again *ſurmounted* of another by Way of *Le-tout-du-tout*, *Chequee Or and Azure of nine Points*, as a Coat of *Pretenſion* to the City of *Geneva*.

NEXT, As to the *Ordinaries*, viz. the *Pale*, *Feſs* and *Croſs* their Uſage, as a Method in Marſhalling of Arms, by dividing the Quarters in the Shield, I ſhall illuſtrate as follows.

AND, *Firſt*, As to the Ordinary of the *Pale*, being a diſtinguiſhing Method for Marſhalling Arms, I have not met with any Examples uſed by us in *Britain*, tho' this Way of Marſhalling is frequently uſed abroad by foreign Heralds. An Example whereof we have in the Armorial Bearing of the Dukes of *Parma* and *Plaiſance*; the *Blazon* whereof is thus, *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, *Or*, *ſix Flower-de-Liſſes Azure*; 3, 2 and 1, for *Faraneze*; 2d and 3d, *Gules*, *a Feſs Argent*, for *Auſtria* modern, impaled, (the *French* ſay *Parti*) with *Bendee of Six*, *Or and Azure*, *within a Border Gules*, for *Burgundy ancient*. And dividing the Quarters, *a Pale Gules*, *charged with a Papal Gonfanon*, *ſurmounted with two Keys*, *the one Or*, *and the other Argent*, as a Badge of the Office of the *High Gonfalonier* of the Church, and over all an *Ineſcutcheon*, by Way of *Surtout*, the Arms of *Portugal*, viz. *Argent*, *five Ineſcutcheons placed Croſs-ways Azure*, *each charged with five Beſants Argent placed in Saltier*, *and marked with a Point Sable*, *all within a Border Gules*, *charged with ſeven Caſtles Or*, *three in Chief*, *two in Flanks*, *and as many towards the Baſe Point*.

AS for the hiſtorical Part of this *Blazon*, I ſhall give it in ſhort thus. The Territories of *Parma* and *Plaiſance* were long in the Poſſeſſion of the Church till the *Pontificate* of *Paul* III. of the Family of *Faraneſe*, who made his Nephew *Peter Faraneſe* Duke of theſe Territories, in the Year 1545. But his Succeſſor *Octavo*, ſecond Duke, being much diſquieted in the Poſſeſſion by the Emperor *Charles* V. he was forced to marry *Margaret*, a natural Daughter of the Emperor, who eſtabliſhed him in the Sovereignty of the Dukedom of *Parma*; And upon that Account the Dukes of that Family quarter the Arms of *Auſtria* and *Burgundy*. And again, Duke *Octavo*'s Son and Heir, by marrying *Mary* Daughter of *Edward*, Son of *Emmanuel* King of *Portugal*, placed the Arms of that Kingdom by Way of *Surtout*, as Arms of *Alliance* and Pretenſion.

IN my Eſſay on the ancient and modern Uſe of *Armories*, Page 123. I have given another Example of the Bearing of this Ordinary *viz.* the *Pale*, as a Method for dividing the Quarters of *Arms* in the Shield, in the Arms of the Dukes of *Modena*, to which I refer my Reader, where will be found the Blazon and Figure of the ſaid Coat cut on Copper.

2dly, AS to the *Ordinary* of the *Feſs* in Marſhalling Arms by dividing the Quarters, we have an Example in the Arms of the Princes of *Mirandola* in *Italy*, who have their quartered Arms divided by a *Feſs*, and it again ſurmounted with an *Eſcutcheon* thus; quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Or*, *an Eagle diſplayed Sable*, *crowned*, *becked and membred of the Field*; 2d and 3d, *Barree of ſix Pieces*, *Argent and Azure*, *ſurmounted of a Lion Gules*, *armed*, *langued and crowned Or*, for *Concord*; and dividing theſe Quarters, *a Feſs Gules ſurmounted of an Eſcutcheon*, charged with the Arms of the Family of *Pico*, being *Checkie Argent and Azure*; and all theſe again *enſigned with a Chief of the Empire*, to wit, *Or*, *a double Eagle diſplayed Sable*, *crowned Or*, as Arms of *Patronage* of the *Empire*. See theſe Arms alſo cut on Copper-plate in my ſaid Eſſay.

AND, *3dly*, As to the *Ordinary* of the *Croſs*, in Marſhalling Arms, as a Method of dividing the Quarters in the Shield, we need not go abroad to ſeek Examples, but have Inſtances hereof at home, particularly as uſed by the Earls of *Caithneſs* of the Name of *Sinclair*; the *Blazon* of whoſe Armorial Bearing, is quarterly, 1ſt, *Azure*, *a Ship at Anchor*, *her Oars erect in Saltier*, *within a double Treſſure*, *counter-flowered Or*, for the Earldom of *Orkney*; 2d and 3d, *Or*, *a Lion Rampant Gules*, for the Name of *Sparr*; 4th, *Azure*, *a Ship under Sail*, for the Title of *Caithneſs*; and over all dividing the Coats, *a Croſs ingrailled Sable*, for the Surname of *Sinclair*. And 'tis obſervable that ſeveral noble Feus with us that lay near the Sea, carried always in their Arms *Ships* or *Lymphads*. Alſo ſeveral Families of the Name of *Sinclair*, as Deſcendants from the ſaid Earls of *Caithneſs*, divided their quartered

Arms by this Ordinary of the *Croſs*, ſuch as the *Sinclairs* of *Dunbeath*, *Brims*, &c. but uſe ſuitable *Borders* for Differences.

THERE is another Example of this Method of Bearing in the Arms of *Ogilvie* of *Boyne*, who makes the Croſs ingrailled of *Sinclair*, divide his quartered Coat thus; 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, a Lion paſſant guardant Gules, crowned Or*, for *Ogilvie*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Creſcents Gules*, for *Edmonſton*; over all dividing the Quarters, (the Arms of *Sinclair*) *a Croſs ingrailed Sable.* Which Method of Marſhalling his Arms he aſſumes, as being a younger Son of *Ogilvie* of *Finlater*, who quarters the Arms of *Sinclair* with his own Paternal Bearing, on Occaſion of Sir *Walter Ogilvie* of *Achyven* his marrying in the Year 1437, *Margaret*, only Daughter and ſole Heir of *John Sinclair*, Poſſeſſor of the Barony of *Deskford* in *Bamff*. Shire.

THE *Third* Way of multiplying many Coats of Arms in one Shield laid down, is by *Tiercing* and *Ingrafting*, which the *French* call *Entee*, a Word which ſignifies any Thing *grafted* or *ingrafted*. And the Author of the *New Dictionary of Heraldry, Octavo, London* 1725, tells us, "That the Word *Ante* or *Ente*, denotes that " the Pieces are let into one another, in ſuch Form or Manner, as is there expreſſed. " As for Inſtance, by *Duſtails*, *Rounds*, *Swallow Tails*, or the like, and is a Term " uſed by Heralds, when Arms are placed in the *triangular* Space between the " *Flanks* of two other Coats of Arms, to expreſs a Method of Marſhalling more " frequently to be found abroad in the Books of the Armorial Bearings and *Blazons* " of foreign Heralds." Where ſeveral Examples of this Nature might be adduced; particularly this Method is uſed by the Kings of *Spain*, Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Savoy*, the Counts of *Flanders*, and a great more many Families of Diſtinction, as I have made evident by ſundry Examples to be found in my foreſaid Eſſay on the *Ancient and Modern Uſe of Armories*, from *Page* 216. to *Page* 220. to which I refer my Reader. I do not remember that I have met with one Inſtance of this Practice with us till now, which is the Fourth grand Quarter of His *Majeſty King George* his Royal Enſign, who beareth quarterly, *1ſt*, the Royal Arms of *England*, impaled with theſe of *Scotland*; *2d*, the Royal Arms of *France*; *3d*, thoſe of *Ireland*; and the *4th* grand Quarter thus, *viz.* *1ſt*, the Arms of *Brunſwick*, *Gules*, two *Lions* paſſant guardant *Or*, impaled with thoſe of *Lunenburg*, viz. *Or*, *Semee* of *Hearts Gules*, a *Lion* rampant *Azure*, armed and langued as the *Hearts*, and grafted by Way of *Entee* between the impaling in *Point* the Arms of Lower or Ancient *Saxony*, being *Gules*, a *Horſe* current *Argent*; and over all this *4th* grand Quarter, by Way of *Sur-le-tout*, a *Shield Gules*, charged with the Crown of *Charlemain*. Or the ſaid Quarter may admit of this Blazon, the Arms of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*, impaled; with Ancient *Saxony entee en pointe*, that is, grafted in Point, or in Form of that Ordinary. The *French* call it *La pointe*, which reſembles in ſome Meaſure the lower Part of our *Parti per Cheveron*.

THE *Fourth* and *Laſt* Method propoſed for *Marſhalling* of *Arms* is by dividing of the Shield into a Plurality of *Areas* or *Quarters*, by many *Partee* and *Coupee* Lines, which, when drawn, appear like the *Areas* of a *Chequer*, divided by *Horizontal* and *Perpendicular* Lines. By this Method of *Marſhalling*, as many Coats as ſhall be thought fit may be taken in. But, in my Opinion, if Coats of Arms ſhall be thus *marſhalled* by the Bearers, merely on Account of, Deſcent from Families by the Mother-ſide, tho' they were neither *Heireſſes* nor Repreſentatives of the Families they are come of, ſuch Shields thus charged with ſo many Coats of Arms can be called nothing but a *Genealogical Pennon*, and can't be look'd upon as proper or formal *Armorial* Bearings.

IN peruſing ſeveral Books of Heraldry, I find that 'tis agreed by the beſt Authors, that the Number of *marſhalled Arms* in one Shield ſhould not exceed ſix or eight *Quarters* at moſt, and theſe always charged upon the warrantable Grounds and Reaſons of the Bearers having many *Territories* and *Feus*, or matching with *Heireſſes*, or as Coats of *Alliance* and *Pretenſion*. The *Germans*, 'tis true, are in uſe to have twenty or thirty different Coats accumulate in one *Shield*, as the Curious will find in *Jacob Will. Inhoff*'s *Blazons* of the Atchievements of the Princes of the *Empire*; but this is always on the foreſaid Account of their many *Territories* and *Feus*, to ſhow how many Votes they have in the *Circles* of the *Empire*, and ſo diſplay the Arms of theſe Feus with their other Arms. Beſides, that they have another material Reaſon for this Practice, in reſpect that the younger Sons, by their Cuſtom, ſhare with the eldeſt in the Dignity and Titles of Honour of the Family; on which Account there is Ground for an Accumulation of Arms.

The *French* indeed come not up with the *Germans* in having ſo many Coats of Arms *marſhalled* in one Shield, their *Feus* not being ſo many, nor ſo free, and the Succeſſion of theſe Dignities belonging always to the eldeſt Son or Heir; yet ſome will have a Plurality of them marſhalled with their own Arms; but then always, for good Reaſons, and never exceeding the regular Method of eight *Areas* at moſt. But we in *Scotland* have not as yet come into this Method of Marſhalling our Armorial Bearings by many *Partee* and *Coupee* Lines, tho' we had an Example thereof brought into *Scotland* by *Mary* of *Lorrain*, (Daughter of *Claud* Duke of *Guiſe*, and Son of the Duke of *Lorrain*) who married *James* V. King of *Scotland*, and was Mother of *Mary* Queen thereof, whoſe Armorial Bearing was the Arms of *Lorrain* impaled with the Arms of *Scotland*, which are yet to be ſeen on ſeveral remarkable Places in the Kingdom; and particularly to be met with excellently emboſſed and illuminate on a Hall in the Houſe of *Seaton*, the Blazon whereof is *Coupee* one, *Partee* three, making up eight *Areas*; tho' ſome *blazon* thus, ſaying four Coats in *Chief*, and as many in *Baſe*. But that Way does not rightly ſhow how theſe Coats are diſpoſed; and therefore others ſay more diſtinctly, *Coupee* one, *Partee* three; 1*ſt*, the Arms of *Hungary*; 2*d*, that of *Naples*; 3*d*, that of *Jeruſalem*; and 4*th*, the Arms of *Arragon*. Theſe four Sovereign Bearings, as Coats of *Alliance* and *Pretenſion* are placed in the upper Part of the Shield above other four of leſſer Dignity, *viz.* 5*th*, the Arms of *Anjou*; 6*th*, that of *Guelders*; 7*th*, that of *Juliers*; and in the eighth *Area* the Arms of the County of *Bar*; and over all, by Way of *Sur-le-tout*, the Arms of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*; all which are impaled with theſe of *Scotland*; and the full Blazon of the ſeveral Coats therein contained is to be found in my ſaid *Eſſay* on the Ancient and Modern Uſe of Armories, where other Examples of Blazons and Figures on this Head are ſet down and narrated.

Again, after King *James* VI. his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, he having honoured ſome favourite *Engliſhmen* with Titles of Dignity in *Scotland*, they introduced the *Engliſh* Cuſtom into this Kingdom of Marſhalling their Arms, by many *Partee* and *Coupee* Lines, far exceeding the regular Method laid down by the beſt Heralds. As in Mr. *Pont*'s *Manuſcript* of the *Blazons* of the Armorial Bearings of the Nobility of *Scotland*, where Sir *Henry Carry*, one of theſe *Engliſh* Gentlemen advanced to be Viſcount of *Falkland* in *Scotland*, has his Shield of Arms divided by four *Coupee* and ſix *Partee* Lines, which make Thirty four different *Areas*, filled up with as many different Coats.

The *Blazon* of which Armorial Bearing, as narrated by the ſaid Author, is as follows. He bears (ſays he) Thirty four Coats, *viz.* firſt and laſt, *Argent, on a Bend Sable, three Roſes of the firſt*, by the Name of *Carry*, being his Paternal Coat. (2.) *Or, three Piles in Point meeting in Baſe, Azure.* (3.) *Gules, a Feſs betwixt three Creſcents Argent.* (4.) *Azure, a Cheveron Argent, between three Gantlets Or.* (5.) *Sable, two Bars wavie Ermine.* (6.) *Azure and Gules quarterly, within a Border, gobonated Argent and Azure.* (7.) *Azure, a Lion Rampant Argent.* (8.) *Gules, three Lions paſſant Or, within a Border Argent.* (9.) *Or, two Bars Gules in Chief, three Torteauxes.* (10.) *Barry of Six, Or and Azure, ſurmounted of a Bend Gules.* (11.) *Gules, two Bends wavie Or.* (12.) *Barry of Ten, Argent and Gules.* (13.) *Gules, a Feſs Or.* (14.) *Parted per Pale, Or and Gules, three Torteauxes interchanged of the one and the other.* (15.) *Argent, two Bars Gules.* (16.) *Fretie Bend-ways, Or and Azure, within a Border Gules.* (17.) *Checkie, Or and Azure, ſurmounted of a Cheveron Ermine.* (18.) *Or, two Bars Gules,* (19.) *Quarterly, Or and Gules, within a Border, engrailed and gobonated, Argent and Azure.* (20.) *Or, a Croſs Gules, differenced with a Label of three Pendants in Chief Azure.* (21.) *Parted per Pale, Or and Argent, a Lion Rampant Gules.* (22.) *Or, ſix Lions Rampant Sable.* (23.) *Sable, threee Garbs Argent.* (24.) *Argent, a Manche Gules.* (25.) *Argent, a Chief Gules.* (26.) *Gules, a Cheveron Argent.* (27.) *Or, a Bar between two Che-*

verons Sable. (28.) *A Lion paſſant guardant, crowned Or.* (29.) *Argent, three Eagles Wings diſplayed Gules.* (30.) *Or, three Bars Gules.* (31.) *Argent, two Lyonels paſſant Azure, crowned Or, armed Gules.* (32.) *Argent, a Cheveron Gules.* (33.) *Argent, two Bars, and a Canton Azure.* (34.) And laſt *Coat* is as the firſt.

As alſo *Henry*, Lord *Conſtable* of *Halſham* in the County of *Huldernes*, another of theſe *Engliſh* Gentlemen, who was, by Letters patent of the ſaid King *James*, raiſed to the Peerage of Viſcount of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*, divides the Arms on his Shield into *Coupee* two, *Partee* four, which makes fifteen *Areas* of different Bearings.

THE Blazon of whoſe Armorial Bearing, as in Mr. *Pont*'s ſaid *Manuſcript*, is thus: The ſaid Viſcount of *Dumbar* (ſays he) beareth 15 Coats marſhalled in one Shield, *viz.* (1.) *Baree of Six, Or and Azure,* his paternal Coat for *Conſtable.* (2.) *Argent, three Garlands Gules.* (3.) *Cruſſalla of Cinquefoils Or, ſurmounted of a Bend, engrailed Argent,* by the Name of *Humphraville*, ſometime Earl of *Angus*. (4.) *Gules, a Cheveron Or,* by the Name of *Kym*, Lord of *Kym*. (5.) *Quarterly, Or and Gules, on a Bend Sable, three Eſcallops Argent,* for the Name of *Onaraſs.* (6.) *Barry of Six, Or and Azure, on a Canton Gules, a Croſs Flory Argent.* (7.) *Or, a Croſs Sable.* (8.) *Gules, a Saltier Argent, with a Mollet Sable, for Difference,* for the Name of *Newell.* (9.) *Or, Frettee Gules, on a Canton parted per Pale, Ermine and Or, the Oars of a Ship in Croſs Sable.* (10.) *Gules, a Lion ſaliant Or.* (11.) *Or, a chief Dauncette Azure,* for the Name of *Glamnyll.* (12.) *Azure, three Creſcents, and nine croſs Croſslets Argent,* for the Name of *Glanell* of *Conerhame*. (13.) *Quarterly, Or and Gules, ſurmounted of a Bend Sable.* (14.) *Sable, a Bar between two Garbs Argent.* The (15.) and laſt, *Azure, a croſs Flory Or.*

BUT as for Sir *Richard Graham* of *Netherby* in *Cumberland* Baronet, who was deſcended from the Earls of *Monteith* in *Scotland*, another of theſe Gentlemen advanced to the *Scotiſh* Peerage by the ſaid King *James*, by the Title of Lord Viſcount of *Preſtoun*, tho' he divides the Shield of his Arms by *Partee* and *Coupee* Lines, yet does not exceed in *Areas* the regular Number above-mentioned; for he only marſhals his Arms by *Coupee* one, *Partee* two, which makes but ſix *Areas*; the firſt two being filled up with the Arms of *Graham*, Earls of *Monteith*, and the reſt with four other Coats, which I preſume his Lordſhip can very well account for. The Blazon and Figures of whoſe Atchievement will be found in Mr. *Guillim*'s *Diſplay of Heraldry*.

THIS Way of Marſhalling Arms by many *Coupee* and *Partee* Lines in *England*, firſt began in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and has been much affected and followed by the *Engliſh* ſince. But tho' the above Queen *Mary* of *Lorrain*, and the foreſaid *Engliſh* Gentlemen, advanced by King *James* to be Peers of this Realm, give us Examples of ſuch Bearings, yet I do not find that any of our *Scots* Nobility or Gentry have been fond to practiſe this Method. And tho' the *Germans*, *French*, and many Sovereign Monarchs and Princes abroad may have juſt Grounds, for the Reaſons above rehearſed, to accumulate various Coats of Arms in one Shield by a Plurality of *Areas* made up by many *Partee* and *Coupee* Lines, yet the *Engliſh* Heralds are to blame in ſo far degenerating from the regular Rules of Heraldry (laid down by the moſt intelligent Heralds) in Compoſing and Marſhalling Arms by ſo many *Partee* and *Coupee* Lines, which, when drawn, make up an unaccountable Plurality of *Areas*, and filling them up with ſuch different Arms as they are not able to give a juſt Reaſon for. And the *Engliſh* have given us many ſuch Examples, which in my Opinion, as I ſaid before, are no more but *Genealogical Pennons* of Families in *England*; particularly *Richard Blome* has followed this Method of Marſhalling Arms in a great Number of Examples that he gives us in his *Treatiſe of Honour Military and Civil*, added to Mr. *Guillim's Diſplay of Heraldry*, ſome of which are but a Heap of *Maternal* Deſcents, who have no Right to carry the Arms of theſe Families, of which their Mothers and Grand Mothers were neither Heireſſes nor Repreſentatives, and ſo cannot regularly or juſtly be marſhalled, and tranſmitted to Poſterity as formal Arms, but are and will be looked upon by all judicious Heralds, and others known in the Science, as a Piece of *Maternal* Genealogy. *Columbiere* tells us, "That Thirty two *Areas* is the greateſt Number uſed in *France*; But the

“*Engliſh* and *Germans* (ſays he) ſometimes extend to Forty” as a Teſtimony of the Truth whereof, he ſays, “He ſaw the Eſcutcheon of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *France*, in the Year 1639, and 1640, divided into that of Forty; and ſome, he affirms, do go on to Sixty four ſeveral Coats.” But that ſuch a Multitude rather make a Confuſion, than adds any Beauty to the *Eſcutcheon*. And tho' this Method has been practiſed by many of the *Engliſh* Nation, yet they have had many learned and judicious Heralds among them who redicule ſuch Practices; particularly Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Ancient Uſage of bearing Arms*, is of the ſame Opinion with me, and much blames the quartering of many *Marks*, as he calls them, in one Coat, Shield, or Banner; “Becauſe (ſays he) thoſe *Marks* being deſigned for Commanders in leading their Armies, and to be known by, they ought to be apparent, plain and eaſy to be diſcern'd; ſo that the quartering of many together hinders the Uſe for which they were deſigned; For no Man can diſtinguiſh them at any Diſtance, and ignorant Perſons can make little of them near at Hand.” And to confirm his Aſſertion, he produces Inſtances of fatal Conſequences that have happened by Miſtakes in not diſcerning the *Coat Armor*.

The firſt beginning of this Practice in *England* was, as I ſaid before, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. who fell in Love with *Elizabeth Woodvil* Daughter to Sir *Richard Woodvil*, and Widow of Sir *John Gray* of *Groby* whom he married. And to aggrandize and qualify her for the Royal Enſign and Bed, ſhe was allowed to marſhal the Arms of her *maternal* Deſcent, being more Noble than her *paternal*, by *Coupee* one, *Party* two, making Six *Areas*, which is more regular by far than the irregular Plurality of *Areas* the *Engliſh* now affect. Mr. *Sandford* in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of* England, hath in *Page* 285 of the ſaid Book given the Blazon of the Arms of the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*, which they that are curious will there find.

And now having gone throw and treated fully, and I hope ſatisfyingly of all the various Methods of Compoſing and Marſhalling Arms of the internal Parts of Armories contained within the Shield, and the Manner of forming regular Arms therein, I ſhall next proceed to ſpeak to theſe Figures which adorn the Outer-parts, commonly called the *Exterior Ornaments* of the Shield, with the ſeveral Poſitions and additional Trimings thereof.

“ *English* and *Germans* (ſays he) ſometimes extend to Forty” as a Teſtimony of the Truth whereof, he ſays, “ He ſaw the Eſcutcheon of the Earl of [illegible], Amba-“ ſſador Extraordinary to *France*, in the Year 1619, and 1620, divided into the Number “ of Forty; and ſome, he affirms, do go ſo to Sixty-four ſeveral Coats.” But that ſuch a Multitude rather make a Confuſion, than adds any Beauty to the Eſcutcheon. And tho' this Method has been practiſed by many of the *Engliſh* Nation, yet they have had many learned and judicious Heralds among them who reflected ſuch Practices; particularly Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Ancient Uſage of bearing Arms*, is of the ſame Opinion with me, and much blames the quartering of many *Marks*, as he calls them, in one Coat, Shield, or Banner; “ Becauſe (ſays he) thoſe *Marks* being “ deſigned for Commanders in leading their Armies, and to be known by, they “ ought to be apparent, plain and eaſy to be diſcern'd; ſo that the quartering of “ many together hinders the Uſe for which they were deſigned; for no Man can “ diſtinguiſh them at any Diſtance, and ignorant Perſons can make little of them “ near at Hand.” And to confirm his Aſſertion, he produces Inſtances of fatal Conſequences that have happened by Miſtakes in not diſcerning the Coat Armour.

THE firſt beginning of this Practice in *England* was, as I ſaid before, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. who fell in Love with *Elizabeth Woodvil*, Daughter to Sir *Richard Woodvil*, and Widow of Sir *John Grey* of *Groby*, whom he married; and to aggrandize and qualify her for the Royal Enſign and Bed, ſhe was allowed to marſhal the Arms of her *maternal* Deſcent, being more Noble than her *paternal*, by Coupee one, Party two, making Six *Areas*, which is more regular by far than the irregular Plurality of *Areas* the *Engliſh* now uſe. Mr. *Sandford* in his Genealogical *Hiſtory of the Kings of England*, hath in *Page* [illegible] of the ſaid Book given the Blazon of the Arms of the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*, which they that are curious will there find.

AND now having gone through and treated fully, and I hope ſatisfactorily of all the various Methods of Compounding and Marſhalling Arms of the internal Partitions, or Armories contained within the Shield, and the Manner of forming regular Arms therein, I ſhall next proceed to ſpeak to thoſe Figures which adorn the Outer parts, commonly called the *Exterior Ornaments* of the Shield, with the ſeveral Poſitions and additional Trimmings thereof.

A
SYSTEM
OF
HERALDRY,

Speculative and *Practical*:

With the true Art of Blazon.

PART FOURTH.

CHAP. I.

Concerning the Exterior Ornaments *of the* Shield, *with ſeveral* Aditional Trimings.

HAVING treated fully of the inner Pieces or Figures of *Armories* contained within the *Shield*, I proceed to thoſe which adorn the outer Parts of the *Armorial Shield*, commonly called the *Exterior Ornaments*; ſuch as *Helmets*, *Mantlings*, *Wreaths*, *Crowns*, *Creſts*, *Mottos*, *Supporters*, *Compartments*, and other Marks of Dignities and Offices, which are placed above, at the Sides, below, and round the *Shield* or *Eſcutcheon*; which ſo trimmed make a compleat Armorial *Atchievement*. Before I treat of theſe Figures ſeparately, I ſhall ſpeak a little to their Riſe and Uſe in General.

The *Shield* being preferred by the Ancients to other Military Inſtruments, not only for its then Dignity and Sign of Nobility, and neceſſary Uſe to cover a Man's Body in Battle; but for the Conveniency of its Form to receive Military Marks and Devices, which came at laſt to be the fixed hereditary Marks of Nobility placed within the *Shield*, after the deviſed imaginary Parts of a Man; as in *Chief*, *Collar*, *Cœur*, and *Flanque* Points, that is, the Head, the Neck, the Heart, Nombrial or Navel, and the Thighs or Baſe Points, which ſeem to relate to thoſe Parts of a Man. And that the *Armorial Shield* might reſemble a Man the more, 'tis thought by ſome, that the Cuſtom of Triming it with *Crown*, *Helmet*, *Creſt*, and other Marks of *Dignities*, was in Imitation of the Dreſs of the ancient Heroes in Time of *War*; and alſo after the Faſhion of the *Roman* Images or Statues, in Place of which came Arms as Enſigns of Nobility; of which I have ſpoke before in the firſt Part of this Syſtem.

OTHERS again bring the Riſe of thoſe *Exterior Ornaments*, from the Habit and Dreſs of Military Men in publick Military Exerciſes, ſuch as *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings*. Which Opinion ſeems moſt reaſonable; for none were admitted into thoſe Exerciſes, but ſuch as were truly noble, and had Arms as *Teſſera* of their Deſcent, which they adorned with *Exterior Ornaments*, to hold forth their preſent Condition and Dignity, and which behoved, at their Military Exerciſe, to be expoſed to publick View before the Time of *Juſting*, that by thoſe their Owners might be known.

OF the Laws and Forms of *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings* in ſeveral Countries I ſpoke before, and ſhall only here add two Laws anciently uſed by our Neighbour Nation, from a Manuſcript (in our Lawyers Library) written by one *John Caxton* an *Engliſhman*, which he recommends to the Reading of his King *Richard*, and to the Knights of *Scotland*, *viz.* "The Victor may go out of the Barriers of *Tourneaments* and " and *Juſtings* with his *Baſnet*, (*i. e. Helmet*) or he may have it placed on his *Shield*, " or carried before him with his *Cogniſance*, *Motto*, or *Cry of War*. *Item*, No Man " ſhould wear his *Cogniſance* or *Tynal* (*i. e. Creſt*) upon a cloſs *Baſnet*, *i. e. Helmet*, but " he that has carried Arms within the Liſts and Barriers of Military Exerciſes; and all " other Nobles ſhould bear their *Tynal* of their Arms above an *Heaum*, *i. e. Helmet*, " to ſhow they had been at ſuch Exerciſes."

AS *Arms* appear to have riſen from Military Virtue, and came not in a Sudden to their preſent Perfection and Beauty we now find them in, but by a long Time gradually, and were of great Eſteem of old, being the Reward of Heroick Action; ſo they were alſo deſired and obtained by others (not of the Military Employment) who juſtly thought they merited no leſs from their Sovereigns, by Services they performed in their Civil, than others in their Military Capacity, and ſo adorned their *Shields* of *Arms* with *Coronets*, *Conſular Capes*, *Batons*, and other ſuch like Signs of dignified Offices; as did alſo the Eccleſiaſticks with *Miters*, *Hats*, *Croſiers*, *Keys*, and other Eccleſiaſtick Marks; of which afterwards.

IN later Times the moſt opulent of the Vulgar, thro' Ambition, began to place their Marks in formal Shields, which was not allowed to them of old, but in *Cartuchies*, *i. e.* falſe Shields; which Preſumption occaſioned thoſe that were truly noble by Deſcent and Military Virtue, to be more diligent to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Vulgar by *timbering* their Shields of Arms with the moſt eminent Marks of their ſeveral Degrees of Nobility, which was not then preſumed to by the ignoble.

Charles de Graſſalio in his *Treatiſe* of the *Regalia* of *France*, gives the Name *Timbre* to all theſe Marks of Dignity and Offices, whether Military, Civil or Eccleſiaſtick, when placed upon the Top of the *Shield*; and which Word is uſed alſo by the beſt of Heralds. *John Baptiſta Chriſtyn*, Chancellor of *Brabant*, in his *Juriſprudentia Heroica* ſays the ſame. His Words are, *Timbrum enim generali voce dicitur, id omne quæ armis apponitur, aut ad ſignificandum officii dignitatem, aut ornamenti gratia.* The *Crown*, *Helmet*, *Mantlings*, *Wreath*, *Creſt*, and other Devices, the *Papal Tiare*, *Cardinal's Hat*, the *Patriarch's Croſs*, the *Miter*, with ſeveral other Things enſigning the Top of the Shield are called the *Timbre*; on all which I ſhall inſiſt in the following Chapters.

Timbre, ſays *Guillim* in his *Diſplay*, *Chap.* VI. cometh from the Word *Timmer*; for that in the *Almaign* Tongue is the ſame that we in *Latin* call *apex*, or *ſummitas acuminata*, the *Creſt*. To *timbre* the Arms is to adorn them with *Helmet*, *Mantle*, *Creſt*, &c. as *Chaſſenus* noteth. Our Author ſays, *Nulli licitum, nec ſolet, quis timbrare arma ſua, niſi ſit ſaltem eques militaris vulgo Chevalier*, *i. e.* none did nor could *timber* their Arms but a *Knight*, commonly called a *Chevalier*: But with us the Cuſtom is otherwiſe; for, of late, every Gentleman that has Arms may *timber* them: For each particular Country have their own Cuſtom in bearing of Arms, which Cuſtom ſeems to have the Vigour of a Law, *Quia conſuetudo, ubi lex ſcripta non eſt, valeat quantum lex, ubi ſcripta eſt*. But it may ſeem that ſuch Bearings *timbred* is rather tolerate thro' Cuſtom, than allowed in the ſtrict Conſtruction of the Laws of Arms and Honour.

Barnabe Moreau de Vargas makes the *Helmet* a Mark of Nobility, and ſays It is the *Creſt* and *Helmet*, which diſtinguiſhes Gentlemen from thoſe that are not ſuch. *Meneſtrier*, with other Heralds, aſcribes the Cuſtom of placing the *Helmet* and *Creſt* upon Shields of Arms to *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings*, the Arms being a Sign of noble Deſcent, and the *Helmet*, *Creſt*, &c. as Marks of *Chevalrie*. And I obſerve they have been anciently ſo taken with us; for, of old, our Nobility had only their Arms in a Shield without *Helmet* or *Creſt*; as appears by their Seals appended to ancient Writs, and by our old Paintings and Manuſcripts of Blazons. But our high Nobility, and thoſe famous for *Chevalrie*, had their Arms, of old, *timbred* with *Helmet*, *Creſt*, and other *Ornaments*, when *Tourneaments* were in Uſe with us; of which I have given an Account in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem. And I ſhall here add, for my Reader's better Underſtanding, a ſhort Account of a *Formula* in the Feſtivals of Arms, to ſhow that the adorning of them, now in Faſhion, had its Riſe from thoſe Military Exerciſes, *viz.* "That they who came and were admitted behoved to be Gentlemen of "Name and Arms, and their Shields hung up on publick Places ſometime before the "prefixt Day of *Juſtings*, with the *Helmets*, *Creſts*, and other Devices placed above "their Shields of Arms, to the End that thoſe who came to exerciſe might be known "to each others, and Challenges regularly given: As alſo that the Lords and Ladies, "who were to aſſiſt as Judges at theſe Exerciſes, might know, by the Arms and De-"vices, who had the Advantage in ſuch Fights.

"THE Shield of Arms being thus expoſed below the Windows of Houſes and other "publick Places, which were next to the Liſt of the Barriers, were always pendent "by the left Point of the Shield; upon which Point were placed the *Helmets*, *Mant-"lings*, *Creſts*, &c. Which ſplendid Ceremony was by the *French* called *a Faire Feneſtrie*.

'TIS then from this Cuſtom in the *Tourneaments*, that we meet with ſo many old Shields *Couchie i. e.* pendent by the left Corner upon old Seals, with *Helmet*, and other *Ornaments*. And I ſhall give a few Inſtances of the ſame Practice of old with us, in the following Chapters on the Seals of our ancient Nobility, which I have ſeen; and this Poſition of the Shield *Couchie* is taken, by Antiquaries and Heralds, as a Sign that the Owners of them had been at thoſe Military Exerciſes, into which none were admitted, but ſuch as were truly noble by their Paternal and Maternal Proofs of Nobility; of which afterwards, with the other Pieces of the *Exterior Ornaments*. And, *Firſt*, Of the *Helmet*.

CHAP. II.

Of the HELMET or CASQUE.

AS the Head is the nobleſt Part of the human Body; ſo the *Helmet* is doubtleſs the nobleſt Part appertaining to the Ornament of the Arms of Nobility. With the Ancients it was an honourable Ornament of the Head called *Galea*, from the *Greek* Word Γαλη the *Skin* of a *Beaſt*, with which the Ancients covered their Heads to make them appear terrible in Battle, as Hiſtorians tell us. *Hopingius* the Lawyer ſays, That of old *Helmets* were made of Leather, *Galea, materia primitus corium*

fuit;

fuit; and afterwards, when it was made of any Mettal, it was called *Caſſis*, and diſtinguiſhed from *Galea*; as our Author, *Caſſis de lamina, ſit galea de corio*: But at laſt they came to be both made of Mettal for the better Defence of the Head; ſo that *Galea* and *Caſſis* are not diſtinguiſhed now.

THE *Helmet*, by the *Germans*, *Helen*, or *Hellem*, which imports to cover the Head, as our Author ſays, when it was adorned with a *Creſt*, the Owners thereof were called *Brynni* or *Brenni*; from whence (ſays he, *Cap*. 9. *de Jure Inſignium*) the Dukes of *Brunſchueig* and *Brandenburg*, whoſe Predeceſſors were *Brynni*, i. e. *Galleati* having *Helmets creſted*; and being Governors of Caſtles, as *Brynſwig*, *Arx Brynni* and *Brandenburg*, *Caſtellum Brenni dictum fuerit*.

THE *Italians* for *Helmet* have the Word *Elmo*, which is the ſame with the *German Hellem*; the *Spaniards* have the Word *Celado* from the *Latin Celare*, becauſe it hides the Face.

THE *French* for *Helmet* uſes the *Heaum*, eſpecially when they underſtand an old faſhion'd cloſs *Helmet*, with Holes for breathing and ſeeing through. But when the *Helmet* is open with *Bars*, and adorned with *Lambrieqains*, *Creſt*, and other *Ornaments*, they call it then the *Caſque* or *Timbre*: The laſt they uſe ordinarily for all the Marks of Dignity that are placed upon the Top of the *Shield* or *Eſcutcheon*, whether Military, Civil, or Eccleſiaſtick.

I ſhall forbear here to inſiſt upon the various Forms of *Helmets* in all Ages and Countries; and proceed to their Matter and Forms, as now generally uſed in *Europe*.

HERALDS have obſerved three Things in Reſpect to the *Helmet*; its Matter, Form, and Situation.

THE Matter of which they are ſuppoſed to be made is of the Mettals, *Gold*, *Silver* and *Steel*, which ſhow three Degrees of Dignity; theſe of Sovereign Princes of *Gold*; theſe of the high Nobility of *Silver*; and theſe of the leſſer Nobility, ſuch as Gentlemen of poliſhed *Steel*. Which Order is obſerved in *Germany*, but eſpecially in *Flanders*, where, by an *Edict* in the Year 1616, it was not lawful for any to uſe a *Gold Helmet* on their Shield, under the Penalty of 300 Florances; which was put in Execution againſt a Nobleman contraveening that *Edict* in the Year 1658; as the Author of the *Obſervationes Eugenealogicæ & Heroicæ*, *Lib*. 2. *Cap*. 8. obſerves, Where he tells us alſo, that the Emperor did ſometimes diſpenſe with that *Edict*, by allowing ſome of his Favourites, as a Sign of great Honour, to uſe a *Gold Helmet*; as to D. *Simon de Fierlundtz*, Chancellor of *Brabant*, by a *Diapolma* in the Year 1664.

AS to their Form, they are either *cloſs* or *open*; ſome will have the firſt a Sign of Military Nobility, and an open one of Civil Nobility. This Diſtinction, ſays ou Author laſt mentioned, is not obſerved in *Flanders*, whether *open* or *cloſs*, ſince both high and low Nobles uſe them both Ways; yet in *Germany* (ſays he) a cloſ *Helmet* is a Sign of a begun Nobility, and an open one of ancient Nobility, an an *Helmet* altogether open a Sign of Sovereignty, and when with *Bars*, of dignifie Nobility, and when with a *Viſour* with Holes only, a Sign of inferior Nobility. Th *Germans* uſe alſo to diſtinguiſh the Degrees of Nobility, by the Number of the *Bars* Eleven of them ſhow the Sovereign Dignity of an Emperor and King, Nine th Dignity of a Duke and Marquis, Seven that of a Earl, Five that of a Lord, an three *Bars* ſhow the Dignity of a Knight, and a Gentleman by Deſcent; and th ſame Form of *Helmets*, with the Number of *Bars* for Diſtinction, the *Itali* *Sylveſter Petra S*. gives us in his *Teſſera Gentilitiæ*.

THE Situation of the *Helmet* on the Shield, Fore-right, Fronting, or Sid ways, intimates alſo the Degrees of Greatneſs and Power, by the Matter and For as above: So that a cloſs *Helmet* ſituate ſideways is a Mark, (as Heralds tell u of a Gentleman or Soldier, who has acquired Honour by his aſſiduous Services, bei always ready to fight, and give Attention to the Commands of his Superior. Wheth the Side-ſtanding *Helmet* looks to the Right or Left it makes no Difference, neither it any Sign of Illegitimation, tho' turned to the Left, tho' ſome Heralds affirm it to b Mark of Baſtardy, as *Marcus Gilbertus Dewarenius*: But the moſt learned Heralds a not of that Opinion, and look upon the Side-ſtanding *Helmet* ſituate to the Left, to as honourable as that to the Right. For which I ſhall add the Words of *Syl. P.*

Obliq

Obliquas verſus levam ſtatui caſſides teſſerarias duntaxat, eorum, quibus deſit honor legitimorum natalium, etenim utrumque per æque decorum eſſe reor, atque eſt decorum, ſeu in dextro cornu exercitus, ſeu in levo dimicare, militibuſque in alterutra præeſſe.

When a *cloſs Helmet* ſtands direct forward, it ſhows Nobility altogether new, and acquired by ſome heroick Action; when *barred* and placed *ſide-ways*, the Mark of ſome Lord that has no Command in Battle or otherwiſe, but of his own Vaſſals: But when placed fronting, intimates a chief Command, not only of his own, but other Companies; and when altogether *open* and *fronting*, ſhows an abſolute and independent Power. I think I have ſaid ſufficiently, according to foreign Heralds, anent the Signification of the *Matter*, *Situation*, and *Form* of *Helmets*. I cannot but here add what *Meneſtrier* ſays in his *Origin* of *Exterior Ornaments*, *Chap.* I. "That all *Helmets* were of old *cloſs* and *plain*, until their *Mettal*, Number of *Bars* "and *Situation* came to be taken Notice of, and that not along ago; but ſince the "Year 1559, when the *French* gave over the Uſe of *Tourneaments*, upon the Accident "which happened to King *Henry* II. of *France*, *Juſting* in *Deſport* at a *Tourneament* "with *Gilbert* Earl of *Montgomery*, Captain of the *Scots* Guards, who thereby was "wounded in the Eye with the Splinter of a Speer, of which His Majeſty died." After which various Forms of *Helmets* were uſed, and placed upon Shields of Arms by the Nobility, to ſhow their Degrees of Dignity and Quality, eſpecially by the Number of *Bars*. The Cuſtoms of *France*, from whence we had all our Heraldry, and eſpecially, of late, in diſtinguiſhing the Degrees of Nobility, by the Matter, Form, and Situation of *Helmets* on the Shield, are according to the *French* Heralds thus.

The *Helmets* of *Kings* and *Emperors* are all of *Gold* damask'd, fronting (as they ſay *Tarre de front)* altogether open without *Bars* and *Viſour*; becauſe they are to ſee and know all Things, and command all without Contradiction.

Dukes, *Marquiſes* and *Earls* have Silver *Helmets* damask'd with *Gold*, fronting with nine *Bars*; the *French* ſay, *Grille & mis de front*.

Viſcounts, *Barons* and *Knights* have *Silver Helmets* with *Gold Edges* ſtanding in *Profile*, *i. e.* a little turned to the Side with ſeven *Bars*.

Eſquires and *Gentlemen* of ancient Deſcent have *ſide-ſtanding Helmets* of poliſh'd *Steel* with five *Bars* in the *Guard Viſour*.

To *Gentlemen* of three Deſcents they give a *Helmet* in *Profile*, *i. e.* ſtanding *ſide-ways* with three *Bars* only. Which Forms of *Helmets* I have cauſed engrave in the firſt Plate belonging to this Chapter.

To a *Knight*, they aſſign the *Helmet* ſtanding right-forward with the *Beaver* a little open, to ſignifie Direction and Command.

The *Scots* and the *Engliſh* have their *Helmets* after one Form, ſomewhat different from thoſe of the *French*.

A *Gentleman* and *Eſquire* have their *Helmets* in *Profile*, *i. e.* poſited *ſide-ways* with the *Beaver cloſs*, to ſignify his Attention and Obedience.

The *Helmet* in *Profile*, or placed *ſide-ways*, and *open* with *Bars*, belong to all *Noblemen* in *Britain*, under the Degree of a *Duke*.

The *Helmet* right-forward, and open with many *Bars*, is aſſigned to *Dukes*, *Princes* of the *Blood Royal* and *Monarchs*.

The *Monarchs* of *Great-Britain* have their *Helmets* that ſame Way fronting with *Bars*; but the *French* give to their Sovereigns a fore-ſtanding *Helmet* open without *Bars*, and *Viſour* of *Gold*: But other Sovereigns, as the Emperor, have a fore-ſtanding *Helmet* with eleven *Bars* of *Gold*; as *Syl. P. S. Caſſis penitus aperta cum undenis clathris, eſt imperatoris, eſt regum, eſt principum ſupremorum.*

All agree that an open *Helmet* is nobler than a cloſs one, and a direct fore-ſtanding *Helmet*, than a ſide-ſtanding one, upon the Accounts above given; yet, by our Practice, a *Knight* has a fore-ſtanding *Helmet* open, and our dignified Nobility a ſide-ſtanding *Helmet* with *Bars*. The Reaſon of which ſeems to be, becauſe *Bars* are more noble than *Viſours* or *Beavers*, tho' caſt up; and I think the *Bars* ſhould be numbered, to diſtinguiſh the Degrees of our Nobility.

When they all go to Battle, they have cloſs *Helmets* of *Steel* or *Braſs* for the Defence of the Head, which are not of *Gold* or *Silver*, nor form'd with a certain

Number of *Bars*, which are uſed for Oſtentation and placed upon the Top of the Shield, to ſhow the Degrees of Nobility in publick Places, and at ſolemn Aſſemblies.

OUR Herald Painters, at Funeral Occaſions, make the *Helmets* of the deceaſt Nobility of Paſte-board *argented*, and Parcel Gilt with fine *Gold* in Oil; and are faſhioned after the Forms mentioned with theſe of the *Engliſh*.

Elias Aſhmol, in his *Inſtitutions* of the *moſt noble Order of the Garter*, Chap. XI. *Sect.* 7. tells us, "That the *Knights* Companions of this *Order* have, beſide their *Eſcutcheon* of Arms, their *Helmet*, *Creſt* and *Sword* hung up over their Stalls in the Chappel of St. *George* at *Windſor*, and ordained to remain there during the Lives of their Poſſeſſors. The *Helmets* uſed on this Occaſion (ſays our Author) are made of *Steel*, large and fair, of a more than ordinary Proportion, and are of two Sorts; one appointed for Sovereign Princes gilded and formed open, with *Bailes* or *Bars*; the other for *Knights Subjects* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. were Parcel Gilt: But in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign and ſince, 'tis the Cuſtom to gild the *Helmets* all over having cloſs *Viſours*, and to place St. *George*'s *red Croſs* in the Middle before the *Viſours*; and theſe are the Form of the *Helmets* of the *Knights* of the *Garter* at *Windſor*: But their *Helmets* placed on their Shields of Arms in other Places are after the Form we have been ſpeaking of, as all others of their Quality, without Regard to them, as *Knights* of the *Garter*."

WHEN there are two *Helmets* placed on an *Eſcutcheon* of *Arms*, they look to one another of whatſoever Quality the Poſſeſſor be; and when there are three *Helmets*, that in the Middle is placed *fronting*, and the other two *conturne*, *i. e.* turned to it: And if there be four *Helmets* on a Shield, two looks to two. The Practice of multiplying *Helmets* is frequent with the *Germans*, to ſhow the Number of their honourable Feus, by which they have as many Votes in the Circles. The *Helmet* with them is a Sign of eminent Nobility; if there are four, ſix or eight *Helmets*, the one Half of them are turned looking to the other with their *Mantlings* and *Creſts*.

CHAP. III.

Of the ORNAMENTS *of the* HELMET, *commonly called* MANTLINGS, LAMBREQUINS, HACHEMENTS, VOLETS, &c.

ANTIQUARIES and Hiſtorians tell us, as I ſaid before, the *Helmets* of Heroes at firſt were made of the *Skins* of *Beaſts*, and afterwards, as more convenient, of *Mettal*, which they covered with the Skins of cruel and rapacious Beaſts, ſuch as *Lions*, *Tigers*, *Bears*, &c. that they might appear terrible to their Enemies, and ſtately and magnificent; they covered not only their *Helmets*, but alſo the Armour of their Bodies with *Tafita*, or other Pieces of Stuff of ſuch Colours and Figures as they fancied, that they might be diſtinguiſhed and known in Battle; as *Polyb. Lib. 6. Cap.* 20. *Ut ejuſmodi tegmentum & ornatus pariter inſigne ſit, per quod quiſque, aut ſtrenue, aut ignaviter, ſe in prælio gerens, a præfecto ſuo agnoſceretur.*

THESE Coverings of the *Helmet* are called by the *Latin* Writers *Tegmina Galeæ*, from their Uſe in preſerving the *Helmets* from Rain and Duſt; the *Germans* call it very fitly, *Helm Decken*, *i. e.* the Cover or Dreſs of the *Helmet*; the *Engliſh*, *Mantlings*; by the *French*, *Cappilines*, *Lambrequins*, *Hachements*, *Volets*, &c.

THIS Ornament of Armory, by *Guillims*, is called improperly a *Mantle*, from the *French* Word *Manteau*, with us taken for a long Robe, a Military Habit uſed in ancient Times by great Commanders in the Field, as well to manifeſt their high

Place, as alſo (being caſt over their Armour) to repel the Extremity of Wet, Cold and Heat; and withall to preſerve their Armour from Ruſt. The *Manteaux* are different Pieces of Ornament of the *Atchievement*, upon which the whole *Atchievement* is laid, and called the *Ducal Mantle*; of which afterwards. But, by this Ornament of the Head, there remaineth neither Shape nor Shadow of a Mantle; for how can it be imagined, that a Piece of Cloth, or whatſoever other Stuff that is jagged and frounced after the Manner of our common received Mantlings, uſed for the adorning of the *Helmets*, being impoſed upon the Shoulders of a Man, ſhould ſerve him to any of the Purpoſes for which Mantles were ordained. So that theſe being compared with thoſe, may be more fitly termed *Flouriſhings* than *Mantlings*. Sir *George Mackenzie* tells us, "That the Ornament of the *Helmet* was never intended to repreſent a Covering to the Bearer or his Shield, but only to his *Helmet*, and carried, to ſhow the Variety of its jagged Cuts ſuſtained in Battle, which was in ſome Meaſure of their Form, by the Fluttering of the Wind."

THE *French* Heralds aſſure us, that theſe *Mantles* were originally no other than ſhort Coverings, which Commanders wore over their *Helmets* to defend their Heads from the Weather; and that going into Battles with theſe, they were wont to come away with them hanging about them in a ragged Manner, occaſioned by the many Cuts they had received on their Heads; and therefore the more hacked they were, the more honourable they were accounted. When theſe Hoods are entire and not cut, the *French* call them *Cappilines*; (as that one upon the *Helmet* of the Arms of *Champaign*, ſo frequent in many Books) and from which is a Saying with the *French*, *Un homme de Cappiline*, for a Man reſolute and ready to fight.

Marc Vouloſen de la Columbier in the 42. *Chap.* of his *Science* ſays, "That thoſe *Trimmings* of the *Helmet* ſerved as an Ornament to accompany a Coat of Arms, which would have had an evil Grace, if the *Helmet* had remained bare and naked."

THE ancienteſt Practice of this *Hood*, *Mantling* or *Cappiline* I have obſerved, is on the *Equeſtrian Seals* of the Earls of *Flanders*, given us by *Olivarus Wredus de Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ*, where, in that curious Book, is the Seal of *Robert* Earl of *Flanders*. He is repreſented in *Armour* on *Horſeback*, holding on his Left Arm the *Armorial Shield* of *Flanders*; and upon his *Helmet* is a *Hood* or *Cappiline* entire and uncut, hanging back over his Neck; and upon it was placed his *Creſt* in the Year 1304, and afterwards ſome of his Succeſſors were ſo trimmed with *Helmets* on their Heads, topped with their *Creſts*; which *Helmets* ſo *trimmed* were not then placed on their Shields of Arms, until *Philip* the bold Duke of *Burgundy*, and Earl of *Flanders timbred* his Shield of Arms with *Helmet*, *Cappiline* and *Creſt* in the Year 1384; as by his Seal to be ſeen in the forementioned Book, and which Practice continued with his Succeſſors. 'Tis to be obſerved, that the *Trimming* of the *Shield* with *Helmet*, *Mantling* and *Creſt*, came from the Military Dreſs of great Men. *Sandford* in his *Genealogical Hiſtory* of the Kings of *England*, gives us the Seal of Arms of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, eldeſt Son of *Edmund*, Brother to *Edward* I. of *England*, where, upon the *Helmet*, there is a *Cappiline*, and upon it a *Uiveron* or *Dragon* for *Creſt*; the *Cappiline* he calls an ancient *Mantling*, and ſays the *Creſt* is the firſt he did ſee uſed by theſe of the Royal Family.

SIR *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry* gives the Equeſtrian Side of the Seal of *M^cDuff* Earl of *Fife*, where he's in *Armour* on *Horſeback*, holding in his Right-hand a *Sword*, and on his Left Arm his *Shield* of *Arms*, and upon his Head his *Helmet affronte*, and *Greillee a Cappiline*, with a long Tail hanging over his Back. In ſeveral Herald Books, and in one of the Editions of *Guillim*'s *Diſplay*, there are entire *Hoods* or *Cappilines* for *Mantlings*. But I proceed to other Forms of *Mantlings*, from which they have various Names with other Nations.

WHEN they are repreſented curiouſly cut like the Leaves of Parſley, ſuch as theſe which top the Pillars of *Corinthian* Work, have made ſome Heralds think the Cuſtom of uſing ſuch on *Helmets* to have come from *Garlands*, made of ſuch Leaves, for which they call them *Feuilles*. Others again, upon the Account that *Mantlings* being cut and torn in ſeveral Pieces and Schreds, like *Labels* hanging down, are taken for *Ribbands* which tyed *Crowns* and *Garlands*; they term them *Lambrequins*, from the *Latin* Word *Lemniſcus*, which ſignifies a *Label* Piece of *Stuff* or *Ribband*.

The true Riſe of the preſent Forms of *Mantlings jagged* and *frounced*, is from the Heroes returning from Battle with their *Hoods* or *Cappilines*. Afterwards, in Proceſs of Time, the ſame Authors ſay, they were by Degrees made deeper, and ſo from the *Helmet* hung down below the whole Shield, adorned according to the Honour of the Bearer, or the Fancy of the Painter: Theſe Things, which at firſt were regulate as Marks of Diſtinction, afterwards became common to all Sort of Quality.

Oliver de la March, deſcribing the Equipage of the King of the *Romans*, ſays, "That he carried a *Hood* on his *Helmet*, with Laps hanging down to the Sadle, all curiouſly cut like the Leaves of Parſley.

Vouloſen de la Columbier and *Meneſtrier* in their *Treatiſes* of *Exterior Ornaments*, both eminent Writers in this *Science*, tell us, "That this *Ornament* of the *Helmet*, ſometimes repreſented hanging down by the Sides of the Shield, was of old no other Thing than the *Cover* or *Hood* of the *Helmet*, (called, as before, the *Cappiline* when entire) which, being cut in Battle, was a Sign of Military Valour; and, being ſo accidentally cut, was, by Art, faſhion'd into the Forms or Shapes of the Leaves of *Trees* or *Herbs*, and other Things that they beſt pleaſed; and ſometimes adorned with *Imbroideries* and *precious Stones*, became a ſuitable Dreſs for true Nobility, called by the *French Hachements*, from the old *French* Word *Achement*, which ſignifies the Ornament of the Head." And *Chifletin*, in his *Latin* Blazons of the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, calls them *Faceamenta*, by changing the Letter *H.* to Letter *F.* which ordinarily the *Spaniards* do in other Words, as *Meneſtrier* obſerves; and other Heralds, who write in *Latin*, call them not only *Faceamenta*, but *Faſcæ*, *Lacimæ* and *Phaleræ*; and when they do not hang down by the Sides of the Shield, but fly out above the Heads of the Supporters, are then called by the *French*, *Volets*.

Having conſidered *Mantlings*, I proceed now to their *Tinctures*, which were of old with us, and are ſtill with other Nations of the ſame with the *Armorial Tinctures* of the Paternal Arms of the Bearers, tho' quartered with theſe of other Families and Dignities: And when there are two *Caſques*, *i. e. Helmets*, trimmed with ſuch, then they are of the *Tinctures* of the Quarters, for which they are the proper *Caſques* belonging to theſe Quarters; as in the *Atchievement* of the Dukes of *Bavaria*; *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, *Sable*, *a Lion crowned Or*, *langued and armed Gules*; 2d and 3d, *Bendee Lozengee*, *Argent* and *Azure*, over all an *Eſcutcheon Gules*, charged with an *Imperial Monde Or*: On the *Shield* of thoſe quartered Arms are placed two *Helmets*, adorned with their proper *Mantlings* or *Hachements*, *viz.* That on the Right, *Sable* and *Or*; and the other on the Left, *Argent* and *Azure*; which two *Caſques* look to one another.

I ſhall here mention the Sculpture and Blazon of the Arms of Colonel *Alexander McDouall* Baron of *Lodvica* in *Swedland*, as in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*; quarterly 1ſt, *Azure*, *a Lion rampant Argent*, *crowned Or*; 2d, *Gules*, *an Arm in Armour Argent*, *holding a Croſs Croſlet fitched Azure*; 3d, *Or*, *a Lymphad Sable*; 4th, *Or*, *a Rock Sable in Baſe*, and in *Chief two Salmonds naiant proper*; and over all, by Way of *Surtout*, an *Eſcutcheon* as the firſt Quarter, enſigned with a *double Crown*. The Shield of his Arms is *timbred* after the *German* and *Swediſh* Faſhion with three *Creſts*, that in the Middle being a *Ducal Coronet*, and upon it a *Dove* all *proper*, between two *Helmets fronting one another*, adorned with *Mantlings* of the *Tinctures* of the Arms, and enſign'd with *Ducal Coronets* in Place of *Wreaths*: Out of that on the Right iſſueth a *Lion Argent*, *crowned Or*; and from that on the Left, *an Arm in Armour holding a Croſs Croſlet fitched*, as before. For which ſee the 5th *Plate* of *Atchievements* taken from thoſe Arms finely illuminate in the Middle of his Patent of Nobility granted by King *Charles* XI. of *Sweden*, to Colonel *Guſtavus McDouall* Baron of *Lodvica*, in the Year 1674, Father of the above Colonel *Alexander*, in whoſe Hands I have ſeen the Patent; as alſo a *Genealogical Tree* of the Family, as deſcended of *McDouall* of *McCarſton*. For more Account of this Family, ſee the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, *Page* 422.

When many *Caſques timbre* the *Shield* with Relation to *Quarters*, they are then of the *Tinctures* of thoſe *Quarters* they belong to; as on the *Eſcutcheon* of the

Dukes of *Saxony* (which contain Twenty one Quarters) are eight *Helmets*, with *Mantlings* of the *Tinctures* of the Quarters they belong to. Theſe curtly blazon'd by *Imhoff*, *Phalerarum quibus circumfuſæ ſunt, hæ galeæ poſſunt ab areolis dignoſci.*

The *Engliſh* have all the *Mantlings* of *Gentlemen* and *Knights red* without, and lined or doubled with *white* within, and thoſe of dignified Nobility alſo *red*, but doubled with *Ermine*; and the *Mantlings* of their Sovereigns are of *Gold*, doubled with *Ermine*, to diſtinguiſh thoſe Degrees of Nobility: So that in Blazon they ſay, “Which Shield is *timbred* with *Helmet* and *Mantling* befitting their Quality, without naming the *Tinctures*.” Which Practice of late our Heralds have followed; but by our old illuminate Books of Arms, I obſerve the *Mantlings* to be of the *Tinctures* of the Arms within the Shield.

Aſhmol, in his above-mentioned Book, ſays, “The *Knights* Companions of the moſt noble *Order of the Garter* have their *Helmets* hung up in *Windſor*, with their *Mantlings* of Cloath of *Gold* lin'd with *white Satin*: At the Bottom of theſe *Mantlings* hang a Pair of *Gilt Knobs* burniſhed with *Gold*, from which iſſue out *Taſſels* either of *Gold* or *Silver* (according as is the Mettal in the King's Coat Armour) mixt with Silk of the principal Colours in the Arms of the *Knights Companions*; which *Taſſels*, being of the *Tincture* of the Arms, repreſent the ancient *Mantlings*; thoſe *Taſſels* are called *Appendices* in the Statutes of *Henry* VIII. Now the *Knights* of whatſoever Dignity, as Companions with the Sovereign in this Order, are allowed *Gold Helmets*, *Gold Mantlings* doubled *Ermine*, as the Sovereigns; but their *Helmets* and *Mantlings*, in other Places and Occaſions, muſt be after the Degrees of their Quality.”

CHAP. IV.

Of the WREATH *or* TORCE.

THE *Wreath* is made of two or more Pieces of *Silk* of diverſe Colours, *wreathed* or *twiſted* together, and is called a *Torce*, *quia torquetur*; by the *French*, *Torteil*, and by us of old the *Roll* or *Row*, becauſe its Pieces of different Colours are ſtopped with *Flax*, to keep a round Shape; and for which the *French* call it *Bourlet*, from *Bourre*, which ſignifies *Flax* or *Wool*, wherewith they ſtop Cuſhions, and other Utenſils.

These were anciently called by the *Latins*, *Corollæ Plectiles*, and were different of old from *Crowns* and *Coronets*, they being made of twiſted *Silk* of diverſe Colours, which fixt or tyed the *Mantlings* to the *Helmet*, and was a Part of the *Timbre* as at this Time; but of old none was allowed to uſe them, but theſe that were honoured by the Sovereign, or who had aſſiſted at the Coronation of Kings; as *Hoppingius*, *Cap.* 9. § 1. *Quod jus portandi ejuſmodi corollas non pertinet, niſi ad illos quibus ipſis collatus fuit, hic honor, aut aliquis ex illorum majoribus in coronatione regibus inſervieret.*

Meneſtrier, ſpeaking of this *Ornament*, ſays, “That ſome hundred Years ago the *French* Nobility uſed ſuch *Garlands* made of twiſted *Silk*, with which they kept faſt upon their Heads their *Hoods* and *Capes*; as may be ſeen, ſays the Author, on ancient Paintings, and eſpecially on the *Images* and *Pictures* of the old Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Milan*; afterwards the Uſe of it in *Armories* was to faſten the *Mantlings* or *Lambrequins* upon the *Helmet*.

Favine, in his *Theatre of Honour*, ſays, “*Wreaths* were made of Cords of Silk twiſted together, which were of the Colours of the Arms, the Liveries of the Owners or their Miſtreſſes, with which the Ladies (ſays *Meneſtrier*) were wont to ty and fix the *Mantlings* of the Knights to their *Helmets* in the Days of ſolemnizing of *Tourneaments*, for which they are called in Romances, *Ladies Fa-*

“ *vours*; as in that *Formula* of the *Tourneament* performed at *Plaiſance* by King *Reynold*. From which alſo we learn, ſays our Author, that the *Lambrequins* were always of the Colours of the Arms, and the *Wreaths* might have been of any other Colours. But now a-Days the Practice is otherwiſe in *Britain*, for the *Mantlings* or *Lambrequins* are not of the Colours of the Arms as before; but the *Wreaths* are always of the *Armorial Tinctures*, and even ſo uſed by the *Knights* of the *Garter* on their Stalls at *Windſor*.”

THE Mixture of the Colours of the *Wreaths* being taken from the *Mettals* and *Colours* of the Paternal Arms, tho' quartered with many other Coats of Arms in one Shield, for the more orderly diſpoſing of the Colours of the *Wreaths*, *Gerard Leigh* gives this Rule, “That the *Mettal* ſhould be begun with firſt, and then the Colour”: But Sir *George Mackenzie* gives a more diſtinct Rule, agreeable to the Practice of other Nations, “That the firſt *Tincture* in the *Wreaths* ſhould be that of the *Field*, and then that of the immediate *Charge*, and after that the next *mediate*, and ſo forth, if there be Super-Charges: But yet, ſays he, there are ſome old *Wreaths* with us that are not of the *Tinctures* of the Arms, and poſſibly they at firſt might have come from the Colours of their Miſtreſſes Favours. By old Seals we cannot know the *Tinctures* of the *Arms* and *Wreaths*; but on the ancient Seals of our high Stewards of *Scotland* they had their *Wreath Checque*, as the Armorial Figure of the *Feſs Checque*.”

THE *Wreath* in *Cambden*'s *Latin Blazons* is called *Tortile*, in *Imhoff*'s, *Vitta*, and ſometimes *Tenia*, and by others *Corolla*, taking it for a *Garland*, which the Ancients uſed of old to adorn their *Helmets* with.

THE *Blazon* then of ſuch *Exterior Ornaments* already treated of runs thus; Which Shield of Arms is *timbred* with *Helmet* and *Mantling* ſuitable to the Bearer's Quality, and on a *Wreath* of his *Tinctures* for *Creſt*, &c. If the Colours of the *Wreath* be not of theſe of the Arms, then they are to be named. *Furs* uſed in Arms are alſo to be found in the *Wreath*.

Wreaths are ſometimes laid aſide, and in their Place *Crowns*, *Ducal Capes*, or Eccleſiaſtick *Tyars*, upon which ſtand the *Creſt*; of which I ſhall ſpeak in the following Chapters.

WHEN *Creſts* are uſed alone, as upon the Sides of *Seals*, *Coaches*, and other *Utenſils*, we find them always placed on a *Wreath*. *Gerard Leigh* ſays, “That in the Reign of *Henry* V. no Man under a *Knight* durſt place his *Creſt* on a *Wreath*, but on an *Eſcroll*; but now he, who has Liberty to *timbre* his Arms with *Helmet* and *Mantlings*, may place his *Creſt* on a *Wreath*.”

CHAP. V.

Of the CREST *or* CIMIER.

THE *Creſt* is the higheſt Part of the *Atchievement*, being placed upon the moſt eminent Parts of the *Helmet*, but yet ſo, as that it admitteth an Interpoſition of the *Mantle*, *Wreaths*, *Chapeau*, *Crowns*, &c. It is named *Creſt* from *Criſta*, which ſignifies a Comb or Tuft, ſuch as many Birds have upon their Heads; as the *Cock*, and *Peacock*, *Lapwing*, *Lark*, &c. The *Perſians* called the *Carians* (an ancient People in *Aſia*) *Cocks*, becauſe they appeared in Battle with *Creſts* on their *Helmets*; and to them ſome Heralds aſcribe the Riſe of *Arms* and *Creſts*.

THE *French* Heralds call them *Cimiers*, from *Cime*, which ſignifies the Height or Top of any Thing; by the *Latins*, *Cimerium*, *quaſi in cimo collocatum*; by the *Italians*, *Cimiero*: And *Minſhew* in his *Dictionary* calls it, *Conus Galeæ*, *Apex*; and adds, *Eſt in armatura ſignum ad familiarum differentiam, quod geſtant nobiles in ſcuti ſuprema parte, has criſtas vocant*; *Syl. P. S.* calls it, *Acroterium*, in his 72d

Chap. de variis teſſeraria galeæ acroteriis. It is ſometimes called by Heralds, *Thimbrum*; but that's too general a Term, for all the *Ornaments* which adorn the *Helmet* are called *Timbre* of the *Shield*.

THE Word *Thimbrum* or *Tymbrum*, ſome derive from *Timbus*, a Tomb or Monument of the Dead or Living, from which the Verb *timbrare*, *i. e.* to *timbre* the *Shield* with *Crown*, *Helmet*, *Mantlings*, *Wreaths*, *Creſt*, &c. as *Hoppingius*, *Cap.* 9. *Noſtri timbri utuntur voce, facta forſan ad cimbri, hoc eſt buſti analogium; indeque verbum timbrare, ſive timbro galeam ornare.*

AS for the Antiquity of *Creſts*, it appears that the ancienteſt of the *Heathen* Gods wore them even before the Uſe of Arms, and were made of *Iron* or *Steel*. *Jupiter Ammon* bore a *Ram's Head* for his *Creſt*; *Mars* that of a *Lion* or *Tiger*, caſting out *Fire* at his *Mouth* and *Noſtrils*; and *Minerva*, the Miſtreſs of Arts and Goddeſs of Victory, bore a *Sphinx* between two *Gryphins*, the *Emblem* of *Secrecy*; *Proteus*, whom the Fable repreſents to us in ſo many Shapes, was a *Chevalier*, who every Day changed his *Creſt*, ſometimes having the *Head* of a *Lion*, at other Times the *Head* of a *Boar*, of a *Horſe*, of a *Bull*, of a *Dragon*, &c. by which he was look'd upon as a Monſter of many different Forms; as the firſt Horſemen were look'd upon to be *Centaurs*, that is half Men half Horſe. *Hercules* for his *Creſt* uſed the *Head* of a *Lion*, and with the Skin covered his Body; *Aventinus*, as deſcended of him, had the ſame; *Alexander* the Great had alſo the Head of a *Lion*, and ſometimes the Head of a *Goat*, to ſhow that he was deſcended of *Jupiter Ammon*; *Julius Cæſar* carried ſometimes a *Star*, to ſhow that he was come of *Venus*, at other Times the Head of a *Bull*, *Eliphant* and *Wolf*; *Marcus Corvinus* a noble *Roman* had upon his *Helmet* a *Raven*, to commemorate a notable Victory which he obtained; becauſe in the Time of the Fight a *Raven* ſat on his *Helmet*, which his Poſterity perpetuated by ſuch a Figure. As *Virgil*, *Lib.* 5.

Corvinus phœbæa ſedit cui caſſide fulva,
Oſtentans ales, preavitæ inſignia pugnæ.

THUS we ſee that *Creſts* are derived from the remoteſt Antiquity, tho' now not uſed in War, Armour being laid aſide; but in Coat Armour they ſtill continue.

FOR the Ancients uſing them on their *Heads* or *Helmets*, Hiſtorians and Heralds give ſeveral Reaſons; *Firſt*, For the carrying the Parts of fierce *Animals*, that the Military Men might appear fierce to ſtrike Terror in their Enemies; as *Tacitus* ſpeaking of the *Parthians*;

——*Ore ferarum, rictuque horificant galeas.*

And *Virgil*, *Lib.* 8.

Terribilem criſtis galeam flammaſque vomentem.

AND, *2dly*, To the End they might appear the more beautiful, and ſo much taller than they were. *3dly*, Some carried *Creſts* out of Superſtition, as a Token of Reſpect and Reverence; as the *Swedes*, by the Relation of *Tacitus*, who ſays they ſuperſtitiouſly carried the *Boar*. His Words are, *Inſigne ſuperſtitionis formas aprorum geſtans.* *Hayton* in his *Hiſtory of the Tartars* tells, "That ſince the Emperor *Zingi* was delivered from his Enemies by the Means of an *Owl*, which pearching upon a Tree in which he was hid, made his Enemies believe there could be no Man there, ſeeing the *Owl* ſo tamely took her Reſt: Upon which Account, as a lucky Bird, the Kings of that Country bore the *Owl* for their *Creſt*; and the *Tartars* had that Bird after in great Veneration, and thought themſelves happy, if they could get any of its Feathers to wear upon their Heads."

4thly, THEY were uſed to diſtinguiſh in Time of Battle, and to be known by their Men, that they might ſtick faſt to them then, and rally again about them if diſperſed; and therefore, ſays an *Engliſh* Writer, "*Eſquires*, who had no notable Command, were not permitted to wear ſuch on their *Helmets*."

THE primitive Chriſtians, ſays *Meneſtrier*, had for their *Creſts* and *Cogniſances* burning *Croſſes*, *i. e.* Croſſes with Rays. There is a Reſemblance of this Cuſtom yet with us in the *Highlands*; when invaded the Inhabitants ſend *burnt Croſſes* through the Country to make all run to Arms.

OF old none were allowed to uſe *Creſts* and *Cogniſances*, but theſe that were eminent; as *Diodorus Siculus* in his *Hiſtory of Egypt*; neither did the *Romans* allow them to be uſed by any under the Degree of a *Knight:* And the Emperor *Veſpaſian* diſcharged the Uſe of them from thoſe who had not ſaved ſeven Citizens, *Qui ſeptem cives non ſervaſſent.* Anciently theſe *Devices* or *Cogniſances* were arbitrarily taken up, and laid down at Pleaſure, and were not fix'd and hereditary Marks of Families as afterwards: But we may ſay the firſt Uſe of them became the Seed and Elements of *Armories*, when they paſſed from the Heads of Heroes to their *Shields*, *Banners*, *Pennons* and *Guidions*; but in later Times, theſe *Cogniſances* or *Devites*, we may ſay, do now paſs from the *Shield* to the *Helmet* firſt uſed upon it, having the ſame Signification and Import; as is obſerved by *Hoppingius de Jure Inſignium*, *Cap.* 9. *Memb.* 8. *Illud fere regulare eſt quod eædem galeæ imponuntur figuræ, quæ ſcuto inſertæ conſpiciuntur; quo caſu, quæ originis cauſa in ſcuto, eadem ut plurimum & in galea erit, dixi ut plurimum, nam nobiliſſimi Collumniorum in Italia familia, illud quo galeæ erat inſignæ, clypeo applicavit, poſtea vero ad galeam revocavit.*

THE Family of *Colloni* in *Italy*, it ſeems, uſed on their *Helmet* a *Pillar* for their Cogniſance relative to their Name *Collona*, which they afterwards placed in the *Shield*, as the Armorial Figure of the Family, and ſince have placed again for a *Creſt.* And, as I obſerved before, His Majeſty *George*, King of *Great-Britain*, has now in the Royal *Atchievement* of *Britain*, the *wild Horſe* of *Saxony* ingrafted by Way of *Ente*, which before was the *Creſt* of the Dukes and Princes of *Brunſwick*. But more of ſuch Changes immediately.

THE *Creſt*, of whatever Figure, was firſt carried of old by Heroes on the Top of their *Helmets*, anciently called by us and the *Engliſh*, *Badges*, and *Cogniſcances* by the *French* and *Italians*, for their ſymbolical Import. *Deviſes* and *Impreſſes* are of an older Uſe than *Arms*; and ſome ſay, that thoſe ancient *Badges* being afterwards regulate, fixed, and made hereditary Marks of Honour to the Deſcendents of a Family placed on *Surcoats*, *Banners*, *Shields*, and other Military Utenſils, were from them called *Arms*, and for a long Time continued within the Form of the *Shield*, without any *Embelliſhments* adorning the outer Parts of it as now.

THE firſt Riſe of thoſe *Embelliſhments* in adorning the *Helmet* were uſed in Battles at general Muſters; and eſpecially in *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings* in *France* and *Germany*, where theſe Military Exerciſes firſt began; and then proceeded to other Countries, where great Men deſired to be known, and to ſignalize themſelves: And it being requiſite that they ſhould all bear different Things to be known by, that great Variety, among ſuch a Number of Commanders, was very agreeable by the Variety of *Creſts*, which were taken for ſome particular Cauſe and Motive; and accordingly they had ſome myſterious Signification, to expreſs ſome remarkable Action, or other notable Thing appertaining to their Family or Country.

OUR Hiſtorians have mentioned ſome ſolemn *Tourneaments* holden with us in the Reign of *Alexander* II. And much about the Time that the *Engliſh* ſolemnized them in the Reign of *Richard* I. where I doubt not but the *Armorial Shields* of *Knights* were then trimmed faſhionably, as thoſe of *France* and *Germany*.

OLD Seals appended to Evidents, eſpecially thoſe called *Sigilla imaginis*, do repreſent the Dreſſes of *Knights* of old, having the *Image* of the Owner in a Military Dreſs, faſhionable to the Times, moſt frequently on *Horſeback*, brandiſhing a *Sword* by the Right-hand; on the Left Arm the *Shield*, and on the Head a *Helmet*, enſigned with his *Creſt* or *Cogniſance*, for which called an *Equeſtrian Seal.* The other Side or Reverſe called *Sigillum armorum*, which contains the *Shield* of *Arms* without any *Embelliſhments*, and ſometimes trimmed with *Exterior Ornaments.* A few o which *Shields* I ſhall here mention, appended to Evidents and authentick Deeds.

Equeſtrian Seals were firſt uſed by great Men repreſented on *Horſeback*, havin their *Shields* of *Arms* on their Left Arm, and their Heads covered with *Helmets*, *Mantlings*, *Wreaths* and *Creſts*; which *Trimmings* came afterwards to *timbre* th *Shield* of *Arms*.

As for the ancient Uſe of them with us, I ſhall begin with Sir *James Balfour, Lion King at Arms* in the Reign of King *Charles* I. who, in a Manuſcript of *Exterior Ornaments*, ſaid to be written by this Author, the Uſe of which Manuſcript I had from *Balfour* of *Denmiln* a near Relation of his, and have a Copy of it by me, ſays, in his 12. *Chap.* "That after all the Enquiry and Search he could make for old "Seals in *Scotland*, he could find no Seal *timbred* with *Helmet* and *Creſt*, till the "Reign of King *David* I. except one which belong'd to *Gilchriſt* Earl of *Angus*, who "liv'd in that King's Reign, and had on his *Helmet* a flouriſhing Branch of a *Palmtree*: Which Seal was appended to a Charter of his to the Monaſtry of *Dunfermling*. And near about that Time, ſays our Author, the Earl of *Sutherland* "had on his Seal a *Shield of Arms timbred* with a *Helmet*, and thereupon for *Creſt* "a *Cat Salient*, which is carried to this Day by the Family." *William de la Haye* (one of the Progenitors of the Earls of *Errol*, High Conſtable of *Scotland*) his Seal of Arms appended to a Charter of Donation, granted by him of the Lands of *Ederpollis in le Carſs*, to the Abbacy of *Coupar*, (which Donation was confirmed by King *William*, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign) had the Shield of Arms of *Hay*, as now carried, *timbred* with a *Helmet*, and for *Creſt* a *Falcon volant*: But it ſeems there was no Supporters, otherwiſe our Author had not omitted them.

He tells us alſo of Sir *William Wallace*, Governor of *Scotland* under *John Baliol* the then pretended King, who had on his Seal a Shield of Arms *timbred* with a *Helmet*, and for *Creſt* a *Swan's Head couped*, appended to a Grant of his, thus; *Willielmus Wallace miles, cuſtos Regni Scotiæ ſub Joanne Rege, & cum conſenſu communitatis ejuſdem Regni, dediſſe officium Conſtabularitatis Jacobo Scrymgeour de Dudop militi Regis vexillario*: He likewiſe gives the Seal of Sir *James Douglas*, the Flower of *Chevalry*, having his Shield of Arms *timbred* with a *Helmet*, and for *Creſt* a *Bird*. He lived in the Reign of *Robert* I.

I have ſeen the Armorial Seal of *James* Earl of *Douglas* and *Marr*, Lord of the Barony of *Cavers*, handſomly embelliſhed, appended to a Charter of his of the Date the 27th of *July* 1389, where his Arms were quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *a Man's Heart, and on a Chief three Stars* for *Douglas*; 2d and 3d, *a Bend betwixt ſix Croſs Croſlets, fitched for* Marr, *timbred* with an *Helmet* and *Hachements*, and *Wreaths*, and in Place of a *Creſt*, topped with a *Plum* of *Feathers*; the *Atchievement* was ſupported with *Lions guardant*, and at their Backs a *Tree growing*, all within a *Pale of wreathed Wood*. In the Year 1442 there was a judicial Tranſumpt of this Charter taken before the *Abbot* of *Melroſs*, with the Deſcription of the Seal by a Notar, which I thought fit to inſert here; and is as follows, *Charta bonæ memoriæ domini Jacobi comitis de Douglas & de Marr, ac domini baroniæ de Cavers, cum ſuo vero ſigillo, rotundo in cera rubra albæ impreſſa, modo chartarum penden. ſigillatum, in cujus quidem ſigilli rotunditate ſeu circumferentia ſculpebantur hæc verba, ſigillum Jacobi comitis de Douglas, & infra circumferentiam ſculpebatur clipeus triangularis, & ſupra dictum clipeum Le timrale, & quædam boſca de plumis, & ex utraque parte ejuſdem clipei quædam arbor cum ramis. Dictus vero clipeus geſtus erat cum beſtia ſilveſtri, ad modum leonis ſeu leopardi; & infra dictum clipeum ſculpebantur tres ſtellulæ & unum cor, & in inſima parte idem, & in ſecunda & inſima parte ſculpebantur ſex cruciunculæ, vulgariter dict. croyſlets cum le band in medio eorundem; & in duabus ſuperioribus partibus dicti clipei erat ſculptura facta modo contrario ad inferiorem ſculpturam*: The laſt Words import what Heralds ſay, *1ſt* Quarter and *4th* the ſame; *2d* and *3d* the ſame, being all contrepoſed in quartered Bearings. I have added this Blazon for its Antiquity given us by a common Notar. If he had begun with a Deſcription of the *Shield* before he had begun with the outer Parts, it had been better.

Let this Inſtance be ſufficient for the Practice of our Nobility having their *Helmets* adorned with *Plums* of *Feathers* (inſtead of other Things) for their *Creſts*, which was agreeable to the Practice of other Nations, who had *Feathers* only for their *Creſts*; as *Lipſius* obſerves, *Neſcio quo naturæ ductu, ubique terrarum fere bellatores hoc affectant, orientales paſſim atque etiam rudes iſti in novo orbe, & majores noſtri, & hinc inſignia iſta familiarum varia quibus ſuperbimus.* And *Polybius*, ſpeaking of the *Exterior Ornaments* as we are doing, ſays, *Præter hæc omnia adorantur corollæ plumeæ,* *penniſque puniceis, albis & nigris, erectis longitudine forma cubitalis, quæ in ſummo vertice cæteris armis addiderint.*

THE *Oſtrige Feathers*, moſt glorious, were more deſired and ſought after than others, for embelliſhing the *Helmets* of great Men.

THE *Cogniſance* and *Device* of the Princes of *Wales* is a *Coronet* adorned with theſe *Feathers*, ſince the Battle of *Creſſy* in *France*, where *Edward* the black Prince of *Wales* took it from the Head of *John* King of *Bohemia* fighting for the *French*. And ſuch *Feathers* became alſo, with ſome Variation in their *Tinctures*, a *Device* to other Sons of the Royal Family of *England*; of which before in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*.

The *Tufts* and *Plums* of *Feathers* in old Books of *Tourneaments* were called *Plumailes* or *Plumars*, ſays *Meneſtrier*, and were placed in Pipes, which roſe from the Top of the *Helmet*, frequently to be ſeen on the old *Helmets* of the *Germans*, as alſo theſe of the Dukes of *Savoy*; and theſe Pipes have been by ſome Writers taken for *Pillars*.

THE *Germans* of old and at this Time have their *Helmets* adorned with the *Wings* of *Birds*, called *Volees*, with the Figure of ſome *Animal*; as alſo with *winding Horns*, which they uſed in *Tourneaments*, and ſometimes with high *Capes* called *Spitehoods*, ordinarily of the *Tincture* of the *Arms*, and charged with the proper Figures after the *Partitions* of the Field, as *Partee*, *Coupee*, *Tranchee*, *Taillee*, and *quarterly Checquee* and *Lozengee*, *Pallee* and *Bendee*; as may be ſeen in their Books of Arms.

BUT to return more particularly to *Creſts*, which were ſooner uſed upon the *Helmet* of the *Chevalier* in Battle, and afterwards on Heads of their *Images* in *Equeſtrian Seals*, and then upon the *Helmets*, which *timbres* now the *Shield*, both with us, the *Engliſh* and other Nations, of which I ſhall add here a few Inſtances.

I have obſerved no *Creſts* on the *Equeſtrian Seals* of our ancient Kings, but on their *Heads*, *Helmets*, and on their *Crowns*: Neither are there any *Creſts* to be found, as I am informed, upon the Seals of the Kings of *England*, till *Edward* III. who began his Reign 1327. " And as he was the firſt King, ſays *Sandford* in his *Genealogical* " *Hiſtory of England*, that quartered the Arms of *France* and *England* in one " Shield; ſo he was the firſt that uſed a *Creſt*, viz. *a Lion paſſant guardant crowned* " *upon a Chapeau*, with which his Figure on Horſeback was adorned, as on his Royal " Seal."

The firſt *Creſt* to be met with on the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*, (given us by *Olivarus Wredus de ſigillis comitum Flandriæ*) with whom Arms were in high Eſteem, is that of *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, where he is repreſented in *Armour on Horſeback*, ſupporting by his Right-hand a *Square Banner*, whereon was depicted the *Lion* of *Flanders*, and on his Left Arm a *Shield* with the ſame *Lion*, and upon the Top of the *Helmet* on his Head for *Creſt* a *Demi Lion*. Which Seal of Arms was appended to an Evidence of his in the Year 1101.

ONE of his Succeſſors *Robert* Earl of *Flanders* had on his Seal in the Year 1104 his own *Picture in Armour on Horſeback*, holding by his Left Arm the *Shield* of *Arms* of *Flanders*, the *Helmet* on his Head adorned with a *Cappiline* or *Mantling* uncut; upon which ſtood for *Creſt* a *Dragon*; and another like unto it was placed upon the Head of his Horſe: On the Reverſe or other Side of his Seal was the *Eſcutcheon* of his Arms, neither trimmed with *Crown*, *Helmet*, *Mantling* or *Creſt*. His Succeſſor *Lodovick Creſſiacenſis* Earl of *Flanders* 1329, had a *Lion Seiant* between two *Horns* for a *Creſt* on the *Equeſtrian Side*. And his Son and Succeſſor *Lodovick Maleanus* Earl of *Flanders*, *anno* 1346, had not only for *Creſt* the *Lion* upon the Equeſtrian Side, but on the other Side or *Reverſe* a Shield *Couchee* charged with the *Lion* of *Flanders*, and *timbred* with an *Helmet* and *Cappiline Ermine*, and upon it a *Demi Voll* for *Creſt*: And upon another Seal of his in the Year 1382, there is a *Lion Seiant* holding the *Eſcutcheon* of *Flanders* with its Head in a *Helmet*, (in Place of that which timbres the Shield) and thereupon a *Crown relevat* with *Flowers*, and iſſuing out of it a *Demi Lion* between two *Volls* for *Creſt*. And this is the firſt Practice of *timbring Eſcutcheons* with *Helmet*, *Cappilines*, *Crowns* and *Creſts*, upon the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*.

As for the ancient Seals of the Nobility in *Scotland*, one Side of them for the moſt Part were *Equeſtrian*, long before they *timbred* their *Eſcutcheon* of *Arms* with the above-mentioned *Ornaments*; of which I ſhall give three or four Inſtances.

On a Seal of *Rolland*, Conſtable of *Scotland*, he's there repreſented on *Horſeback in Armour*, with a *Sword* in his Right-hand, and on his Left Arm a *Shield* charged with a *Cheveron*; which Figure was alſo on the *Capariſons* of his Horſe before and behind. This Seal was appended to a Charter of his, wherein he is deſigned, *Rollandus filius Uthredi conſtabularius regis Scotorum*, granted to *Allan Sinclair* and *Mathilda* his Spouſe, of all the Lands which *William Morvill* gave to them: Which Charter is in the Cuſtody of ——— *Sinclair* of *Herdmanſtoun* Dr. of Medicine.

I have ſeen ſeveral Seals of the ancient Earls of *Dunbar* and *March*, appended to Evidents and Charters; as that one belonging to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, who married *Ada*, Daughter to King *William*, granted by him to the Abbacy of *Melroſs*: Which Seal had but one Side after the *Equeſtrian* Form, a *Man in Armour on Horſeback*, holding in his Right-hand a *Sword*, and on his Left Arm a *Shield* charged with a *Lion rampant*, within a *Border charged with Roſes*. His Grandſon *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* had ſuch another *Equeſtrian Seal* in the Year 1251, with this Variation, that the Arms of *Dunbar*, as above blazoned, were alſo on the *Capariſons* of his Horſe; and on the Back of the *Seal* or *Reverſe* was the Impreſſion of a leſſer *Seal*, having a Shield charged with a *Lion rampant*, and the Legend round, *Sigillum Armorum*.

His Succeſſor *Patrick* Earl of *March* and *Dunbar*, who lived in the Reign of King *Robert* I. had only a plain Shield on his Seal of Arms, *viz.* a *Lion rampant* within a *Border*, charged with eight *Roſes*, without *Helmet*, *Creſt*, or any other *Exterior Ornaments*.

The firſt of this Family who had a Shield of Arms *timbred*, was that of *George* Earl of *March*, Lord *Annandale* and *Man*, with a *Helmet*, and for *Creſt*, iſſuing out of a *Wreath*, the *Head* and *Neck* of a Horſe bridled; the Supporters of theſe Arms were two *Lions Seiant*, and behind them two *Trees*: Which Seal was appended to a Charter of his of the Lands and Wood of *Sorrowlsfield* to the Abbacy of *Melroſs* the 8th of *May* 1400. Theſe Charters and Seals I did ſee in the Cuſtody of Mr. *David Simſon* Hiſtoriographer for *Scotland*, who told me he had them from the Earl of *Morton's* Charter-cheſt.

Thomas Randolph, who married a Siſter of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, on his Seal of Arms appended to a Donation of Six Merks out of the Lands of *Redpeth* to the Monks of *Melroſs*, to ſay Prayers for the Soul of King *Alexander* III. was only a Shield charged with three *Cuſhions*, without any other *Exterior Ornaments*. His Son *Thomas* Earl of *Murray*, Lord *Annandale* and *Man*, had his Shield of Arms as his Father, without any *Exterior Ornaments*. Which two Seals of Arms were placed upon a *Compartment* like a *Roſe*, and are ſuppoſed to be *ſigilla privata*, their private Seals, which are not trimmed ſo as their great Seals. Sir *James Balfour*, in his foreſaid Manuſcript, ſays, "That he has ſeen the Seal of this *Thomas* Earl of "*Murray*, Nephew to King *Robert* I. which had the Arms of *Randolph*, a *Shield* "charged with three *Cuſhions within a double Treſſure flouered and counter-flouered*, "the Shield timbred with *Helmet*, *Mantlings* and *Wreath*, out of the laſt iſſued a "*Demi Lion guardant*."

Roger Quincy Earl of *Winchester* in *England*, who came to *Scotland* in the Reign of King *William*, and obtained great Poſſeſſions, being High Conſtable there in Right of his Wife the eldeſt Daughter of *Allan* of *Galloway* Conſtable of *Scotland*, granted ſeveral Charters, one of which I have mentioned in the firſt Part of this Syſtem, to *Sechero de Seton*, to which is appended his Seal in *red Wax* with two Sides; the Face is *Equeſtrian*, having a *Man in Armour on Horſeback brandiſhing a Sword*, and on his Left Arm a *Triangular Shield* charged with ſeven *Maſcles*, three, three, and one, and had the ſame Figure on the *Capariſons* of his Horſe, and below its Belly a *winged Dragon*, with theſe Words round the Seal, *Sigil. Rogeri de Quincy comitis Winceſtria*. On the other Side of the Seal, called the *Reverſe*, is a Man ſtanding in a *Coat* of *Mail*, with a *Sword* in his Right-hand, and ſupporting a long *Triangular Shield* by his Left with the foreſaid Figures, being in a Poſture, as if he were Combatant with a *Lion* erect, having his two *Fore-paws* on the *Shield*, and below his hinder Feet a *Roſe*; the Man's Head and Face being covered with a *claſs Helmet*, enſigned with a *circular Diadem*, but not adorned with Flowers, upon which ſtands a *Dragon with Wings and Tail noved* for *Creſt*; and the Legend round, *Sigillum Rogeri de Quincy conſtabularii Scotiæ*, which Charter and Seal is in the Earl of *Winton*'s Charter-cheſt: The Charter has no Date. This *Roger* is ſaid by our Hiſtorians to have died in the Year 1264: And on the Account of his Relation with the Family of *Seton*, 'tis thought, that that Family being dignified with the Title of Earl of *Wintoun*, carries the ſame *Dragon* which *Quincy* uſed for *Creſt*.

Sandford, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of England*, gives us the Seal of Arms of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who died in the Reign of *Edward* II. on which he is repreſented on Horſeback in his *Coat* of *Mail* with the *Surcoat* of his Arms; upon his *Helmet* ſtands a *Weveron* or *Dragon* for his *Creſt*, and from it *Lambrequins*. Our Author ſays, "This is the firſt *Creſt* and *Mantle* he obſerved in the Royal "Family of *England*, his Horſe being alſo *capariſoned* with his Arms, *viz. Gules* "*three Lions paſſant guardant Or*, the *Weveron* being alſo fixed on the Head of his "Horſe. His Seal had alſo a *Reverſe*, upon which was a large Shield charged with "the ſaid three *Lions*, and a *Label of five Points*". But this Shield was not timbred with *Helmet*, *Mantling* and *Creſt*, as afterwards. For our Author tells us in his forecited Book, "That the firſt Shield he obſerved timbred with *Helmet*, *Mantling* "and *Creſt* was that of *Thomas Moubray*, who was made Earl of *Notingham* by "King *Richard* II. *per juncturam gladii*; And by Patent Earl *Mariſhal* the 12th of *February* 1382, being the firſt Earl *Mariſhal* of *England*; theſe before him were only *Mariſhals* without that Title of Dignity: And afterwards upon the 29th of *September* 1397, he was advanced by the ſame King to the Dignity of Duke of *Norfolk*. His Shield of Arms was then *timbred* with *Helmet*, *Mantlings* and *Chapeau*; upon which ſtood a *Lion paſſant guardant, gorged with a Duke's Crown* for *Creſt*.

If this be the firſt Practice for timbring Shields of Arms in *England*, the Practice has been ſooner with us, as is given by the forementioned Inſtances. I ſhall add another well known, *viz.* the Armorial Seal of *John Steuart* Earl of *Carrick*, eldeſt lawful Son of *Robert* High Steward of *Scotland*, who, before his Father was King, had his Shield of Arms timbred with a *Helmet*, *Mantling* and *Wreath*, and upon it for *Creſt* a *Demi Lion*: Which Seal was appended to a Charter of his to the Church of *Glaſgow*, in the Year 1360; and his Seal of Arms, after his Father's Acceſſion to the Crown, was not only *timbred*, but ſupported by two *Lions*.

THE Figures of *Animals* and other Things placed upon the Top of the *Helmet* of Heroes for *Creſt*, in Battle or in Tourneaments, were made of Paſte-board, Parchment, or boiled Leather, formed, and illuminate with Colours ſuitable to the Things they would have them repreſent, as *Collombier* tells: And that ſometimes they were made of Timber or thin Iron; but theſe being weighty, they were more frequently made of the foreſaid Matter, and fixed to a Piece of Leather, which was alſo fixed to the Top of the *Helmet*, and which Leather was covered with the *Cappiline* or *Mantlings*. The *Creſts* of the *Knights* of the *Garter* ſet upon their Stalls at *Windſor*, *Aſhmol* ſays, are either placed upon the *Wreath*, or on a *Crown* or *Ducal Cape* turned up with *Ermine*; and of whatſoever Form their *Creſts* be they are neatly carved in Wood, and either gilt or wrought in their proper Colours in Oil.

WHEN placed on the Heads of Heroes they look ſtreight forward; but when they top the *Helmet* which *timbres* the *Eſcutcheon*, they follow the Poſition of the *Helmet* direct *forward* in *profile* or *ſide-ways*; and when more *Helmets* are on a Shield than one, they look to one another, as before-mentioned.

ALL who are allowed to place on their Shield of Arms a *Helmet*, may adorn it with *Mantlings*, *Wreath* and *Creſt*; as Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry*, P. 90. For Men choice what *Creſts* they fancy; only 'tis not proper to chuſe ſuch Things as could not ſtand, or be carried by Warriors upon their

Helmets as Ballances or other Things, which cannot either ſtand fixed, nor wave handſomly.

I proceed to give Account of *Creſts*, whoſe various Forms depend upon the Fancy of the Bearers, who made Choice of ſuch which beſt pleaſed them for the Time; yet 'tis preſumed many has aſſumed *Creſts* upon diverſe Conſiderations; of which I ſhall add ſome from the Practice of *Armories*.

Many conſiderable Perſons have taken the Armorial Figure, the Charge within the Shield, or a Part of it for *Creſt*; then the *Helmet* is ſaid to be *Armet*, as the Diminutive of the Arms: Generally the *German Caſques* are ſo *Armet*; and when the *Creſt* with them is of no Figure, or Part of the Charge, yet that it may ſhew forth the *Teſſera* of the Family, they make it of the *Tinctures* of the Field, or by the *Partition Lines* of the Arms it *timbres*.

The *Creſt* of Scotland is a *Lion* (the Armorial Figure of the Kingdom) *Seiant full-faced Gules, crowned Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword, and in the ſiniſter a Scepter, both erected.*

That of *England* is a *Leopard*, or, as they call it, a *Lion paſſant guardant Or*, becauſe three of them are the Armorial Figures of that Kingdom.

The Emperor's *Creſt* is a *double Eagle*; the Kings of *France* have a *Flower-de-Lis*, and the Kings of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, a *Caſtle* and *Lion*, the proper *Charges* of their Imperial Enſigns; ſo that their *Helmets* are *Armet*, as the *French* ſay.

The *Helmets* of Subjects are often *Armet* with *Creſts*, being a Part, or the haill of their Armorial Figure. A few Examples I ſhall here add; as *Home* Earl of *Home* has his *Helmet armet* with a *Lion's Head eraſed Argent*, his Armorial Figure being a *Lion*. *Ker* Earl of *Roxburgh*, who carries in his Paternal Coat three *Unicorns Heads eraſed*, takes one of them for a *Creſt*; and *Ker* Earl of *Lothian* has for *Creſt* the *Sun* in his Glory, becauſe he carries the ſame in his Coat of *Augmentation*. *Seton* Earl of *Dunfermling*, the Earl of *Melvil*, and the Lord *Cathcart* have *Creſcents* for their *Creſts*, which are the Armorial Figures in their Shields; and *Forreſter* Lord *Forreſter* has a *hunting Horn*, having three for his Arms. Many other Inſtances might be added, which I omit for Brevity's Cauſe.

Sometimes the *Creſt* is a Part of one or other of the Supporters, which are placed at the Sides of the Shield; as that of *Keith* Earl *Mariſhal*, who carries for *Creſt* a *Hart's Head proper*, having two *Harts* for Supporters. The Earl of *Linlithgow's Creſt* is a *Demi Savage* holding a *Baton*, his Lordſhip's Supporters, being two *Savages* with *Batons*. The Earl of *Wemyſs* has for *Creſt* a *Swan*, and for Supporters two of the ſame. *Supporters* might have been as well ſaid to have been taken from *Creſts*, being more ancient in Armories than Supporters: And I doubt not but ſome have been ſo; for *Creſts* have been uſed in Armories before *Supporters*. But in a general Way of ſpeaking, as to their particular *Forms* and *Shapes*, *Creſts* might have been later in Families; for every one may alter his *Creſt* as he thinks fit.

The Armorial Figures within the Shield are not all fit to be uſed for *Creſts*, eſpecially the *honourable Ordinaries*, or ſuch Things as cannot ſtand fixed, or wave with Beauty, in whcih Caſe they are neceſſitate to take other Figures fit for that End; as the principal Family of the Name of *Steuart* and its Branches, carrying only a *Feſs Checque*, took other Figures for their Creſts; as *John* Earl of *Carrick* before-mentioned, he and his Predeceſſors had *Demi Lions*, or *Lions Heads* for their Creſt: The *Steuarts* Earls of *Lennox* a *Bull's Head*: *Steuarts* Earls of *Athole* a *Wolf's Head*, becauſe many ſuch Creatures were in that Country; and the *Steuarts* Earls of *Buchan* a *Galb*, the Armorial Figure of that Earldom; and the *Steuarts* Earls of *Galloway* and *Murray* have but one Figure for their Creſt, *viz.* a *Pelican* feeding her Young, but with different *Mottos*; and the *Steuarts* of *Ochiltree* for Creſt a *Civet Cat*

I ſhall here mention the two Seals of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, Brother to King *Robert* II. which I have ſeen. The firſt of them was appended to a Precept of his to the Abbacy of *Melroſs* 26th of *May* 1399, before he was made a Duke. The Shield of this Seal was *Couchee*, charged with a *Feſs Checque*, and ſurmounted with a *Lion rampant*, and *timbred* with a *Helmet* ſtanding forward and open, adorned with a *Cappiline*, and upon it a *Wreath Checque* of three *Tracts*, out of which, for Creſt, iſſueth a *Wolf's Head*, and *Neck* with an *Arrow* ſticking in it, and holding in his Mouth a *Roſe*. This *Atchievement* was ſupported by two *Lions Seiant* and *guardant*. His other Seal, when Duke of *Albany*, was *ſupported* and *timbred* as the former, with this Alteration only within the Shield, that it was quartered 1ſt and 4th, a *Lion rampant*; 2d and 3d, a *Feſs Checque*, with ſuch a *Wreath* as the former with the Creſt upon it, which does readily ſhow to whom the Creſt belongs.

NOBLEMEN of old in the Solemnities of Riding of Parliaments, Creation of Nobility, and other ſolemn Meetings and Proceſſions, were in Uſe to have their Badges, being their Creſts, emboſſed, or wrought out in Plate of Gold or Silver, and placed upon their Servants Coats or Mantles, being of Silk: And ſince theſe Solemnities are in Deſuetude, their *Creſts* are placed on their Silver Plates, with the *Wreath* and *Motto*, by which Silver Plates or Seals 'tis known to what Family they belong, tho' their Shield of Arms be not there placed. Alſo the Deſcendents of noble Families carry the Creſt of their Chief, which they have Right to do, as well as their Arms, but cannot be ſo well diſtinguiſhed by theſe Badges without ſome Mark relative to their Deſcent; and, they not being willing to add ſuch Marks of Cadency to their Creſts, as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves, they chuſed rather to carry different *Creſts*, which is the Reaſon we ſee ſo many various Creſts carried by Gentlemen of one Name and Family. I am of Opinion the Variety of Creſts might have been prevented, and may be for the Future, by placing their *Marks* of *Cadency* on the *Creſts* of their Families from which they are deſcended, and which has been formerly practiſed by ſome, and eſpecially by the Princes of the Blood Royal, Kings Children, Brothers, Uncles and Nephews in *Scotland*, *England* and *France*, who not only carry the *Royal Arms*, but their *Creſts*, with their *Marks* of *Filiation*; and even the natural Sons of Kings do the ſame, having their *Marks* of *Illegitimation*, or placing them on their *Creſts*.

NO other Subject of whatſoever Quality is allowed to carry the *Creſt* of a Sovereign Prince without Licence from him. *Thomas Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl *Mariſhal* of *England*, by Conceſſion of *Richard* II. of *England*, carried the *Creſt* of *England*. *Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, as deſcended of a Daughter and Heir of the foreſaid *Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, carried the Royal Arms marſhalled with his Paternal; and for Creſt that of *England* a *Lion paſſant guardant Gules, gorged with a Ducal Crown*, which deſcended to his Succeſſor *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and his Son *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, who were arraign'd for Treaſon upon ſeveral *Articles*; one of which was for quartering and uſing Arms which belonged to the King and Prince; which the Earl juſtifying that they pertained to his Anceſtors, by the Records of the *Herald Office*, nevertheleſs was found guilty, and executed on *Tower-hill*, by Order of *Henry* VIII. of *England*; as *Sanford* in his *Genealogical Hiſtory*. This Family afterwards being reponed to Fortune and Honours, carried the foreſaid Royal Enſign, and all the noble Branches of that Family carry them alſo; as in *Guillim*'s *Diſplay of Heraldry*.

John Duke of *Lauderdale* obtained a ſpecial Warrant from King *Charles* II. to bear the *Creſt* of *Scotland*, with a *Flower-de-Lis* in the *ſiniſter Paw* of the *Lion*, in Place of the *Scepter*: And others before him, for ſpecial Services to the King and Kingdom, have been rewarded with Pieces of the Sovereign's *Atchievement* to be their *Creſts*; as *John Ramſay* Viſcount of *Hadingtoun*, and Earl of *Holderneſs* in *England*, carried, by Royal Permiſſion, for his Creſt the *Device* of *Scotland*, *viz.* a *Thiſtle Vert*, enſigned with an *Imperial Crown Or*: And the honourable Family of *Cuninghame* Earls of *Glencairn* have been in Uſe, for a long Time, to carry for Creſt an *Unicorn's Head couped Argent, horned and maned Or*, being the Head of the Royal Supporter of *Scotland*. As alſo *Home* of *Wedderburn*, for his frequent Services againſt the *Engliſh*, carries the ſame, with the Addition of being *gorged* with an *open Crown*, as in the Royal *Atchievement*; as may be ſeen on the Church of *Dunglaſs* (if they have not been of late defaced) whereof he the ſaid *Wedderburn* was a Founder, with the Earl of *Home*'s Progenitors; as alſo on the Frontiſpiece of the Houſe of *Wedderburn*, and on a Seal of Arms in Cuſtody of his Progenitor Sir *David Home* of *Wedderburn*, appended to a

Diſcharge of his to Sir *Alexander Home* of *That-ilk*, the 27th of *January* 1443.

The Barons of *Craigmiller* of the Name of *Preſton* were in Uſe of old to have for Creſt an *Unicorn's Head* and *Neck gorged* with an *open Crown*, and iſſuing out of a *Ducal One* in Place of a *Wreath*, which is ſtill to be ſeen on the Gate of the Houſe of *Craigmiller*, *timbring* the Arms of *Preſton*.

These then that have not their Creſts from any Part of the Sovereign *Atchievement*, or their own, take other Figures that beſt pleaſes the Aſſumers.

Some, to ſhow their *Alliance* to honourable Families, do take for Creſt that which beſt fits their Deſign; as that uſed by the Earl of *Strathmore*, being the *Buſt* of a *Lady*, holding in her Right-hand the *Thiſtle* of *Scotland*, and ſurrounded with a *Circle* of *Laurel*, in Memory that one of the Family married King *Robert* II. his Daughter, of whom they are deſcended.

Bethun of *Balfour*, upon the Account of marrying with the Heireſs of *Balfour* of *That-ilk*, not only quarters the *Balfours* Arms with their own, but alſo uſed their Creſt, *viz.* an *Ottar's Head* eraſed.

Crests are ſometimes aſſumed to perpetuate ſome eminent Action done by their Progenitors or themſelves. *Dalziel* Earl of *Carnwath* hath for Creſt a *Sword in Pale*, to perpetuate a marſhal Deed of one of his Progenitors; of which Story before.

The Lord *Somervel* has had for Creſt of old a monſtruous Creature like a *Dragon*, ſpouting out Fire before and behind, ſtanding on a *Wheel*, upon the Account (as the Story goes) that *John Somervel* Baron of *Lintoun* in *Teviotdale*, (one of the Progenitors of this noble Family) in the Reign of King *William*, killed a monſtruous deſtructive Creature in *Teviotdale*, by a little fiery *Wheel* at the End of a Speer; and which Creſt has continued ſtill in the Family.

The Creſt of *Kilpatrick* of *Cloſeburn* is a *Hand couped*, holding a *bloody Dagger in Pale*, upon the Account that his Progenitor *Roger Kilpatrick*, who ſtood early for the Intereſt of *Robert* the *Bruce*, killed dead his Enemy *John Cumine* to-named *Reid* in *Dumfreis* Church; and uſing a *Motto* relative thereto, *I'll make ſicker*.

Sir *William Scot* of *Thirlſtane* Baronet, *Or, a Bend Azure, charged with a Mollet pierced betwixt two Creſcents of the first, within a double Treſſure floured and counter-floured of the ſecond.* Which Arms are *timbred* with *Helmet* and *Mantlings*; and upon a *Wreath* of his *Tinctures* has for *Creſt* a *Mural Crown*, and iſſuing thereout ſix *Horſemen's Banners* or *Speers*, with *Pennons* thereat, three and three diſpoſed in *Saltier*, with the *Motto*, *Ready ay ready*, with ſuitable Supporters; as in the 15th *Plate* of *Atchievements*, *Vol.* 1.

King *James* V. was pleaſed to honour *John Scot* of *Thirlſtane*, a Gentleman of entire Loyalty, for his frequent and ready Services to His Majeſty, with a ſpecial Conceſſion of a Part of the Royal Enſign, the *double Treſſure*, and other ſuitable Figures, to adorn his Armorial Bearing; which I have ſeen under His Majeſty's Hand, and the Subſcription of Sir *Thomas Erskine* of *Brechin* Secretary, which I have cauſed inſert in the firſt Volume of this *Syſtem*, *Page* 98. And a Genealogical Account of this Family is to be ſeen in the Appendix annexed to this Volume.

Sometimes *Creſts* are taken to repreſent the Offices and Employments of the Bearers.

The Chancellors of *France* adorn their Arms ordinarily with the proper *Creſt* of the Office, being the Figure of a *Woman* repreſenting *France*, holding by her Right-hand a *Scepter*, and by the Left the *Great Seal* of the *Kingdom*.

The old Earls of *Dunbar* and *March*, who were hereditary Keepers and Wardens of the Marches of *Scotland* and *England*, from which they had the Title of *March*, had always for Creſt a *Horſe Head bridled*, to ſhow their Readineſs in proſecuting Out-fang and In-fang Theft. The Lords *Johnſtons*, now Marquis of *Annandale*, as Wardens of the Weſt Marches of *Scotland* with *England*, took for Creſt a *Spur with Wings*, to ſhow their Readineſs. And in *Annandale*, *Jardin* of *Applegirth*, an ancient Family, who joined with the *Johnſtons*, has a *Spur Revel* for Creſt. Others in Civil Employments have for Creſt the chief Inſtruments of their Trades, as *Writing-pens* carried by Clerks and Writers, to ſhow their Riſe by theſe Employments; of ſuch I have given ſeveral Inſtances in the firſt Volume of this *Syſtem* from the *Lion Regiſter*.

CRESTS are ſometimes aſſumed as relative to the Name and Deſignation of the Aſſumers. *Cockburn* of *That-ilk*, a *Cock*, *Craw* of *Heugh-head*, a *Craw*, *Rochheads* of *Craigleith* and *Innerleith*, the *Head* of a Man in *Profile* all *rough* or *hairy*: And ſuch Practice is uſed abroad by the *Urſini* in *Italy*, who carry a *Demi Bear* for Creſt, in Alluſion to the Name: And ſome have Creſts relative to their *Deſignation*, as by the *Scots* Earls of *Buccleugh*, and by the preſent Dutcheſs, a *Buck's Head eraſed proper*; and *Roſs* Lord *Roſs* of *Halkhead*, a *Falcon's Head eraſed* relative to his Title.

SUCH as change their Arms upon juſt and honourable Grounds retain ordinarily a Figure of their old Arms for their Creſt, to ſhow their Deſcent from the Original Houſe. Thus the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, now known by the Title of Prince Elector of *Hanover*, carried the *wild Horſe* for their Creſts in their old Arms for *Weſtphalia*: But now, as I ſhewed before, ſince King of *Great-Britain*, *ingrafts* by Way of *Entee* the *Weſtphalia Horſe* in the Arms of *Great-Britain*.

THE Counts of *Toulouſe* carried anciently a *Sheep*, which they uſe now for their *Creſt*, having got new Arms, *viz. Gules, a Croſs Clechee, Vuidee*, and *Pomettee Or*.

THE Family of *Collonna*, which formerly carried a *Marmaid* for their Arms, has now a *Pillar*, and the old Figure, the *Marmaid*, for their Creſt.

THE *Bruces* of *Skelton* in *England* carried for Arms *Argent, a Lion rampant Azure*; and, when one of the Family married the Heireſs of *Annandale* in *Scotland*, laid aſide his Paternal Coat, and carried only theſe of his Lady, *viz. Or, a Saltier, and chief Gules*, but retained the old Figure, the *Lion*, for a *Creſt*; as by *Bruce* Earl of *Elgin*, and many ancient Families of that Name with us, who have the *Lion*, the old Figure of the Name, for *Creſt*.

Steuart Earl of *Traquair*, to ſhow his Deſcent, has a *Garb* for *Creſt*, as come of the *Steuarts* Earls of *Buchan*; and ſome, to ſhow their Maternal Deſcent, take a Figure from their Maternal Coat for *Creſt*; as *Seton* of *Touch* has a *Boar's Head couped Or*, (the Figure of *Gordon*) being deſcended of Sir *Alexander Seton*, and his Lady the Heireſs of *Gordon* of *That-ilk*. And the ſame Practice is in *England*, where *Sturton* Lord *Sturton* has for *Creſt* a *Monk in a Franciſcant Habit*, holding in his Right-hand a *Scourge* or *Whip*, carried formerly by the Sirname of *Monk*, whoſe Heireſs, one of the Progenitors of the Lord *Sturton*, married; and from them deſcended the Family of *Sturton*.

THO' theſe Inſtances make *Creſts* to appear to be hereditary and neceſſary to all the Deſcendents, as well as Arms; yet this Science and its Rules, by the Practice of all Nations, has allowed a Freedom to change their *Creſts*, and alter them after the Fancy and Circumſtances of the Bearers, being but an Ornament of Coats of Arms, and ſo more of the Nature of a Device, than a fixed ſettled Piece of hereditary Armorial Bearings. Hence it is we ſee ſo many Families of one Stock and Name uſe different *Creſts*, to ſhow their Inclinations upon ſeveral Accounts, as before-mentioned.

WE find, as before obſerved, that moſt Part of *Creſts* uſed by the ancient Heroes, and ſince by Knights in their Exerciſes in *Tourneaments* and other *Feſtivals*, from which the Uſe of *timbring* Arms proceeded were nothing anciently but the *Devices* and *Marks* of *Gallantry* and *Love*, as *Paulus Jovius* tells us; who likewiſe ſays, "That when *Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. of *France* marched into *Italy* with " glorious Armies, the *French* Officers being then fond of *Devices*, and to diſtinguiſh " their Companies, adorned Enſigns and Banners with ſuch; which amuſed the *Italians*, who fell in Love with ſuch Figures, and afterwards improved them to greater " Perfection than any other Nation, under certain nice Rules and Preſcriptions; and " ſo laid the Foundation of the curious *Science* of *Devices*, in which they excel." I am not to treat of that *Science* here, being out of my Road, but of *Armorial Mottos*, which adorn Arms.

CHAP. VI.

Of MOTTOS, CRIES *of* WAR, *and* DEVICES.

THESE three are often taken for one another in this *Science*, and all called *Devices*; but to diſtinguiſh them, I ſhall treat of them ſeparately in this Chapter, and here to ſpeak briefly of them.

Mottos and *Cries* of *War* conſiſt of a *Word* or *Words* without any *Figure*; and the *Device* here mentioned is a Figure without a *Word*, being a *Repreſentation*, and *Emblem* or *Heroglyphick* painted, to expreſs ſomething that is to be kept in Mind; and theſe were much in Uſe among the *Egyptians*, and other ancient Nations. The *Word* without a *Figure*, and the *Figure* without a *Word*, are lookt upon as *imperfect Devices*; but when the *Word* and *Figure* are joined together, making an Alluſion, to ſhow the Inclination and Humours of the Aſſumers, or of ſomething done, or to be done, tho' they be not eaſily underſtood by the Vulgar, are perfect *Devices*, conſiſting of a Body (the *Figure*) and Soul (the *Word*) as Heralds ſay.

THESE were much uſed in former Ages, and in later Times they are more uſed, with the Addition of a Motto to explain the Signification. Great and curious Men have been in Uſe to have them embroidered or painted on their Furniture of Military and Civil Dignities, and on their Seals accompanying their Armorial Atchievements, for which Heralds reckon them amongſt the Ornaments of *Armories*; ſo that I ſhall treat of them ſeparately here, with ſome few remarkable Inſtances, which will not I hope be diſagreeable to the Reader.

Motto is an *Italian* Word ſignifying *verbum*, that is the *Word* or *Saying*, which Gentlemen carry in a *Scroll* under or above their Arms; 'tis likewiſe latined *dictum*, *a Saying*, from whence comes our old Word *Ditton*; as in our ancient Books of *Blazon of Arms*. *Cambden* for *Motto* ſays *Inſcriptio*; and ſome calls it *Epigraph*, becauſe *Mottos* are often of many *Words*, which make Proverbs, witty and religious Sentences, moſt frequently relative and explanatory to the Name and Arms of the Owners, and may be uſed by any Perſon who has Right to carry Arms.

WHEN they have no Relation to the *Name* and *Arms* of the Owners, nor to the *Creſts*, they are then proper Mottos, and cannot be called Devices; of which I ſhall add a few Inſtances. The Family of *Bourbon* in *France* has the Word *Eſperance*, Hope; the Houſe of *Nevers*, *fides*: With us the Duke of *Gordon* has for *Motto*, *Bydand*; the Duke of *Argyle*, *Ne obliviſcaris*; the Marquis of *Tweedale*, *Spare naught*; *Dundas* of *That-ilk*, *Eſſayes*; *Innes* of *That-ilk*, *Betraiſt*; *Home* of *Wedderburn*, the Word *Remember*; and ſo of many others ſuch like Inſtances that have no Relation to the Name, or any Part of the Arms of the Bearer, are to be found in our old Records of the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry, who have made Choice of theſe Mottos, to expreſs their predominant Paſſions either of Piety, Love or War, or upon ſome Adventure befallen them; and thoſe ſhort Expreſſions having had ſome ſuch Original, have been made hereditary in many Families.

HOWEVER Mottos for the moſt Part are relative to ſome Part of the Atchievement, and eſpecially to the Creſt; and from them ariſes a Compariſon, the one explaining the other, and ſo make a proper *Device*; as by theſe following Inſtances. The ancient Motto of the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Without Fear*, ſpeaks to the Creſt, *a wild Cat ſitting*.

Vireſcit vulnere virtus, the *Motto* or *Ditton* of *Steuart* Earl of *Galloway* is relative to the Creſt, a *Pelican vulnered* feeding her Young in a *Neſt* proper; which Figure is an Emblem of our Saviour: And the ſame Figure for Creſt the *Steuarts* Earls of *Murray* uſe, with the Motto, *Salus per Chriſtum redemptorem*.

The Marquis of *Seaforth*'s Creſt is a *Mountain in Flames*, with the Motto, *Luceo non uro*, I ſhine and not burn; which *Dicton* is uſed by *Mackenzie* Earl of *Cromarty*, and applied to his Creſt, The Sun in his Splendor.

THE Motto, *Dread GOD*, relative to a *Hand holding a Thunder-bolt*, by *Carnagy* Earl of *Southesk*.

Gray Lord *Gray* has for Creſt, an *Anchor* proper, with the Motto, *Anchor, faſt Anchor.*

Elphinſton Lord *Balmerinoch*'s Creſt, a *Dove Argent, crowned Or*, its Feet invironed with a *Snake* proper; Motto, *Prudentia fraudis neſcia*, Honeſty knows no Guile.

McKay Lord *Rae* has the Words *manu forti*, by the Hand of a ſtrong Man, and for the Figure, a *Hand* holding a *Sword* proper.

Arbuthnet Viſcount of *Arbuthnet* has the Words *Laus Deo*, to his Creſt a *Peacock's Head and Neck* proper; *Arbuthnet* of *Fiddes* to a *Peacock paſſant* proper, has theſe Words, *Tam interna quam externa*, to intimate that he deſires to be both beautiful within and without; and *Arbuthnet* of *Findowrie* has for Motto, *Interna preſtant*, to the ſame Figure.

In cruce ſalus, a frequent Motto uſed upon Account of Religion, as by thoſe of the Name of *Abercromby*, with a *Croſs* for the Figure; but *Abercromby* of *Glaſſoch* has for Motto, *Vive ut vivas*, Live that ye may live, relative to a *Bee volant* proper: And the ſame Figure the *Bee* has *Beatſon* of *Kilrie* for Creſt, with the Motto, *Cum prudentia ſedulus*; *Aiton* of *That-ilk* in *Fife*, a Hand pulling a *Roſe* proper, with the Motto, *Decerptæ dabunt odorem*, as other Families of that Name.

Douglas of *Cavers*'s Motto, *Do or die*, Creſt, a *dexter Hand* holding a *broken Launce in Bend*. *Drummond* of *Hathornden*'s Creſt, a *Pegaſus proper, mained and winged Or*, with the Motto, *Hos gloria reddit honores*.

Drummond of *Blair* for Creſt, a *Neſt of young Ravens* proper. Motto, *Deus providebit*, GOD will provide.

Drummond of *Innermay*'s Creſt, a *Hand* holding a *flaming Heart*, with the Motto, *Loyal au mort.*

MANY more ſuch Inſtances I could give; but refers the Reader to the Sculptures in the Plates of the firſt and ſecond Volume of this Syſtem; and ſhall add more Inſtances upon different Accounts.

ALL *Europe* over ſome Mottos are aſſumed to relate to the Name of the Bearers.

THE Family of *Campi* in *Plaiſance* have the Words of the xcvi. *Pſalm, Gaudebunt campi, & omnia quæ in iis ſunt, i. e.* Let the Fields be joyful, and all that is therein.

THE Family of *My-pont* in *Burgundy* has for Motto, *My-pont deficile a paſſer, i. e.* My Bridge is hard to be paſſed.

Vere Earl of *Oxford* in *England* had for Motto, *Vero nihil verius, i. e.* Nothing truer than *Vere*, ſaid by ſome to have been pronounced by Queen *Elizabeth*, in Commendation of the Loyalty of that Family.

Conqueror of *Frierton* has the Word *Victoria, i. e.* Victory, relative to his Name.

Calder of *Liniger*, *Vigilans non cadet.*

MOTTOS are aſſumed alſo to ſhow the Origin of the Bearers, either from the Father or Mother's Side; as the *McIntoſhes* of *That-ilk*, Captains of *Clanchatton*, have for Creſt, a *Cat Saliant proper*, with the Motto, *Touch not the Cat but in Glove*; as deſcended from the *Catti*, by the Mother's Side, a *German* People, who came to *Scotland*, and ſaid to have carried the ſaid Figure: And the *McPherſons*, as a Branch of the *Clanchattons*, have the ſame Creſt and Motto; for which ſee Appendix, *Page* 46.

Steuart of *Phiſhgall*, as deſcended of *John Steuart*, who married the Heireſs of *Buncle* in the Shire of *Berwick*, and had *Buckles* for her Armorial Figure, has for Creſt a *Demi Lion*, holding in his *dexter Paw a Buckle Or*, with the Motto, *Suſſibulatus majores ſequor.*

Balnaves of *Carnbody* has for Creſt, a *Hand* holding a *Foot-ball*, with the Motto, *Hinc origo, i. e.* From thence my Riſe; becauſe the firſt of this Name (being formerly called *Naves*) playing at the Foot-ball before the King, who cried well balled *Naves*, took the Sirname *Balnaves*.

MOTTOS do alſo perpetuate great and glorious Actions of a Family; as that *Creſt* and *Motto* of the *Scrymgeours* of *Dudop*, a *Lion's Paw*, holding a *Sword proper*, Motto, *Diſſipate*, from one of the Anceſtors of this Family, who defeat the King's Enemies. See Appendix.

SOME Families of the Name of *Crawfurd* have for Motto, *Tutum te robore reddam*, *i. e.* I'll ſave thee by Strength, to perpetuate the ſeaſonable Action of one of the Progenitors of the Name, who opportunely relieved King *David* I. when diſmounted from his Horſe by the Stroke of a *Deer*, when hunting near *Edinburgh*, where the Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe* now ſtands; and a *Deer's Head*, with a *Croſs betwixt his Horns*, became the Enſign of that Abbacy, and all the Baronies belonging to it, as the *Canongate*, &c. As alſo the Armorial Figure of the *Crawfurds* deſcended from the above *Crawfurd*.

Crawfurd of *Jordanhill*, deſcended of Captain *Thomas Crawfurd*, a younger Son of *Crawfurd* of *Kilbirnie*, (which Family carries a *Feſs Ermine* for Arms) who ſurpriſed, and took in the impregnable Caſtle of *Dunbartoun* the 2d of *April* 1571, took for Creſt a *Caſtle*, with the Motto, *Expugnavi*.

Alexander Earl of *Stirling*, having planted *Nova Scotia*, took for Motto, *Per mare & terras*.

Ramſay Viſcount of *Hadingtoun*, upon his happy reſcuing King *James* VI. from the bad Attempts of the Earl of *Gowrie* and his Brother, whom *Ramſay* killed, took for Motto, *Hæc dextra vindex principis & patriæ*.

Ogilvy of *Barras*, who had a main Hand in the Preſervation of the *Regalia* of *Scotland*, till King *Charles* II. his Reſtoration, took then for Motto, *Præclarum regi & regno ſervitium*.

MOTTOS are ſometimes taken to perpetuate *Events* and *Accidents* of Families: Thus the Lord *Maxwel* being forfeited, and thereafter reſtored, took for Motto, *Reveriſco*, I ſtand in Awe to offend. *Mackenzie*'s *Heraldry*.

MR. *David Watſon* of *Sauchtoun* having recovered theſe Lands by Purchaſe, after they had been ſold by his Progenitors upwards of a hundred Years, upon Recovery of them, took for Motto, *Inſperata floruit*, relative to a Branch ſprouting out of an old Stock of a Tree his Creſt.

MOTTOS are alſo aſſumed to ſhow *Offices* and *Employments*: Thus the Lord *Johnſton* of old, when Warden of the Weſt Marches, had theſe Words, *Light Thieves all*; that is, Light from your Horſes, and render your ſelves; and ſince dignified with the Title of Earl of *Annandale*, the Family uſe for Motto, *Nunquam non paratus*, *i. e.* Always ready.

THESE of the Name of *Forreſter* have ordinarily for Motto, *Blow Hunter thy Horn*. Severals who have riſen to Honour and Fortune by their Employments, ſuch as *Notars* and *Writers*, as I have obſerved before, have taken *Writing-pens* for their *Creſt*, and *Mottos* appoſite thereto, to ſhow their Fidelity and Sedulity in their Employments; as Mr. *Robert Alexander* of *Boighill* took for Motto, *Fidem ſerva*; and Sir *James Elphinſton* of *Craighouſe*, *Sedulitate*.

SOME *Mottos* relate neither to the Creſts nor Figures within the Shield, but to the Supporters; as that of the Houſe of *Buccleugh* have the Word *Amo*, their Supporters, *Two Women in rich Apparel*.

THE Earl of *Rothes*'s Motto, *Grip faſt*, alludes to his Supporters *two Gryphons*.

Carnagy Earl of *Northeſk* has, for Supporters, *two Leopards ſpotted proper*; and for Motto, *Tache ſan Tache*.

THE *Mottos* relative to *Creſts* are placed above them upon *Eſcrolls*, which ſurmounts the *Atchievement*; when they relate or ſpeak to Supporters, they ſhould be placed upon the *Compartment* on which the Supporters ſtand; which the Reader may ſee in the Sculptures of *Atchievements* in the firſt and ſecond Volumes of this *Syſtem*, of which I ſhall mention an Example, the *Atchievement* of Sir *John Lauder* of *Fountainhall*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, who has for *Creſt* a *Tower Argent*, *maſoned Sable*, and a *Man looking over the Embattlements*, and for Motto relative to it upon an *Eſcroll*, *Turris prudentia cuſtos*, and below the *At-*

chievement upon the *Compartment*, on which ſtands the Supporters, theſe Words, *Ut migraturus habita.*

When there are three *Mottos* or more, they are diſpoſed about the Parts of the *Atchievement* to which they relate; as theſe which adorned the Atchievements of the Earl of *Wintoun*'s *Creſt*, a *Dragon proper ſpouting out Fire*, and above it an *Eſcroll*, with the Motto, *Hazard zet fordward:* And upon another *Eſcroll*, which paſſes over the Middle of the Supporters, and behind the Middle of the Shield are theſe Words, (relative to to the Blazing *Star* in *Surtout*) *Intaminatis fulgit honoribus*; and on the *Compartment* whereupon ſtands the Supporters, (as relative to them) *Invia virtuti via nulla*; as in the *Plate* of *Atchievements*, *Vol.* 1.

The *Spaniards* have another Method of placing their *Mottos* within the Shield *Border-ways*, of which I have ſeen ſeverals, and ſhall here mention only that of the Archbiſhop of *Tarragon* in *Spain*, whoſe Name was *John Tereys*, who carried for Arms a *Lion rampant holding a Croſs*; and round the *Lion* were theſe Words for his Device, *Hujus virtute omnia.*

The Popes do the ſame on their Seals of Lead, where, on the one Side, are the Heads of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul affrontee*; and on the other Side a *Shield quarterly*; in the firſt Quarter the Words *Sanctus Petrus*; in the Second *Sanctus Paulus*; and in the other two Quarters the Names of the preſent *Pope*; and round theſe Quarters *Border-ways*, the *Device* of the preſent *Pope*, being ordinarily a ſhort Sentence or Verſe, taken from the Scripture when he is elected.

Having treated I think ſufficiently of *Mottos* and *Devices* as private *Epigraphs*; I proceed to publick Ones, *viz. Cries* of *War*.

Cries of *War* were well known of old by the Ancients, and much in Requeſt, I may ſay, by all Nations; by the *French* called *Cris de guerre*, and with us called *Slughorns*. Theſe have a great Affinity with *Mottos* and *Devices*, and many Times are taken for one another; ſo that the *Cry* has become *Mottos* to ancient Families.

Cries of *War* conſiſt ordinarily of three or four Words, called by the *Italian S. P. S. Clamor militaris*. It belonged anciently to none but to Sovereign Princes, Dukes, Earls, great Barons, and Chiefs of potent Families, who had the Command of Troops of Men; by which *Cry* they gathered them, led them on to Battle, and when diſtreſſed or put to Confuſion, did rally them.

Meneſtrier ſays, "That theſe who had Right to carry a Banner with the *Cry* of *War* were taken for great Gentlemen, who uſed them not only in real Fights, but in *Tourneaments*, where the Heralds not only blazoned their Arms, but proclaimed their *Cries* before them that they might be known; as in the *Formula* of the *Tourneaments* of *Shovanncy* in the Year 1282."

These *Cries* are either taken from the Name of the chief Commander of Troops, from the Place where they are to meet and rendezvouze, or from the Figure on the Banner or Standard.

As for the firſt, the *Cry* of the Family of *Bourbon*, was *Bourbon*; and other great Families beſides the Name added ſome *Elogium*, to ſhow their beſt Qualities; as the *Cry* of the Counts of *Haynault*, *Haynault* the *Noble*; the Duke of *Milan*, *Milan* the *Valiant*; and the King of *Armenia*, cried *Armenia* the *noble King*. With us the *Cry* of the old Earls of *Douglas* was, *a Douglas*, *a Douglas*, which was very formidable to their Enemies who had found their Valour.

Cries from the Place of Rendezvouzing were frequent with us; as that of the *Homes*, *a Home*, *a Home*, intimating the Meeting at *Home* Caſtle; the *Mackenzies* have for *Cry*, *Tullochdar*; the *Clanchattons*, *Craig-Gow*, or *Craig-Owie*; and the *Grants*, *Craig-Ellachie*, *&c.* which were *Cries* taken from the Places where thoſe Clans do rendezvouze, and proclaimed thro' their Countries, by ſuch as were appointed, carrying a Croſs of Wood burnt at the End, called a *fiery Croſs*; upon which all the Vaſſals and Dependents met at the reſpective Places of their Clans; and the *Cry* continued in their Expeditions, and in Action to diſtinguiſh their different Troops.

Cries of *War* have been taken from the Names of Patron Saints; as the Kings of *Scotland* had *St. Andrew*; the Kings of *England St. George*; the Dukes of *Anjou* cried *St. Maurice*; and the Kings of *France Mon joy St. Deniſe*. Severals have en-

endeavoured to explain this *Cry*; ſome calling it a *Joy*, as *Moult Joy*; ſome *latin* it, *Meum gaudium*; others, as *Matthew Paris*, *Montis gaudium*.

Meneſtrier, in his Treatiſe of *Exterior Ornaments*, calls it a *Cry* of *Rallying*, and ſignifies nothing but the Standard of *St. Deniſe*, which the ancient Kings of *France* did carry in their Wars; and *Mount joy* in old *French* ſignified a Mount or Heap of Stones gathered together, for directing the High-ways from Place to Place, with Croſſes ſet upon them, eſpecially in the Way from *Paris* to St. *Deniſe*, and are ſtill called the *Mount joys* of St. *Deniſe*; ſo that the *Cry* of *France* ſignifies nothing but the *Banner* of St. *Deniſe*, after which the Army marched, and to it rallied. The Dukes of *Burgundy*, who had the *Image* of St. *Andrews* on his *Croſs* upon their Enſigns, cried alſo, *Mount joy* St. *Andrew*; and the Dukes of *Bourbon*, who had the *Image* of St. *Mary* on their Enſigns, cried, *Mount joy noſtre dame*.

This Author in his former Treatiſe gives us ſeveral Sorts of *Cries* of *War*, of which I ſhall mention a few. *Firſt*, Theſe of Reſolution, aſſumed by thoſe who undertook the holy *War*, cried, *Dieu le veut*, *i. e.* GOD willeth it. *Cries* of *Invocation*, ſuch as that of the Lords of *Montmorancy*, *Dieu aide au primier Creſtien*, *i. e.* GOD aſſiſt the firſt Chriſtian, upon Account the Family was the firſt Chriſtian one in *France*. *Aſhmol*, on the *Inſtitutions of the Garter*, ſays, "That the Kings of "*England* cried, *Mount joy noſtre dame* St. *George*, having the *Images* of the Virgin "*Mary* and St. *George* on their Standards." This Author likewiſe obſerves in the forementioned Book, *Page* 189. "That *Edward* III. of *England*, at a Skirmiſh "near *Calais* 1349, had for his *Cry*, *Ha St. Edward*, (meaning the *Confeſſor*) *Ha* "*St. George*."

Meneſtrier gives us *Cries* of *Exhortation*; as that of the Emperor's, *A dextre & a ſiniſtre*, to exhort the Soldiers to fight valiantly on the Right and Left-hand. For *Cries* of *Rallying* he gives that of the Counts of *Flanders*, *au Lion*, for the Soldiers to follow or rally to the Standard, upon which was the *Lion* of *Flanders*. And our Author ſays, That *Mount joy St. Deniſe* was juſt another. And *Barry* a *French* Herald obſerves, all the great Men in *France* had for their *Cries*, *Mount joy*, who carried *Flower-de-Liſes*. And hence the Word *Mount joy* is become the Name of the principal Herald of *France*.

Cries of *Wars* are ordinarily placed as *Mottos* upon *Eſcrolls* above the *Creſt*; as that of *France* at this Time is placed over the *Pavilion* of the Arms of *France*; as alſo that of the Dukes of *Lennox*, *avant Darnly*, ever ſince the old *Cry* became the Motto of the Family. Many old Families with us and abroad uſe their old *Cries* in Place of *Mottos*, having no Uſe for them of late, the Way of Fighting being altered; ſo that now they are only Marks of Greatneſs and Power, and continued for the Antiquity and Honour of Families. So much then for the *Devices*, which conſiſt only of Words. I ſhall proceed to *Devices* of *Figures*, which have no Word or Words; many of them being initial Letters of the Name, and others of them Figures, with pious Sentences added to explain them.

Sovereigns have been for a long Time, and are yet in Uſe to place at the Sides of their Shields of Arms, on their Coins, the initial Letters of their Names; as our Kings of the Name of *James* had *J. R.* at the Sides of their Shields; Queen *Mary M. R.* and for *Charles C. R.* The Kings of *France* of the Name of *Charles* had the Letter *K.* at the Side of their Shields; and the four *Henries* had the Letter *H.* and theſe of the Name of *Lewis* the Letter *L.* which Letters were enſigned with *Crowns*.

The Family of the *Hotmans* in *Paris* place the Letter *H.* on the *Collars* of their *Supporters*, being *Lions*.

The ancient *Device* of the Houſe of *Guiſe* was an *A.* within a Circle, which, as *Meneſtrier* ſays, ſignifies, *Chacun a ſon tour*, *i. e.* every one to his Turn. The Letter P. the Mark of the Pope, and that Letter ſurmounted with a *Saltier Croſs* thus ☧ the Mark of a Martyr, as *pro Chriſto*. The Superſcription which *Pilate* cauſed place upon the *Croſs* of the Holy JESUS, was the Device of *Conſtantine* the Emperor upon his *Enſigns* and *Banners*, as *Meneſtrier*.

The Device of the Order of the *Jeſuites* conſiſt of the Letters *J. H. S. Jeſus Hominum Salvator*; and when the Addition of the three *Paſſion Nails*, and a *Croſs* are added to them, they are then the compleat Enſign of that Society.

The Emperor *Frederick* III. took for his Device the five Vowels of the Alphabet, *A, E, I, O, U*, interpreted, *Aquila eſt Imperium orbis univerſa.*

The Deviſe of *Savoy* conſiſts of four Letters, *F, E, R, T*, which by ſome ſignifies, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit, i. e.* his Bravery preſerved *Rhodes.* Others ſay theſe Letters import, That his *Motto* or *Cry* was, *Frappez, Entrez, Rompez Tout, i. e.* Beat, Enter, Break All, which *Amede* of *Savoy* took with the *white Croſs* for his Device, when he aſſiſted the Knights of *Rhodes* againſt the *Turks.*

The Family of *Felix* in *Piedmont* have for their Device three F's, to ſignify, *Felices fuerunt fideles, i. e.* the *Felices* were faithful, becauſe they ſtood firm and loyal for *Amede* Count of *Savoy, anno* 1227, when all *Piedmont* revolted from the Count, except the Town of *Rivol*, in which the Family was the moſt conſiderable.

Devices which conſiſts only of Figures without Words are the ſame with the *Heroglyphicks* and *Emblems* uſed by the Ancients of old to ſignify their Minds, Conceptions and Intentions; and from ſuch came originally *Creſts*, and other Armorial Figures placed on the Shield above or at the Side of it, ſome being temporary, and others of a longer Duration.

The *Thiſtle*, an old *Device* carried by the Kings of *Scotland*, and after aſſumed by the Dukes of *Bourbon* in *France*, the *Roſes* in *England* by the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, the *Fuſil* by the Dukes of *Burgundy*, the *Porcupine* and *Salamander* by the Kings of *France*, were properly their *Devices*; whoſe Intentions and Significations at firſt were not well known, till afterwards appoſite Words and Sentences were applied to them, and were ordinarily placed at the Sides, or below the Shield: As the *Galtraps* of the Earls of *Perth*, the *Salamander* of *Dundas* of *Thatilk*, the *Thiſtle* and *Roſe* in His Majeſty's *Atchievement* iſſuing out of the *Compartment*, the known *Devices* of *Scotland* and *England*, united in the Perſon of King *James* VI. Before which Time *Henry* VII. of *England*, Repreſenter of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, joined the *red Roſe* of *Lancaſter*, with the *white* one of the Houſe of *York*, and placed them below his Shield of Arms iſſuing out of the *Compartment*, to ſhow the incorporate Union of theſe two Families, by his marrying *Elizabeth* the Heireſs of *York*; ſo that the *Device* of *England* was then a *Roſe parted per Pale Gules and Argent.* This King had alſo at the Side of his Shield of Arms for a *Device* a *Portcullis*, to ſhow his Deſcent by his Mother from the Family of *Beauford*; to which he added theſe Words, *Altera ſecuritas*, meaning thereby, that as the *Portcullis*, the *Device* of the Duke of *Somerſert* the eldeſt Son by the third Wife of *John* of *Ghent* Duke of *Lancaſter* fourth Son of *Edward* III. is an additional Security to a Gate or Porch of a Fort, ſo his Deſcent from his Mother ſtrengthned his other Title; and from this *Device* he inſtituted a Purſuivant by the Name of *Portcullis.*

The *Portcullis* has been a *Device* uſed by our Kings ſince King *James* I. of that Name in *Scotland*; as may be ſeen on the old *Buildings* and *Medals* of our Kings Houſes, ſince the Marriage of the ſaid King with *Joan Beauford*, eldeſt Daughter of *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, eldeſt Son of *John* of *Ghent* Duke of *Lancaſter*, fourth Son of *Edward* III. and righteous Heireſs of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves in his Diſcourſe concerning the three *Unions*, *Page* 25th, to ſhow their Maternal Deſcent from the Royal Family of *England.*

Since I have fallen in with the *Devices* of the Royal Family of *England*, which were very frequent, upon the Pretenſion of the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* to that Crown, I hope my Reader will not be offended (ſince they adorned their *Atchievement* with ſuch *Devices*, which obſcurely intimate their Intents and Deſigns) to give a ſhort Account of them, with their ſeveral Acceſſions to the Crown.

The forementioned *John* of *Ghent* Duke of *Lancaſter* (in the Reign of *Richard* II. who had no Iſſue) pretended a Right to the Crown, and that before the Houſe of *York*: He placed at each Side of his *Atchievement* an *Eagle* ſtanding on a *Padlock*, eſſaying to open the ſame, intimating, that by the King of *Birds*, he would force off his Fetters of Subjection; for which ſee *Sandford*'s *Genealogical Hiſtory of England*, who gives us his Arms in Sculpture, with that *Device* adorning his *Atchievement.* His Son and Succeſſor *Henry* (ſirnamed *Bullingbrook* from the Place he was born) Duke of *Lancaſter*, before he uſurped the Crown, under the Title of *Henry*

IV. in a Combat (allowed by King *Richard* II.) with *Moubray* Duke of *Northfolk*, appeared in his Armorial hereditary Enſigns, with Devices accompanying them, being *Swan's* and *Antilops*. The Duke of *Northfolk*, on the other Hand, appeared with his Armorial Enſigns, being *Lions* and *Mullberry Trees*, as *Rebus's* to the Name of *Moubray*; which living Creatures became the Supporters of the Deſcendents of theſe Families. And here it may be obſerved, that the Word *Rebus's* is uſed, when a Coat of Arms or Creſt alludes to the Name of the Bearer, which the *French* call *Parlantes*, and the *Engliſh*, *Canting Arms*.

Edmund Duke of *York*, fifth Son of King *Edward* III. upon his Brother *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*'s aſpiring to the Crown, took a Figure for his Device, reſembling that of his Brother's, *viz. a Falcon in a Fetter-Lock*, implying, that he was ſhut up from his Right to the Crown. He obſerving his Sons viewing it one Day, asked them, What was *Latin* for a *Fetter-Lock*? Who returning no Anſwer, he ſaid, *Hic hac hoc taceatis*, adviſing them to be ſilent, for GOD knows what may come to paſs. Which Story his Grandſon King *Edward* IV. reported, and (as *Sandford* in his *Hiſtory*) commanded his younger Son *Richard* Duke of *York* to uſe that *Device*, with the *Fetter-Lock* opened; and *Camb.* in his *Rem. Page* 215. ſays the ſame.

Edward IV. the Firſt of the Houſe of *York* that aſcended the Throne of *England*, to ſhow his Right and Deſcent to the Crown, uſed ſeveral *Devices*; as the *white Lion* of the Earl of *March*, in whoſe Right, by Deſcent, he pretended to the Crown; as alſo by the Line of the *Burghs*, Earls of *Ulſter*, who have ſometimes uſed a *Dragon Seiant Sable*, *crowned Or*, the Cogniſance of that Family; neither did he omit the Device of the Houſe of *Clare*, viz. *a Bull Sable hooved and horned Or*, with theſe Words, *Ex honore de Clare*, upon the Account that *Elizabeth*, one of the Co-heirs of *Clare* and Earldom of *Glouceſter*, was Wife to *John de Burgh*, and Mother of *William* Earl of *Ulſter*: And to compleat the four probative Proofs of his noble Deſcent, he uſed alſo a *white Hart attired, accoled and ungled Or*, ſtanding on a *Mount Vert*, with the Word, *Ex Rege Ricardo*, which was the Device of *Richard* II. taken from that of his Mother Princeſs *Jean* of *Kent*. This King *Richard*, *anno* 1387, nominated *Roger Mortimer* his Succeſſor, who was Grandfather to King *Edward* IV.

Richard III. of the Family of *York* had a *Boar* for his *Device*, and was the laſt King of the Houſe of *York*.

Henry VII. of the Houſe of *Lancaſter* married the Heireſs of the Houſe of *York*; ſo that the *red* and *white Roſes* (as before) were united, to ſhow the Union of theſe two Houſes; and beſides he had a *red Dragon* for a Device, which was uſed by *Cadwallider* the laſt King of the *Britains*, from whom, by *Maſculine* Line, he derived his Pedegree; and from this Device the King made a Purſuivant, called *Ruge Dragon*.

Henry VIII. of *England*, Son of *Henry* VII. had for his Device a *Gray-hound collared and currant*, to ſhow his Deſcent from his Mother, being one of the Devices of the Houſe of *York*; and uſed alſo a *red Roſe*, *a Flower-de-Lis*, and a *Golden Portcullis*, which *Sandford* calls his hereditary *Devices* or *Badges*.

HIS Daughter *Mary* Queen of *England* had a *red* and a *white Roſe*, with a *Pomgranate knit together*, to ſhow her Deſcent from *Lancaſter* and *Spain*. But our Author tells us, that afterwards the *Engliſh* Wits began to imitate the *French* and *Italians* in their *Devices*, by adding regular *Mottos*, to ſhow ſome temporary Emergents; and inſtances that of *Henry* VIII, who, upon the Interview he had in *France* with *Francis* I. and the Emperor *Charles* V. as Arbitrator in accommodating ſome Difference betwixt them, took for *Device* or *Impreſs* an *Engliſh Archer in a green Coat drawing his Arrow to the Head*, with the Inſcription, *Cui adhero praeſt*; *i. e.* He to whom I adhere will prevail.

BUT theſe temporary *Devices* or *Impreſſes* being the Subject of another Science, I ſhall go no further into them, and advertiſe my Reader, that thoſe I have mentioned of a longer Duration, as hereditary *Cogniſances* of a high Deſcent, adorn the Atchievements of noble Families, and frequently become the Supporters of theſe various Ones, which attended thoſe Royal Atchievements of *England* I have mentioned.

CHAP. VII.

Of SUPPORTERS.

THESE, as the former *Exterior Ornaments* which I have been treating of, were originally only ancient Devices, which by Cuſtom came to embelliſh Armorial Enſigns, and formally to *timbre* and *ſupport* them, from which they are generally called *Supporters*; and by the *Latins Suſtentacula*, from their holding the Shield: If they be of the Figures of *Angels*, *Men* or *Women*, they are called *Tenents* by the *French*, becauſe they hold the Shield of Arms in their natural Poſture; but when the Shield is ſupported by the Figures of other Creatures, ſuch as *Beaſts* and *Fowls*; as *Lions*, *Bears*, *Horſes*, &c. *Eagles*, *Griffons*, *Falcons*, &c. being erect and out of their natural Poſture, they are called properly *Supporters*: And thoſe that write in *Latin* want not their Fancy in calling them *Atlantides*, from the Fable of *Atlas*, ſupporting the World; as alſo *Telamones*, becauſe Painters repreſent *Telamon* carrying his Miſtreſs, called alſo by Architects *Coloſſes*, (*pru. Hero.*) *Coloſſi iſti* & *ſuſtentacula aliquam onus, quaſi in ſublimi ſuſtinentes, nomen acceperunt*; for ſupporting weighty Things on high they have their Name. But *Telamones* may be ſaid, as ſome will, to be compoſed of theſe two Words, *Tellus* & *homines*, (the Earth and Men) and underſtood for Giants *filii terræ*.

WHEN *inanimate* Things are placed at the Sides of the Shield by Way of *Supporters*, the *Engliſh* call them *Cotiſet*, as if the Shield were *cotiſed* with them; which Word the *Engliſh* bring from *Coſta* the Ribs, in *Guillim*'s *Diſplay*; but Sir *George Mackenzie* more properly from the *French* Word *Cote* the Side; and for ſuch Things the *Latins* ſay, *Stipantes latera ſcuti*.

I ſhall here add what the ingenious Gentleman, the Author of the new *Engliſh Dictionary of Heraldry*, printed in the Year 1725, ſays in the Title of *Supporters*. "Things placed on the Sides of the Atchievements, repreſenting ſometimes Things living, and ſometimes dead; but theſe of ſome Blazoners are term'd *Supporters*, whoſe Conceit therein I can hardly approve, *Quia diverſorum diverſa eſt ratio*; and therefore the Blazon that I would give unto Things ſo different in Nature is, that if Things be living, and ſeize upon the Shield, then ſhall they be called properly *Supporters*; and if they are *inanimate*, and touch not the *Eſcutcheon*, then ſhall ſuch Arms be ſaid to be not ſupported, but *cotiſed* of ſuch and ſuch Things; For, how can thoſe properly be ſaid to ſupport, that touch not the Thing ſaid to be ſupported by them? To Perſons under the Degree of *Bannerets*, it is is not permitted to bear their Arms ſupported, that Honour being peculiar to thoſe that are called *nobiles majores*. And thoſe *Cotiſes* have their Name agreeable to the Things whoſe Quality they repreſent, and are ſo called of *Coſta*, the Rib, either of Man or Beaſt; for it is proper to the Rib to encloſe the Intrails of Things animal, and to add Form and Faſhion to the Body: In like Manner do thoſe incloſe the Coat Armour whereunto they are annexed, and do give a comely Grace and Ornament to the ſame. Having heard what is in that Word concerning that important Part of Armory; for the better Underſtanding of it, here ſhall be added ſomething of what the *French* Heralds, who were Maſters of the *Engliſh*, ſay to this Purpoſe. Theſe which we call *Supporters* are no other than certain Animals, *Quadrupedes*, Birds, or *Reptiles*; as *Lions*, *Leopards*, *Dogs*, *Unicorns*, *Eagles*, *Griffons*, *Dragons*, and ſeveral others placed on the two Sides of the *Eſcutcheons*, as if they were appointed to guard it, ſupporting and lifting it up with their Paws or Claws. As for the *Tenents*, which moſt Men have confounded with the *Supporters*, taking them for the ſame Thing, I find this Difference, that the *Supporters* hold up, and the *Tenents* hold, and do not lift up the *Eſcutcheon*, but hold it under their Hands; as we often find when ‘they are Angels or human Creatures, or the like. The *Supporters* and *Tenents* are ‘generally taken from ſome Parts of the *Coat Armour*, but ſometimes are quite different from it, there being nothing to oblige them to it.”

As for the Origin and firſt Uſe of *Supporters*, as we now ſee them, there are different Opinions. *Firſt*, As I ſaid in the former Chapter of *Emblems* and *Devices*, they were placed at the Sides of the *Eſcutcheons* by the Owners, to ſhow ſome myſtical Meaning, and ſo through Time became their *Supporters*. But other eminent Heralds bring the firſt Uſe of *Supporters* from *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings*, and others from the *Solemnities* of *creating Nobility*; of which I ſhall give a full Account.

Meneſtrier treats of *Supporters* fully, and brings them from *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings*, to which, by the Laws of Exerciſes, none were admitted but theſe that were truly noble, and who were obliged to expoſe their Arms, as Proofs of their Nobility, which they then adorned with their *Helmets*, *Mantlings*, *Wreaths*, *Creſts* and *Devices*, ſometime before the Exerciſe began, to the End that they might the more eaſily be known and diſtinguiſhed in Time of Battle. And as this was, as I mentioned before, the firſt Riſe of thoſe *Exterior Ornaments*; ſo *Meneſtrier* and other *French* Writers bring from thence the Riſe and progreſſive Uſe of *Supporters*. The *Knights Nobles*, qualified for ſuch Exerciſes, had their Arms hung up on the Barrier *Trees*, *Palaces* and *Pavilions*, near to the Place of *Juſting*, which were attended by their *Armour Bearers* and *Eſquires*, to the End they might acquaint their Maſters what Knight gave them a Challenge to fight, which was done by touching the *Shield*. Our Author tells us the Knights put their *Armour Bearers*, *Pages* and *Servants* in ſuch Dreſſes as they fancied, making them ſometimes appear like *Savages*, *Sarazens*, *Moors*, *Sirens*, and with other odd Dreſſes; and ſometimes under Diſguiſe with the Skins of *Lions*, *Bears*, *&c.* to guard their Shields of Arms, and to give an Account of the Names and Arms of thoſe who gave the Challenge, by touching the *Shields* of their Maſters.

I ſhall mention here the *Formula* of a *Tourneament* given us by *William Segar Norroy*, *King at Arms* in *England*, in his Book of *Honour Military* and *Civil*. This *Tourneament* was holden at *Ingueluer* in *France* 1389, which ſeveral *French* Lords and Gentlemen occaſioned, by giving a Challenge to as many *Engliſhmen* of the ſame Quality. A Part of the Challenge from the *French* Side I ſhall here add from our Author. “We likewiſe give you to underſtand that ſuch Order is taken, “that every one of us ſhall have a *Shield* of *Arms* and *Impreſs*, (*i. e. Device* or “*Creſt*) hung on the out Side of his *Pavilion*, to the End, if any of you deſire to run “at *Tilts*, then, that the Day before, ye may, with a *Launce* or ſuch Weapon as “you intend to *juſt* with, touch the *Shield* of the Defendant; and who intends “to try his Fortune both with Blunt and Sharp muſt touch the *Shield* with both, and “ſignify his Name and Arms to them that attend, or have their *Shields* in keeping.”

FROM theſe Attenders and Keepers of their Maſters Shields, Heralds bring the firſt Uſe of *Supporters* occaſioned by ſuch Exerciſes, into which all that were noble or gentle by Father and Mother's Side were admitted, and had afterwards Right to carry Supporters.

I cannot omit to mention a famous *Tourneament* proclaimed by the Order of King *James* IV. of *Scotland* thro' *Germany*, *France* and *England*, under the Title, *In Defence of the Savage Knight*, to be holden at *Edinburgh* on the Feſtivals of His Majeſty's Marriage with *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter of *Henry* VII. of *England*. “The Fame of which *Tourneament* (ſays *Hathornden* in his *Hiſtory of the Jameſes*, “and other *Manuſcripts* which I have ſeen in the Lawyers Library) brought many “foreign Lords and Knights to *Scotland*, where Challenges were given, and re“ceived in Defence of the *Savage Knight*, for ſeveral Days before the prefixt “Day of Exerciſe. The Shields of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, that deſign'd “to *juſt* or *tilt*, were hung up on the Barrier and other Places near by, guarded “with ſtrong and robuſt *Highlandmen* in *Savage Dreſs*, whoſe Figures afterwards “became the *Supporters* of ſome Families, who *juſted* in this *Tourneament*, tho' “long before this Time we had *Tourneaments* in *Alexander* II. his Reign, from “which Time I think Supporters began with us, as by ancient Seals, where *Sa*“*vages* are placed as Supporters at the Sides of the *Shields*.”

John Baptiſta Chancellor of *Brabant*, a learn'd Gentleman in this *Science*, in his commendable Book *Juriſprudentia Heroica*, Chapter *Of Supporters*, tells us, "That ſome are of the Opinion that their Riſe and Cuſtom of hanging up Shields was in Imitation of the *Romans*, who, after their Return from Victory, hang'd up *Shields*, *Helmets*, and other *Trophies* which they had taken from their Enemies, upon Trees and publick Places, to ſhow their Valour and Conqueſt."

"OTHERS again, ſays our Author, impute the Uſe of *Supporters* to the Vanity and Ambition of Men to embelliſh their Arms, and the *Teſſera* of their Deſcent with ſuch Figures as pleaſed them, till they were reſtricted by the Laws of Nations, which allowed them to none but to thoſe who were able to erect a *Banner* in the Field; ſuch as *High Barons*, *Bannorets* and *Knights*, who were allowed the Figure of any Creatue they fancied to ſupport their *Banners*; for they could not ſtand properly at the Sides of their Shields of Arms, without Supporters holding them up. *Banners* are more frequent in *Germany* than elſe-where." I ſhall add here our Author's Words, *Sed cum vexilla hac per ſe ſubſiſtere, circa inſignia nequaquam poſſent, excogitavit induſtria hominum, vel ambitio tenentes ſive ſuſtentantes, quos cum æque, atque vexilla ipſa indiſtincte aſſumere non erubeſceret.*

OUR Author is much for the Opinion, as moſt reaſonable, that *Supporters* had their Riſe from *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings*, as I have given them from *Meneſtrier* and others; for which I ſhall here add his own Words from the *Supplement* to his Book, *Page* 139. *Alii originem telamonum verius derivant a certaminibus, ludicris, ſeu haſtiludiis, in quibus milites ſuas curabant deferri lanceas & ſcuta per ephebos & pediſſequos* (Youths and waiting Men) *transformatos in urſos, leones, ſilveſtres, ethiopes, & id genus alias formas, ut videre eſt in antiquis hiſtoriis, & memoriis Oliverii a Marca. Injungebatur his latoribus & pediſſequis ut campum martium aperirent, affigerent ſcuti pendula arboribus aut columnis, in viis publicis, vel locis ad dimicandum aſſignatis, ut contra prodituri in campum tangerent illa ſcuta, quibus promiſcue ut cuſtodes adſtabant, pigmei, gigantes, ſilveſtres, ſarazeni, monstra, vel homines in forma animalium aderent, & feciales, qui nomen inſcriberent & obſervarent illos, qui eorum ſcuta tangerent, atque exinde nomen tenentium (gallice tenents) conſlatum volunt.* The Import of which is the ſame, which I brought from *Meneſtrier* in the former *Page*, and needleſs here to be repeated, to wit, that the Riſe of *Supporters* came from the Cuſtoms of *Tourneaments*, in having the Shields of the Combatants attended by their *Eſquires* and *Pages* in whatever Dreſs they would.

THESE who were admitted into *Tourneaments* and *Juſtings* were obliged to make a formal Proof of their ancient Nobility by both Deſcents, *Paternal* and *Maternal*, before the Heralds, who attended for that End; and then their *Armorial Enſigns* with their *Creſts* and other *Devices* were recorded, and formally expoſed with their *Pages* and *Servants* in ſeveral Dreſſes or Diſguiſes.

SIR *George Mackenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Chap.* 31. *Of Supporters*, gives another Riſe of them as follows.

"SUPPORTERS (ſays he) are theſe *Exterior Ornaments* which are placed without the Shield at its Sides, and were at firſt invented (as *Pet. S.* obſerves) to repreſent the *Armour Bearers* of *Knights*. But why then are they ordinarily two? And therefore I rather believe that their firſt Origin and Uſe was from the Cuſtom which ever was and is of leading ſuch as are inveſted with any great Honour to the Prince, who confers it. Thus when any Man is created a *Duke*, *Marquis*, or *Knight* of St. *Andrew*, of the *Garter*, or any other Order, either in *Scotland* or elſe-where, he is ſupported by, and led to the Prince betwixt two of the Quality, and ſo receives from him the Symbols of that Honour: And in Remembrance of that Solemnity his Arms are thereafter ſupported by any two *Creatures* which he chooſes; and therefore in the received Opinion of all Heralds, only *nobiles majores*, who have been ſo inveſted in theſe Honours are allowed to have Supporters: And albeit Chiefs of old Families have uſed Supporters with us, yet they owe theſe to Preſcription, and not to the original Inſtitution of Heraldry, as ſhall be obſerved. Others, as *Meneſtrier*, think that when Knights hung up their Shields to provoke all Paſſengers to this Combat, they placed their *Pages* or *Armour Bearers* under the Diſguiſes of *wild Men*, *Lions*, *Bears*, &c. to watch who offered to touch them; and thereafter they uſed theſe Figures as Supporters. But beſide, that this Fancy ſeems as wild as the Supporters, it may be asked, Why ſome Men uſe *Fowls* or *Fiſhes*? To which nothing can be anſwered, ſave that Beaſts being once allowed, each Man chooſed thereafter any living *Creature* he pleaſed." I ſhall here ſubjoin what Sir *George* ſays in another Place in the above-mentioned *Chapter*.

"ACCORDING to *Chaſſaneus* his Opinion, an heritable *Sheriff*, or an eminent *Judge*, may take Supporters; and I crave Liberty to aſſert, that all our *Chiefs* of Families and old Baron's of *Scotland* may uſe Supporters: For, beſides that to be a *Chief*, was of old and is ſtill repute an Honour, though it be adorned with no Mark of Nobility; yet theſe *Chiefs* have preſcribed a Right to uſe Supporters; and that ſuch a Right may be preſcribed, I have proven formerly; and what Warrant is for moſt of our Rules in Heraldry, but an aged Cuſtom: And that they have conſtantly uſed Supporters paſt all Memory of Man, even when they were Knights, is clear from many hundred Inſtances. Thus the Lairds of *Pitcur* did, and do uſe two *wild Cats* for their Supporters; *Fotheringham* of *Powrie* two *naked Men*; *Irvine* of *Drum* two *Savages*, wreathed about Head and Loins with *Holland*, and bearing *Batons* in their Hands; *Moncrief* of *That-ilk* two *Men armed* at all Points, bearing Picks on their Shoulders: And many of our Noblemen have only retained the Supporters which they formerly had. And that, of old, Barons might uſe Supporters *de jure*, ſeems moſt certain; for they were Members of Parliament with us as ſuch, and never loſt that Privilege, though for their Convenience they were allowed to be repreſented by two of their Number; and therefore ſuch as were Barons before that Time may have Supporters, as well as Lord Barons; nor ſhould we be governed in this by the Cuſtom of *England*, ſeeing there is *diſpar ratio*; and this is now allowed by the principal Herald to judge at the Time who have Right."

SUPPORTERS are not ſo heritably fixed, but they may be altered at Pleaſure in their *Species* and *Forms*, by theſe who have Right to carry Supporters, as *Columbier*, Sir *George Mackenzie* and others; for it is fit that theſe extrinſick Parts of *Atchievements* ſhould not be heritably fixed, to the End Men may have ſomewhat to aſſume or alter upon conſiderable Emergents: But if *Cadets* keep their Chiefs Supporters, they uſe to adject ſome Difference; as is to be ſeen in the Earl of *Kelly's Atchievement*. *Mackenzie*.

BEFORE I proceed to give Inſtances of Arms with Supporters, and the Occaſions upon which they were given and taken with us and other Nations, I ſhall inſiſt a little here of their ancient Uſe in general. At firſt one Supporter was uſed to carry up the Shield; as by our ancient Documents and Seals, which repreſented the *Armour Bearer* of *Knights*, and afterwards came to be two, one at each Side of the Shield: And for the Verity that one *Supporter* was uſed anciently, I ſhall add here the Words of *Juriſprudentia*, *Page* 369. *Par.* 18. *Olim unicum duntaxat ſuſtentaculum ad primores viros uſurpatum fuiſſe, vetera nos docent monumenta. Ipſis enim ſolumodo regibus, aut principibus bina aſſumere ſuſtentacula licitum erat.* For which our Author cites many others. So then 'tis groundleſs to bring the firſt Origin and Uſe of Supporters from the Cuſtom of leading ſuch as are inveſted with any great Honour to the Prince, who conferred it as above ſhown. But from whence came the Uſe of Sovereigns having Supporters, who were not led by their Equals to receive their Imperial Rights and Diadems, being attended only by their *Subjects*, and ſometimes by *Officers*, as *Armour Bearers* and *Eſquires* in Royal Solemnities? And I am much in the Opinion with *Meneſtrier* and others, who bring the firſt Uſe of Supporters from the *Armour Bearers* of *Knights*. And of old none but one Supporter was uſed by thoſe that were not eminent Princes, as by our above-mentioned Author; of which I ſhall add a few Inſtances.

OUR ancienteſt Seals had only the *Image* of the Owner, ſometimes with his Shield of Arms hung about his Neck, or holden up by his Left Arm, and he the only Supporter; but afterwards theſe Arms came to be ſupported by one *Creature* or another;

And *Meneſtrier* tells us, “That he has ſeen the Shield of Arms of the old Dukes of “*Burgundy* only ſupported by one *Lion*, with its Head in a *Helmet*.

Sandford, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory*, gives us the Seal of Arms of *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Northfolk* ſupported by an *Angel*. Such another Seal of Arms I have ſeen, which belonged to *Mary* Queen of King *James* II. which had the Arms of *Scotland impaled* with her *Paternal Coat*, viz. two *Lions Combatant*, ſupported only by one *Angel*.

THE Imperial Enſign of *Scotland* is yet to be ſeen on the *Frontiſpiece* of the outer Entry to the Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe*, the Shield ſupported only by one *Unicorn Seiant*.

Walter Leſly, deſigned *dominus de Roſs*, who married *Elizabeth Roſs*, one of the Co-heirs of *Walter* Earl of *Roſs*, had on his Seal of Arms three *Shields Lie*, *i. e.* tyed together, holden by the *Beak* of an *Eagle* for a Supporter; of whoſe Arms formerly.

FROM *Wredus's Collections of the old Seals of the Earls of Flanders* we have many Inſtances of Arms ſupported only by one *Animal*; as that of *Lodovick Maleanus* appended to a *Deploma*, whereupon is the Shield of Arms of *Flanders* ſupported by one *Lion*, *anno* 1359. *Philip* the bold Duke of *Burgundy*, Son of *John* King of *France*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of the above *Lodovick* Earl of *Flanders*, on whoſe Seal was a *Shield quarterly*, the Arms of *Burgundy ancient* and *modern*, and ſupported only by one *Eagle*: But his Dutcheſs *Margaret* had on her Seal a *Lozen Shield*, with her Arms *dimidiate* with thoſe of her Husband *Philip*, *viz.* four *Animals* Supporters; her Husband's two Supporters the *Eagles* ſtood upon the upper two Sides of the *Lozen Shield*; and two *Lions Seiant* ſupported the two under Sides of the *Lozen*, being theſe which her Father uſed. The like of which I never met with in any Book or Seals; which Seals, as I have deſcribed them, were appended to *Deplomas* in the Year 1384.

AS for the Antiquity of uſing Supporters with us, Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, gives us as uncouth an one as the laſt mentioned, being the Shield of Arms of *Muriel* Counteſs of *Strathern*, ſupported on the left Side by a *Falcon* ſtanding upon the Neck of a *Duck*, lying under the *Baſe Point* of a formal Shield, and all placed within a *Lozengee*, which he dates from the Year 1284, and which is the oddeſt and ancienteſt that ever I met with.

SIR *James Balfour*, in his *Manuſcript of Exterior Ornaments*, ſays, “The firſt “Uſe of Supporters with us began about the End of the Reign of *Alexander* II. “and were frequent in the Reign of *Alexander* III. which began in the Year 1249, “and who reigned 37 Years”: But gives us no Inſtances who carried Supporters, till the Reign of *John Baliol*; and then tells us, “That *John Cumine* Earl of “*Buchan*, and great Conſtable of *Scotland*, had his Arms ſupported with two “*Snakes* or *Vipers*; and that *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Murray* (who lived in the “Reign of King *David Bruce*, and who firſt began the Uſe of Supporters in *Eng-*“*land*) had his ſupported by two *winged Dragons*.”

THE Seal of *John Seneſcal* of *Kyle*, eldeſt Son of *Robert Steuart* of *Scotland*, was appended with his Father's (who were both ſucceſſively Kings of *Scotland*, by the Name of *Robert* II. and III.) to a Charter of theirs to the Burgh of *Glaſgow*, *anno* 1364. The Shield of Arms of the Lord *Kyle* was *Couchee*, and ſupported by two *Savages*; as by the Abſtracts of the Charter in the *Scots* College of *Paris*.

I have ſeen the Seal of Arms of *William* Lord *Douglas* before he was Earl, upon which he had only the *Paternal Coat* of *Douglas* in a Shield *Couchee*, ſupported by a *Lion Seiant*, with its Head in a *Helmet*, topped with a *Plum of Feathers* for *Creſt*, which *timbred* the Shield. Upon this Earl's marrying *Margaret* Counteſs and Heir of *Marr* for his ſecond Wife, he quartered with his own the Arms of *Marr*, ſupported as the former, with the Addition of two *Trees* growing at the Sides of his *Atchievement*; and below the Shield, by Way of *Compartment*, was a Field *Semee of Croſs Croſlets and Mollets*, appended to a Charter of his, in which he is deſigned Earl of *Douglas* and *Marr*, to *James Mowat* of the Lands of *Eaſter-Foulis*, dated at the Caſtle of *Kildrumy*, 26th of *July*, *anno* 1377.

I have ſeen many of the Seals of the Earls of *Dunbar* and *March*, which were all *Equeſtrian* till the Year 1400, whoſe Shields of Arms were afterwards ſupported by two *Lions Seiant*, and behind their Backs *Trees*.

I have likewiſe met with the Seals of Arms of our ancient *Barons*; as that of Sir *Alexander Home* of *That-ilk*, whoſe Shield was ſupported by two *Lions*; *Somervel* of *Lintoun* and *Cambuſnethen* ſupported with two *Grayhounds*; and *Cranſton* of *That-ilk* ſupported his Shield on the right Side by a *Woman in rich Attire*, holding a *Buſh of Strawberries*, and on the Left by a *Rea-buck*. Thoſe *Barons* with others, long before their Families were dignified with the Titles of Lord or Earl, kept ſtill their old Supporters.

I have alſo ſeen thoſe of other *Barons*, whoſe Families were never dignified; as that of *David Home* of *Wedderburn*, appended to a Diſcharge to his Nephew the above Sir *Alexander Home* of *That-ilk*, dated at *Colbrandſpeth* 27th of *January* 1443, ſupported with two *Falcons regardant*; and *Roger Kirkpatrick* of *Cloſsburn*, one of the Barons of Inqueſt, in the Service of *William* Lord *Somervel*, Heir to his Father *Thomas* Lord *Somervel*, had, on his Seal appended to the *Retour*, the Tenth of *June* 1435, the *Eſcutcheon* of his Arms ſupported with two *Lions guardant*; and his Son *Thomas* in the Year 1470 carried the ſame, tho' now the Family uſe for Supporters two *Hounds*. And on the Seal of *William Murray* of *Touchadam*, Conſtable and Governor of the Caſtle of *Stirling*, now deſigned of *Polmais*, his Arms were ſupported with two *Lions*. Many more Examples of our Gentry uſing Supporters are to be met with in our old Books of *Blazons*, on their *Houſes* and *Tombs*, as Repreſenters of the ancient Barons and Chiefs of Families; a few of which I ſhall here mention. *Dundas* of *That-ilk*, for Supporters, has two *Lions*; *Fullarton* of *That-ilk* in the Shire of *Air* has two *Savages wreathed* about the Head and Middle, holding *Batons* over their Shoulders.

Innes of *That-ilk* two *Grayhounds collared Azure*, charged with three *Stars*.

Pollock of *That-ilk* two *Hounds proper*, and *Maxwell* of *Pollock* had his Arms ſupported in the Reign of *Robert* III. by two *Monkies*, as by his Seal of Arms which I have ſeen. *Dunbar* of *Weſtfield*, heritable Sheriff of *Murray*, has two *Lions rampant Argent*.

Haliburton of *Pitcur*, two *wild Cats*; and *Farquharſon* of *Invercauld* carries the like *Creatures*.

Irvine of *Drum* two *Savages wreathed about the Head and Loins with Laurel proper*, bearing *Batons* in their Hands.

Fotheringham of *Powrie*, two *naked Men*.

Moncrief of *That-ilk*, two *Men* armed at all Points, bearing *Picks* on their Shoulders.

Skeen of *That-ilk* two *Highlandmen*, the one on the *dexter* Side in a *Highland* Gentleman's Dreſs, holding in his Right-hand a *Skeen*, Point downward; and the other on the *Siniſter* in a Servant's Dreſs with his *Darlach*, and a *Target* on his Left Arm.

Dalmahoy of *That-ilk* has two *Serpents cotiſing* his Arms.

SIR *John Nisbet* of *Dean* Baronet his Family has been in Uſe for a long Time, by Allowance of Authority, to carry Supporters, *viz.* on the right Side of the Shield a *Savage wreathed about the Head and Middle*, holding a *Baton* in his *Right-hand all proper*; and on the left Side a *Grayhound proper*: Which two Supporters uphold the principal Arms of the Family of *Nisbet* of *That-ilk*, viz. *Argent, three Boars Heads eraſed Sable, armed and langued Gules*, with the *Creſt* of the Family, laying aſide the *Cheveron*, a Mark of *Cadency*, uſed formerly by the Houſe of *Dean*: In Regard that the Family of *Dean* is the only Family of the Name in *Scotland* that has Right, by Conſent, to repreſent the old original Family of the Name of *Nisbet*; ſince the only lineal Male Repreſenter (the Author of this *Syſtem*) is like to go ſoon off the World, being an old Man, and without Iſſue Male or Female.

Edgar of *Wedderlie* two *Grayhounds*; and *Haig* of *Bennerſide* has for Supporters two *Lions Gules*.

IN *Workman*'s *Illuminate Book of Arms* there are ſeveral *Knights* who have their Arms ſupported; as Sir *Patrick Barclay* of *Towie* with two *Hounds*. Motto, *Hinc honor & amor*.

SIR *George Douglas* of *Redhouſe*'s Arms are there illuminate, being *Argent*, a *Lion's Head eraſed Gules*, in Baſe a *Creſcent* of the laſt; and on a *Chief Azure*, *two Stars Argent*, as deſcended of the Houſe of *Morton*, and the *Creſtent*, as a Vaſſal to the Houſe of *Seton*, ſupported by two *Griffons*.

SIR *Niel Montgomery* of *Langſhaw*'s Arms *Azure*, *a Stoned-ring proper*, *between three Flower-de-Liſes Or*, Supporters two *Dragons*.

SIR *David Wood* of *Craigie* his Arms ſupported by two *Savages wreathed about the Middle with Laurel*.

SIR *John Graham* of *Netherneſs* carried the Arms of *Montroſe* with a *Label of three Points* for Difference, ſupported on the right Side by an *Hound*, and on the Left by a *Falcon proper*.

Bruce of *Airth* had two *Savages wreathed about the Head and Middle proper*, Creſt a *Horſe-head*, with the Motto, *Do well and doubt not*.

THERE are many more Gentleman, beſides the ancient *Barons* and *Chiefs* of Families, who have Supporters added to their Blazons in our new Regiſter of Arms, having Right, as I ſuppoſe, by Conceſſion or Preſcription; of which I have given many Examples in the *Plates* of *Atchievements* in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, as alſo in this ſecond Part, to which I refer the Reader.

THE Right of uſing Supporters is hereditary with us in the lineal Heirs and Repreſentatives of Families; but not to the younger Sons or Collaterals, unleſs they become Repreſentatives of the Family: Neither in the greater or leſſer Nobility, which in the firſt ſeems ſtrange, ſince the younger Sons of Dukes and Marquiſes have the Title of *Lord* prefixed to their Names, and take Precedency of hereditary Lords of Parliament. But tho' the Titles they have be only temporary, and do not deſcend to their Poſterity, yet I'm of Opinion they may uſe Supporters by the ſame Right that Knights Bannerets did, whoſe Dignity was alſo temporary, and that with their *Marks of Cadency* upon them, if agreeable, and if not with other additional Figures: For the ſame Reaſon that they now of late place the *Coronets* of the reſpective Dignities of their Fathers on their *Helmets*, to ſhow the Eminency of their Birth.

'TIS not allowed to the Nobility or Gentry, who have Right to carry Supporters, to aſſume thoſe of the Sovereign's *Atchievement*, unleſs they be of the Blood Royal, or have obtained from the Sovereign a ſpecial Warrant for ſo doing, to ſhow either the Support and Honour they had from the Royal Family, or for ſome ſpecial Services they had performed to the ſame. Thus the Earl of *Strathmore*, being deſcended of a Daughter of King *Robert* II. has for Supporter, on the right Side, an *Unicorn Argent*, *mained*, *ungled and horned Or*, (the Royal Supporter) and *collared Vert*, charged with a *Thiſtle Or*; and on the Left a *Lion Gules*, *armed and langued Or*.

Bruce of *Clackmanan* was allowed the *Royal Supporters*; *Ramſay* Earl of *Holderneſs*, and Viſcount of *Hadingtoun*, for his ſpecial Service, beſides other Augmentations of Honour, was allowed to ſupport his Arms with the *Unicorn* of *Scotland* on the Right, and an *Antelop* on the Left; *Carry*, Viſcount of *Falkland*, had the like *Unicorn* on the *dexter*, *collared Sable*, charged with *Roſes*; and on the *ſiniſter* a *Lion guardant Argent*, *collared and crowned with a Ducal Crown*; and ſeveral others have the like.

IT is allowed, by the Practice of Heraldry, for many different Families to carry the ſame Supporters without any Ground of Offence, or concluding them to be of one Deſcent and Kin; which Practice is frequent with us, eſpecially in uſing *Savages* for Supporters. The Marquis of *Douglas* has one, and the Earls of *Athole* had two *Savages*, tho' now but one, the other, a *Lion*, being for *Tullibardin*; the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Morton*, *Perth*, *Roxburgh*, *Galloway*, *Seaforth*, *Cromarty*, *Stirling*, *Elgin*, Viſcount of *Kenmure*, Lords *Herres*, *Kinnaird*, *Elphinſton*, *Blantyre*, *Madertie*, and many old Barons, carry *Savages*, ſome of them with *Laurels* about the Heads, and *Batons* in their Hands. The Frequency of which with us I preſume had Riſe in Imitation of *John Seneſcal*, eldeſt Son of *Robert* II. King of *Scotland*, who was King after his Father by the Name of *Robert* III. Or elſe proceeds from that *Tourneament* proclaimed, and holden by King *James* IV. in Defence of the *Savage Knight*; of which I have given Account before, where many of our Nobility and Gentry appeared with their Servants in the Dreſs of *Savages*, which became the Supporters of ſeveral Families.

Supporters have been given and taken upon many Occaſions; ſometimes from the Armorial Figure within the Shield, as theſe of *Spain* two *Lions*, the Armorial Figure of the Kingdom being a *Lion*. The Prince *Palatine* of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Luxenburgh*, and other Royal Families in *Europe*, have *Lions* for Supporters, becauſe their Armorial Figure within the Shield is ſuch: And the ſame Reaſon has occaſioned our Nobility to do the like; as *Home* Earl of *Home*, *Home* Earl of *Marchmount*, *Crichton* Earl of *Dumfreis*, *Ogilvy* Earl of *Finlater*, *Gray* Lord *Gray*, *Dundas* of *That-ilk*, becauſe their Armorial Figures are ſuch. As alſo many other Families who have *Eagles*, *Griffons*, *Boars* and *Bears* for their Armorial Charges; and if they carry but a Head of any of thoſe *Creatures*, they make Uſe of their entire Bodies for their Supporters; as *Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, who carries for Arms three *Bears Heads couped*, has for Supporters two *Bears proper*.

When the Armorial Charges within the Shield are not living Creatures, nor Figures fit to be Supporters, I obſerve that *Lions* are aſſumed by ſeverals, but with ſome Variation, upon the Account, as I ſuppoſe, that the *Lion* is the Sovereign Figure of the Nation, or becauſe he is ſaid to be the King of *Beaſts*, and the moſt noble and fierce of all others. The Family of *Argyle* has for Supporters two *Lions guardant Gules, armed Or*; *Graham* Earl of *Monteith* two *Lions guardant Gules, armed and langued Azure, collared Sable, and charged with three Eſcallops Or*, the Figures of the Paternal Bearing. *Murray* Earl of *Annandale* ſupported his Arms with two *Lions Argent, crowned Or*, one of which the Lord *Johnſton* took, when he was honoured with that Earldom. *Murray* Earl of *Tullibardin* two *Lions Gules, collared Or, charged with three Stars Azure*, one of which is now one of the Supporters of the Family of *Athole*, which repreſents that of *Tullibardin*. And the Viſcount of *Stormont*, as deſcended of *Tullibardin*, had for Supporters two *Lions Gules, armed Or*, becauſe none of thoſe Family's Armorial Figures were fit for to be Supporters, being *Girons*, *Eſcallops*, *Stars* or *Mollets*; and many ſuch Examples may be added, which I think needleſs.

Some Families take Supporters relative to their *Names* or *Deſignations*, when no Figures in their Arms ſpeak to them. The Family of *Urſini* in *Italy* has two *Bears* in Alluſion to the Name; and the *Grimaldi*, Princes of *Monaco*, in Alluſion to their Title *Monaco*, have for Supporters two *Auguſtine Monks*. *Naples*, anciently called *Parthenope*, from the Name of a *Siren* or *Marmaid*, whoſe Tomb was there, upon which Account the Arms of the Kingdom of *Naples* are ſupported with two *Sirens*. The Duke of *Gloceſter*, ſeventh Son of *Edward* III. ſurnamed *Woodſtock* from the Place where he was born, had his Shield of Arms on his Seals repreſented hanging on the Stock of a *Tree*, alluding to *Woodſtock*. With us *Cuningham* Earl of *Glencairn* has for Supporters two *Conies proper*, relative to the Name; *Oliphant* Lord *Oliphant* two *Eliphants* for his Name; and *Ruthven* Earl of *Gowrie* had two *Goats* Supporters, relative to the Earldom of *Gowrie*, which ſignifies a *Goat*.

Upon the Account of Hunting and Hawking, *Hounds* and *Dogs* of all Sorts, as alſo *Harts*, *Deers*, *Bucks*, *Hawks* and *Falcons* are uſed by many Families. Sir *George Mackenzie* tells us, "The Earl of *Panmure* changed his old Supporters to two *Grayhounds*, becauſe he was firſt noticed by King *James* VI. on the Occaſion of his entertaining His Majeſty with excellent Sport in the Muir of *Monroben*.

Upon the Account of Employment, Supporters have been aſſumed thus: *McKay* Lord *Rae*, when he went to *Germany* with a Regiment of Foot to aſſiſt *Guſtavus Adolphus*, ſupported his Arms on the right Side by a *Pickman* armed at all Points, and on the Left by a *Muſqueteer proper*. And General *Alexander Leſly*, when created Earl of *Leven* by King *Charles* I. ſupported his Arms with two *Men in Armour*, holding in their Hands *Flying-Colours*; *Keith* Earl of *Kintore* took two *armed Men with Picks*; the Lord *Carmichael* has his Arms ſupported on the Right by an *armed Man* in all Points, holding a *Baton* in his Hand, and on the Left by a *Horſe Argent*, *furniſhed Gules.* Sir *Thomas Livingſton* being made Viſcount of *Teviot*, for his Victory at *Crumbden*, had given him for Supporters two *white Horſes bridled and furniſhed Gules.* The Earl of *Annandale* has ſuch a *Horſe* furniſhed for one of his Supporters, on Account of his being Warden of the Weſt Marches. *Seton* Earl of *Dunfermling* has two *Horſes at Liberty Argent*, with *Main* and *Tail Or*; and *Douglas* Duke of *Queensberry* two *Pegaſus*, i. e. *Horſes Argent, with Wings Or*; and the ſame by *Douglas* Earl of *March*, a Son of that Family.

MONSTRUOUS Creatures are uſed frequently to ſupport Arms, as *Griffons, Dragons*, &c. *Erskine* Earl of *Marr*, *two Griffons proper, winged Or, membred Sable*; *Leſly* Earl of *Rothes* the ſame; and *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglingtoun*, *two Dragons Vert, vomiting Fire*, carried by the Family ever ſince they came from the Houſe of *Seton*. The Family before that Time had two *Angels in Dalmatick Habit*; as on the Roof of the Houſe of *Seton*.

THE Bodies of *Devices*, which were anciently placed at the Sides, above or below the Shields of Arms, as I obſerved before in the former Chapter, have become Supporters of Arms. And I may begin with the *Unicorn*, one of the ancient Devices uſed by our Kings, not only for his Strength, Courage, and particularl Virtue of his Horn in diſpelling Poiſon, (as Writers tell us) but as the Emblem of unconquerable Freedom; as *Job* in his Book, *Chap.* xxxix. *Canſt thou bind the Unicorn with his Band? Will he be willing to ſerve or abide by thy Crib?* A ſuitable Device for *Scotland*, which became the Supporter of its Imperial Enſign, and continues the Badge of its Independency. Other Nations have likewiſe uſed their *Devices* as Supporters, which have been often altered upon Emergencies, and different Succeſſions.

THUS King *Charles* VI. of *France*, as *Juvenal Urſini*, in his *Hiſtory of that King*, tells us, "That when Hunting at *Senlies*, he perceived a *Stag* which had a *Collar* about its Neck: The King ordered it to be taken alive; which being done, the *Collar* was of Leather, having theſe Words, *Cæſar hoc mihi donavit*"; Whereupon that King took for his *Device* a *Hart* or *Stag with Wings, and a Golden Crown about his Neck*; and afterwards ſupported his Arms with two ſuch *Creatures*, about the Year 1380. *Lewis* VII. of *France* made his *Device* a *Porcupine* his Supporter, and *Francis* I. took his *Device* a *Salamander* for a Supporter. But, of late, the Supporters of *France* have been two *Angels in Dalmatick Habits winged Or*, and on their Breaſts the *Arms* of *France*, holding by one of their Hands the *Banners* of *France Accolee*, with theſe of *Navarre*.

ANGELS being the ordinary Supporters now of *France*, ſome Heralds tell us, as *Philip Moreau*, "That none can uſe them but thoſe of the Royal Blood of *France*, and who have a ſpecial Warrant for that End, being now the fixed *Tenents* of *France*."

BUT *Meneſtrier* tells us, "There are many Inſtances to the contrary to be ſeen on the Tombs in Churches, before and ſince the Uſe of ſuch *Tenents* by the *French* Kings: For, of old, Churchmen in *France* and other Kingdoms would not allow the Arms of thoſe that were interred in the Church to be adorned with their proper Supporters, being the Repreſentation of *Lions*, *Dragons*, *Saltiers*, *Savages*, and other monſtruous and fabulous Creatures; but in place of them with *Angels*, more properly becoming the Church: Hence it is, ſays our Author, that we ſee ſo many Arms in Churches ſupported by *Angels*, which are not Marks of Honour, but Ornaments allowed by the Clergy, even to thoſe who have no Right to Supporters. Our Author tells us alſo of many ancient Families in *France*, as that of *Memorancy* and others, many Degrees of Deſcent from the Blood Royal, who, without ſpecial Warrant, have been in Uſe and ſtill are to have *Angels* for their Supporters; as alſo that many dignified Prelates were in Uſe, within theſe two hundred Years, to ſupport their Arms with *Angels*."

WITH us *Angels* have been frequently made Uſe of as Supporters. Cardinal *Beaton* had his ſupported by two *Angels in Dalmatick Habits*, or, as ſome ſay, Prieſtly ones, which are yet to be ſeen on his Lodgings in *Blackfriar*'s Wynd. *Borthwick* Lord *Borthwick* had his Arms ſupported by two *Angels*; as alſo *Ker* Lord *Jedburgh*, and the Earls of *Lothian*, now Marquis, their Arms are ſupported on the

Dexter by an *Angel winged Or*, and on the *Siniſter* by an *Unicorn Argent*, *mained and horned Or*, being the ſame with that which ſupports the Arms of *Scotland*.

THE Supporters of the Kings of *England* have been various, and taken from their old *Devices* before they were uſed as formal Supporters, a Detail of which I ſhall here ſubjoin from the *Engliſh* Writers.

SOME ſay, that *Edward* III. was the firſt that ſupported the Arms of *England* on the Right with a *Lion guardant and crowned*, (being one of theſe within the Shield) and on the Left by an *Eagle* or *Falcon crowned* alſo. And his Grandſon *Richard* II. ſupported them on the Right, as his Grandfather *Edward* did; and on the Left by a *Hart*: But theſe do not appear on their Seals of Arms appended to their publick Deeds.

OTHERS again affirm, that *Richard* II. who began to reign in the Year 1377, was the firſt King of *England* that uſed Supporters, but uſed not the above-mentioned *Harts*, but two *Angels*; as *Jacob Imhoff*, who ſays “That his Succeſſor *Henry* IV. “the firſt King of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, carried alſo *Angels* for his Supporters”: But others more confidently aſſert, that the laſt mentioned had for Supporters an *Antelop* and *Swan*, tho' neither of thoſe are to be ſeen ſupporting his Arms on his Seals given us by *Sandford*. But theſe Supporters they ſeem to bring from his *Devices*, which he had on his Horſe Furniture when Duke of *Hereford*, and when he appeared in publick Combat againſt *Thomas Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, in the Reign of *Richard* II.

HIS Son *Henry* V. is ſaid to have the Arms of *England* ſupported on the Right by one of the *Lions* of *England crowned Or*, and on the Left by an *Antelop*: But on his Seals given us by *Sandford* his Arms are not ſupported, tho' the Seal of his Queen *Katharine*, Daughter to *Charles* VI. of *France*, has (as in *Sandford*'s Book) her Arms *impaled* with the King's, and ſupported by two *Antelops*, both *gorged* with *Coronets* and *Chains* thereto affixed; and our Author obſerves, that theſe were the firſt ſupported Arms he found carried by any Queen in *England*.

Henry VI. Son of *Henry* V. had his Shield of Arms ſupported with two *Antelops Argent*, *gorged* with *Coronets* and *Chains* affixed to them, and *attired Or*; as our Author, who ſays they were ſo carved over the Gate of *Eaton* College, tho' others make the Supporter on the Left to be a *Leopard ſpoted proper*, with *Fire* iſſuing out of his Mouth and Ears.

Edward IV. the firſt of the Houſe of *York*, uſed ſeveral *Devices* or *Cogniſances*, to ſhow his Deſcent; ſome of which I mentioned in the former Chapter, which ſometime after he uſed as Supporters of his Arms. *Sandford* gives us the following Inſtances in three ſeveral Places. *Firſt*, “On a Window of *Trinity* Church in *Cheſter* “his Arms are painted ſtanding on a *Falcon* within a *Fetter-Lock*, and ſupported by “the *Bull* of *Clare*, being *Sable*, *crowned and hoofed Or*, and the *Lion* of *March*, being a *Lion Argent guardant*. 2*dly*, Over the Library Gate in the Univerſity of “*Cambridge* his *Atchievement* is ſupported with two *Lions guardant*. And, 3*dly*, “In *Windſor* Chappel they are ſupported with the *Lion* of *March* and the *white Hart*, the *Device* of *Richard* II.

Edward V. Son of *Edward* IV. had his Arms ſupported with the *Lion* of *March* on the Right, and on the Left by a *white Hind*.

Richard III. had his Arms ſupported by two *white Boars*; but ſome ſay he placed on the Right the *Lion* of *March*.

Henry VII. Repreſenter of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and reſtored again to the Throne of *England*, ſupported his Arms on the right Side by a *red Dragon*, on Account that that Creature was the *Device* uſed by *Cadwallader* the laſt King of the *Britons*, from whom he derived his Deſcent; and on the *Siniſter* by a *Grayhound Argent*, *collared Gules*, in Right of his Wife Queen *Elizabeth* of *York*; of which before: But on her Tomb her Arms were ſupported by two *Angels*; and their eldeſt Son *Arthur* Prince of *Wales* had his Arms ſupported with two *Antelops*.

Henry VIII. of *England*, on his firſt Seal, had a *Dragon* and *Hound* as his Father; but afterwards he diſcontinued the *Grayhound*, and ſupported his Shield on the right Side with one of the *Lions* of *England*, *viz.* a *Lion guardant Or*, and tranſported the *Dragon* to the left Side. His Son

Edward VI. crowned the *Lion* with an Imperial Crown, and had the *Dragon* on the left Side.

QUEEN *Mary* had an *Eagle* on the right Side; but Queen *Elizabeth* reſtored again the *Lion* to the right Side, and the *Dragon* as before on the Left.

UPON King *James* VI. his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, the *Dragon* was diſcontinued, and in its Place ſtands the *Unicorn* of *Scotland* on the left Side of the *Atchievement* of *England*, but on the Right of that of *Scotland*; with the *Lion* of *England* on the Left: Each ſupporting the Arms of theſe Kingdoms, as they ſtand marſhalled. Which Poſition of different Supporters is to be obſerved: That is to ſay, in marſhalled Arms, the Coat which is firſt on the right Side is ſupported by the Supporter properly belonging to thoſe Arms, and thoſe on the Left by the Supporter belonging to them; but if they have none, then, for Beauty's Sake, the Supporter on the Right is doubled on the Left. In Subjects Arms alſo *impaled* or *quartered*, the Supporters uphold the Arms of the Family to whom they belong.

AS for the Uſe of Supporters on the Plates of Arms of the *Knights* of the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, which are placed upon their Stalls in the Chappel of *Windſor*, (though they or their Progenitors might have had them ſooner elſe-where) the ſame was but, generally, practiſed in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. (as *Aſhmol*, *Chap.* 25. § 3.) there being only two Inſtances where Supporters were added before *Henry* VIII. the one of *John Beauford* firſt Duke of *Somerſet* of that Name, made *Knight* of that *Order* by *Henry* VI. and the other by *Anthony Woodwill* Earl of *Rivers* in *Edward* IV. And no other Example can be given till *Henry* VIII. in whoſe Time it was the common Uſage for the *Knights* not only to have *Supporters*, but their *Motto's* and *Devices* engraven on their Plates upon their Stalls.

CHAP. VIII.

Of DIADEMS *and* CROWNS *their ancient and modern Forms.*

WITH the *Romans* *Diadems* and *Crowns* differed, not only in Matter and Form, but in their Repreſentations; for the *Diadem* was a Sign of kingly Power, and the *Crown* of ſubaltern Power, Eminency and Triumph. After the Subverſion of kingly Government, the *Romans* could not hear nor ſee the *Diadem*, but impriſoned thoſe Perſons who attempted to honour the Statues of the *Roman* Kings with ſuch, as Hiſtorians tell us; tho' the *Diadem* was with them but a Piece of white Silk or Linnen, which went round the Temples of the Head like a *Fillet*, called *candida faſcia*, ſuch as theſe to be ſeen about the Heads of *Moors*, for which in Blazon they are ſaid to be *Diadematee*; whence the Imperial double *Eagle*, from the two *Circles* which we ſee ſurround the two Heads, is ſaid to be *Diadematee* and not *Coronee*: Yet with other Nations the *Diadem* was a Circle of Gold adorned with precious Stones, as it was afterwards with the *Romans*. As the Author of *Obſervationes Eugenialogicæ* ſays, *Enimvero priſca illa faſcia, linea nullo artificio operata, nullis opibus tumida, nullo accerſito lumine coruſca, ſed ſolo candore conſpicua fuit; cui tamen ſimplicitati, multa cohærebat majeſtas: Apud alios vero gentes, magis ambitio aut opulentia prævaluit, apud quas faſcia illa aurea, & quidem gemmata fuit.*

CROWNS, *Coronets* and *Garlands*, being all Ornaments of the Head, and diſtinctive Marks of Dignity, or Tokens of noble Exploits, are all of them in *Latin* known by the Name of *Corona*. The firſt *Roman* Emperors wore no other Crowns but *Garlands* of *Laurel*, which betoken Victory, becauſe the People of *Rome* abhorred all Signs of Royalty: But as their Power and Ambition encreaſed, they began to aſſume *Diadems*. *Antony* the Conſul preſented one to *Julius Cæſar*; and that it might the more eaſily paſs with the People, environed it with a *Laurel Crown*: The *Diadem* to repreſent his kingly Power, and the other his triumphant Victories.

They likewiſe had *radiant Crowns* of Gold, being Circles of that Mettal, brightned with Rays or Points, and on each of theſe a *Star*, the Emblem of an heavenly *Crown*, by which they ſhewed their Deſcent from the Gods.

The Emperor *Aurelian* is ſaid by *Selden* to be the firſt *Roman* Emperor that publickly wore a *Diadem* of Gold. *Conſtantine* the Great uſed the ſame, and tranſmitted it to his Succeſſor, brightned or relevat (as the *French* ſay) with *Points*, *Leaves* and *Arches* topped with a *Mond*, enſigned with a *Croſs*; ſo that the *Diadem* and *Crown* may be ſaid to have been united on the Emperors Heads.

Other leſſer Princes and great Men were anciently in Uſe to place their triumphal *Garlands* and *radiant Crowns* on their Statues or Images, as Badges of their Victories, Eminency and high Deſcent. Which Statues ſo adorned, with thoſe and other Trophies, were religiouſly preſerved and eſteemed by their Poſterity, as honourable Enſigns of their noble Families; and theſe Statues ſo trimmed were expoſed by the *Romans* at their Feſtivals and Solemnities of their Funerals, as we do now our Armorial Enſigns; which, after the Subverſion of the *Roman* Empire, came in place of their Statues; of which I have fully treated in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, *Chap.* 1. The Right of having Images or Statues was allowed to none but thoſe that were noble, and had *jus imaginum*; and from their Practice of placing ſuch Crowns upon Statues, came the Cuſtom afterwards of placing ſuch Ornaments upon Shields of Arms.

Crowns or *Coronets* may be ſaid to be in or on Armorial Bearings four Manner of Ways.

Firſt, As *eſſential* or *internal* Parts of Arms; that is, when they are the principal Figures within the Shield, as the three *Crowns* in the Arms of *Sweden*; and *Grant* of *That-ilk* with us, who carries for Arms *Gules, three Crowns Or*. Many other Families through *Europe* have the like Arms: But Crowns ſo placed are no Marks of Sovereignty and Dignity of whatever Form they be.

2dly, When they are additional to Armorial Charges within the Shield, they are but Ornaments, whatever Form they be of, and no Enſigns of Sovereignty or Dignity; as that which enſigns the *Hart* in the Arms of the Name of *Douglas*, and that which crowns the *Lion* in the Arms of *Ogilvy*. And ſo of other Figures thus adorned in many Bearings with us and abroad.

3dly, When *Crowns* are placed upon *Helmets* which *timbre* Shields of Arms, they are then Marks of Sovereignty, being ordinarily ſo placed by Sovereign Princes: But when they are placed upon *Helmets* by Subjects they are not Signs of Dignity, and only ſhow the Bearer to be a Gentleman of Name and Arms. We find by Practice that many carry Crowns on *Helmets* in Place of *Wreaths*. *Meneſtrier* tells us, "That that Cuſtom is from the *Tourneaments*, eſpecially thoſe ſolemnized in *Germany*, where *Knights* are allowed to adorn their *Helmets* with them; as others alſo, who have been allowed to exerciſe in ſuch Deſports. Hence it is, ſays he, we ſee ſo many *German Atchievements*, whoſe *Helmets* are adorned with *Crowns*." And, as I obſerved before, tho' there are many *Helmets* ordinarily placed upon the *German* Shields of Arms according to the Number of the Feus, by which they have Votes in the Circles of the Empire, yet we ſee but ſome of them adorned with *Crowns*: And the Reaſon, our Author gives, is becauſe ſome of theſe Feus are not privileged to carry a *Crown*; or that the ancient Poſſeſſors of them had never been at *Tourneaments*. He gives us for Example the *Atchievement* of *de Fuſhen* timbred with three *Helmets*, where one of them is only crowned.

The Cuſtom ſeems to be ancient and frequent in *England*. *Morgan*, in his *Heraldry*, *Lib.* 3. *Page* 45. ſays, "That *Crowns* above *Helmets* are common to many, but under the *Helmet* to few." *Sandford*, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of England*, gives us the Arms of *Roger* Earl of *March* and *Ulſter* in the Reign of *Richard* II. timbred with a *Helmet*, enſigned with a *Ducal Crown*, out of which iſſued a *Plum* of *Feathers* for Creſt, tho' he was not a *Duke* but a *Earl*; to ſhow his eminent Deſcent, being Grandchild of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to King *Edward* III. by his eldeſt Daughter and Heir *Philippa*. Many other modern Inſtances may be met with in *Guillim*'s *Diſplay of Heraldry*, eſpecially in the laſt Editions of that Book, where *Ducal Crowns* are upon *Helmets* in Place of *Wreaths*, by Earls, Viſcounts, Lords, who commonly have their reſpective proper *Coronets* below the *Helmet* on their Shield of Arms.

WITH us alſo ſome noble Families, tho' but Earls, have been in Uſe to place *Ducal Crowns* on their *Helmets* for their *Wreaths*; as the Earls of *Perth* and *Wintoun* having alſo their proper *Coronets* between the *Helmet* and the Shield. This Practice has been uſed by our leſſer Barons and Knights with us; the Family of *Preſton* of *Craigmiller* have a *Ducal Coronet* upon the *Helmet* in Place of the *Wreath*, out of which iſſues the Creſt, which is to be ſeen on the Houſe of *Craigmiller* for a long Time; and ſeveral other Families do the ſame with us; ſome on the Account of Favour, and others to ſhow their eminent Deſcent: As the younger Sons of our Nobility.

4*thly*, WHEN *Crowns* are placed immediately above the Top of the *Eſcutcheon*, they are then Enſigns of Sovereignty, and eſpecially the Dignity of Nobility, whoſe Degrees they ſhow by their Forms; of which by and by. But *firſt* of the *Crowns* of Sovereigns, which are either *Imperial* or *Royal*.

IMPERIAL *Crown* is properly that which is worn by the Emperor; the Circle being of Gold adorned with precious Stones, and relevated or brightned with *Points*, ſometimes *flowery* at the Top, which the Emperors both of the Weſt and Eaſt anciently placed upon their golden *Helmets*. Tho' they were open and not cloſed, yet they appeared like *cloſs Crowns* long before ſuch were in Uſe by Emperors, who were the firſt that aſſumed *arched Crowns* topped with *Monds*.

THE *German* Emperors uſed *cloſs Crowns* firſt, and had the *Arches* and *Bonnet* very high, to ſhow an Eminency above Kings: But thoſe of *France*, in Emulation of the Emperor, took the ſame Form of *Crowns*, till the Emperor *Charles* V. turned his *cloſs Crown* to the Form we ſee it now of, to diſtinguiſh it from other Royal cloſs Crowns: Thus deſcribed by the beſt of Writers, *viz.* “A Circle of Gold “adorned with Jewels and precious Stones brightned or relevat (as the *French* ſay) “with Leaves like theſe of the Oak Tree, (the Emblem of old Age and Strength) “and cloſed with Arches curiouſly wrought, riſing from the Circle invironing a “rich high Cap or Tiar open on the Top, in ſuch Manner as ſomewhat repreſents “a Mitre, (ſome ſay a Creſcent) and cloſes with a Glob having a Croſs on it.

THE King of the *Romans* and Archdukes of *Auſtria*, being ordinarily Sons of Emperors, had their Crowns cloſed with an *Arch*, and topped with a *Mond* ſince the Year 1477: For *Maximilian* the King of the *Romans*, Son of the Emperor *Frederick* III. had his Shield of Arms *timbred* with a *Crown relevat* with broad Leaves, like thoſe of the *Oak*, and cloſed with an *Arch*. And his Son *Philip*, as Archduke of *Auſtria*, had ſuch another, but *relevat* with Points: And when he was King of *Spain* he had only an open Crown, as all his Predeceſſors Kings of *Spain*; as in *Olivarus Wredus* his *Collection of Seals*.

ROYAL Crowns being anciently open, and worn by every King; but now being cloſed at the Top, they call them Imperial Ones, and themſelves are ſaid inveſted with Imperial Power, altogether independent on any Man.

THE Royal Crown of *Spain* was a Circle of Gold adorned with Jewels and precious Stones, and brightned with eight Leaves of Gold like thoſe of the *Oak-tree*, but not cloſed with *Arches* till *Philip* II. who married *Mary* Queen of *England*, and is now called an Imperial Crown.

THE Crowns of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland* and *Bohemia*, were all relevat with Leaves of the *Oak*, and open; but are now cloſed with *Arches*, and ſo named Imperial.

THE Crowns of the Kings of *France* were and are relevat with *Flower-de-Liſes*, (the Figures of their Arms) and were not cloſed with *Arches*, and topped with a double *Flower-de-Lis* till *Charles* VIII. of *France*, who is ſaid by ſome to be the firſt that uſed a *cloſs Crown*, on Pretenſion of being Emperor of the Eaſtern Empire; as by his *Medals*, where he's repreſented on Horſeback with a *cloſs Crown* upon his Head, with the Inſcription, *Carolo imperatori orientis, victori ſemper Auguſto*: But, as King of *France*, the *cloſs Crown* did not belong to him; therefore the firſt *cloſs Crown* for that Kingdom is more rightly aſcribed to *Francis* I. who wore it in Emulation of the Emperor *Charles* V. as the Author of *Obſervationes Eugenialogicæ*, *Fran-*

iſcus primus Galliarum Rex, Caroli quinti imperatoris æmulus, laminam aliam auream cto liliorum floſculis circumactum, tot ſuperne ramulis concluſerit, ex lamina prodeuntibus, & in unam aſpicem qui lilio ſuperno terminantur reductis, adeo ut ſpeciem uandem diadematis imperialis referat; and for that Cauſe the above-mentioned Emperor altered his Crown by making it like a Mitre, and ending in the *Sommet* like a *Creſcent*.

In *England* the Kings of the *Saxon* Race had Crowns (ſays *Selden*) after the Faſhion of other Nations at that Time, being a plain *Fillet* or *Circle* of *Gold*: And King *Egebert* was the firſt that brightned it with *Points* or *Rays*; but *Edward Ironſide* topped the *Points* with *Pearls*. *William* the Conqueror, the firſt of the *Norman* Race of Kings, had his *Circle flowery*: But by his Seal, given us by *Sandford* in his above-mentioned Book, the Crown on his Head is relevated with *Points* and *Leaves*; but the *Points* are much higher than the *Leaves*, and each of them topped with three *Pearls* 1 and 2, and the *Cape* or *Tiara* topped with a *Croſs Patee*. His Son *William*'s Crown was only brightned with *Points pearled* on the Top, and not accompanied with *Flowers*. Again *Maud* Queen of *England* had her Crown *relevate* with *Leaves* and *Points*; but the Leaves or Flowers were higher than the Points: And all their Succeſſors to *Edward* III. had their Crowns variouſly *relevated* with *Points* and *Flowers* alternately, ſometimes the one higher than the other. *Edward* III. whom I juſt now named, brightned his Crown with *Flower-de-Liſes* and *Croſs Patees*. And *Edward* IV. of the Houſe of *York* was the firſt King of *England* that, on his Seal of Arms, is repreſented ſitting in his Throne with a *cloſs Crown* on his *Head*; and on the Reverſe, with another, on *Horſeback*, and on it a *Lion paſſant guardant* for Creſt: Which Crown was *relevate* with *Flower-de-Liſes* and *Croſſes Patee* alternately, and *arched*, as I could underſtand by the Seal with four *Arches*, and topped with a *Mond*, enſigned with a *Croſs Patee*. But his Queen *Elizabeth Woodwell* had over her Arms, impaled with thoſe of her Husband's, a *Coronet* (not *arched*) *relevate* with four *Croſs Patees*, and as many *Flower-de Liſes*, and between them eight *Flowers* of a leſſer Size, which *Sandford* gives us.

Edward V. and *Richard* III. had the ſame Crown with *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VII. and all of them uſed the ſame on the Heads of their Effigies. *Henry* VIII. not only had ſuch an one on his Effigies on his Seals, but *timbred* his Shield of Arms with ſuch, whom *Sandford* obſerves to be the firſt in *England* that did ſo; and the ſame Form and Practice continues.

The ancient Crown of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was of another Form, (as our Hiſtorians tell us) that is, its Circle of Gold was brightned with *Stakes* or *Piles*, ſo formed by *Fergus* I. after his Victory over the *Picts*, whom he attacked in their Camp, and broke down their Barriers or Palliſado's; and that Form of Crown continued with his Succeſſors till *Achaius*, who entering into that ſolemn League with *Charlemaign* of *France*, relevated it with *Flower-de-Liſes* and *Croſſes Floree* alternately, as a Badge of that memorable League: Which Alteration is not only atteſted by our own Hiſtorians, but by Foreigners; as *Pet. Grego. de Repub. Linneus de jure pub.* And *Hopingius*, *Cap.* 6. *Page* 3. has theſe Words, *Acceptis in coronæ circo quatuor liliis aureis, cum ſalutiferæ crucis quatuor aureis ſignis, paulo eminentioribus partibus intervallis diſcretis, ut inde Scotiæ gentis Chriſtianæ religionis, inviolataque fidei obſervatio omnibus dignoſceretur.*

The Crown of *Scotland* after this Form I have ſeen on Pieces of Coins of *Alexander* III. *Robert* the *Bruce*, and their Succeſſors; and the firſt Time I met with it cloſed with *Arches*, is on a Silver Coin of King *James* II. where his Effigies is repreſented with a *cloſs Crown* on his Head, and topped with a *Mond*, ſurmounted with a *Croſs Patee*: And in other Pieces of his Coins the Crown is not cloſed with *Arches*, but open, and only *relevate* with *Flower-de-Liſes* and *Croſſes Floree*; and ſo on all the Coins of his Son King *James* III. that I had Occaſion to ſee: But on the large Pieces of Coin of King *James* IV. his Head in *Profile* is crowned with a *cloſs Crown*, as are thoſe of his Succeſſors.

In the Year 1704, I had the Opportunity frequently to obſerve the Forms of our *Regalia*, *viz. Crown*, *Scepter*, and *Sword* of *Honour*, by the Favour of the ingenious Mr. *William Wilſon*, one of the Clerks of our Council and Seſſion, who, for a long Time, was Keeper of thoſe Honours under the Earl *Mariſhal*, during the

Seſſions of Parliament. And in the foreſaid Year, in Preſence of ſeveral Gentlemen, Antiquaries, Jewellers, Architects, and others, whoſe Names I could here mention, if convenient, I drew, by their Aſſiſtance, a particular Deſcription of the *Regalia*, which, unknown to me, was ſent to *England* to *Guy Miege*, who, I cannot but ſay, has cauſed print it truly in his *preſent State of Scotland*, 1707. But ſince I am here treating of Imperial Crowns, I ſhall add a Deſcription of that of *Scotland*, eſpecially ſince it hath been formerly miſrepreſented in its Structure and Form by Writers, Painters and Engravers, who have made it the ſame in Form with the Imperial One of *England*. The Form of it is thus,

1ſt, THE *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, *Diamonds*, *Pearls*, and curious *Enamellings*. 'Tis compoſed of a large brood *Circle* which goes round the Head, adorned with Twenty two large precious Stones, *viz. Topazes*, *Amethyſts*, *Garnates*, *Emeralds*, *Rubies*, *Hyacinths*, in *Collets* of Gold of various Forms with curious *Enamellings*; and betwixt each of theſe *Collets* and *Stones* are placed great *Oriental Pearls*, one of which is wanting.

2dly, ABOVE the great *Circle* there is another ſmall one formed with twenty *Points*, adorned with the like Number of *Diamonds* and *Saphires* alternately; and on each Point there is a great *Pearl*.

3dly, THE upper *Circle* is brightned with Ten *Croſſes Floree*, each being adorned in the Center with a great *Diamond* betwixt four large *Pearls* put *croſs-ways*; but ſome of theſe *Pearls* are wanting: Thoſe *Croſſes Floree* are interchanged with Ten high *Flower-de-Liſes* alternately, betwixt the great Pearls below on the Points of the ſecond Circle.

THIS is ſaid to be the Form of the Crown of *Scotland*, ſince the League made betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*. It differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is brightned with *Croſſes Floree* alternately with *Flower-de-Liſes*; whereas the Crown of *France* is brightned with *Flower-de-Liſes*, and that of *England* with *Croſſes Patee* alternately with *Flower-de-Liſes*. The *Scots* Crown, ſince King *James* VI. went to *England*, has been, as I have ſaid, ignorantly repreſented by Herald Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with *Croſſes Patee*; whereas there is not one *Croſs Patee*, ſave that on the Top of the *Mond* or *Glob*, for all the reſt are *Croſſes Floree*, ſuch as we ſee in our old Coins and Churches.

OUR Crown is cloſed thus; From the upper *Circle* proceeds four *Arches*, (adorned with *enamelled* Figures) which meet and cloſe at the Top ſurmounted with a *celeſtial Glob*, enamell'd Blue *Semee*, or pouder'd with *Stars*, with a large *Croſs Patee* on the Top, adorned in the Extremities with a great *Pearl*, and *canton'd* with other four in the *Angles*. In the Center of the *Croſs Patee*, on the fore Part of the Crown, there is a great *Pearl*, and below it on the Foot of the polar Part of the Croſs are theſe Letters, *J. R.* V. by which it appears to ſome, King *James* V. was the firſt that cloſed the Crown with *Arches*, and topped it with a *Glob* and *Croſs Patee*: But I have ſhown before that King *James* II. on his Coins had a cloſs One.

THE *Tiara* or *Bonnet* of the Crown was of Purple Velvet; but in the Year 1685 there was put in a Cape of Crimſon Velvet, adorned, as before, with four Plates of Gold richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great *Pearl* half an Inch in *Diameter*, which appears between the four *Arches*, and the *Cape* is faced with *Ermine*.

UPON the loweſt *Circle* of the Crown, immediately above the *Fur Ermine*, there are eight ſmall Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the Middle Space betwixt the *Arches*: To which, as I'm informed, at the Occaſion of the Coronation of our Kings, they were in Uſe to ty a *Fillet* round, beſet with precious Jewels, as a *Diadem*; after which Solemnity they were looſed from the Crown, being the proper Jewels of the Royal Family at the Time. The Crown is nine Inches *Diameter*, being Twenty ſeven Inches about; and in Height from the under Circle to the Top of the *Croſs Patees* ſix Inches and an Half. It always ſtands on a Square *Cuſhion* of Crimſon Velvet adorned with Fringes, and four *Taſſels* of Gold hanging down at each Corner, when carried to our Parliaments, with the *Scepter* and *Sword*. Which two laſt I ſhall deſcribe in another Place, and return to the Deſcriptions of the Crowns of other Sovereign Princes.

THE Dukes of *Savoy* have *cloſed Crowns* with four *Arches* terminating in a *Glob*, ſurrounded by a *Croſs*, taken by the Duke *Victor Amadeus*, at the Time when he aſſumed the Title of *Royal Highneſs*, after the Example of the *Doge* of *Venice*: Who having taken upon him the Title King of *Cyprus*, and cauſed his Ambaſſador at *Rome* to bear a *Crown cloſed*; the Duke of *Savoy*, had as good a Title to call himſelf King of *Cyprus*, demanded the ſame Privilege, and had it allowed, on Account that thoſe two Dukes poſſeſſed Kingdoms with Sovereign Dominion. Now theſe Dukes have been diſtinguiſhed by the Name of Kings of *Sardinia*: Other *Republicks*, which do not poſſeſs Kingdoms, nor have Pretenſions to them, as the *Republick* of *Luca*, have only *open Crowns*.

THE Crown of the great Duke of *Tuſcany* is *open*, and the Circle is brightned with *Points* alternately, with *Trefoiles* and a large *Flower-de-Lis* on the fore Part, which Pope *Pius* V. put on the Head of *Coſmus de Medicis*, when he honoured him with the Title of *Great Duke of Tuſcany*, the Fifth of *March* 1570. And on the inner Side of the Circle are theſe Words, *Pius Quintus pontifex maximus, ob eximiam dilectationem ac catholici religionis zelum, præcipuumque juſtitiæ ſtudium donavit*.

THE Crown of the *Dauphin*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *France*, is a *Circle* of *Gold* brightned with four *Flower-de-Liſes*, and as many Leaves of the *Oak-tree*, like *Trefoiles* alternately; and, of late, has been cloſed with four *Arches* after the Form of *Dolphins*, meeting with their Tails at the Top, and ſurmounted with a high *Flower-de-Lis*; which Form of a cloſs Crown was preſented to *Lewis* XIV. by Abbot *Brianvile*, *anno* 1662. To paſs by all theſe Fancies aſcribed to the Nature and Properties of the *Dolphin*, which the Ancients have left us, I think the greateſt Honour done to him is his being carried by the eldeſt Son of the Kings of *France*, and next Heir to the Crown; and that may with good Reaſon be concluded to have proceeded only from the Name. The *Dauphins* of *Vienno's*, Sovereigns of the Province of *Dauphin* in *France*, having taken it for their Arms. *Dauphin* in *French*, and *Dolphin* in *Engliſh*, being the ſame Thing. And the laſt of thoſe Princes having no Iſſue, gave his Dominions to the Crown of *France*, upon Condition, that the Heir of the Crown ſhould be called *Dauphin*, and ever bear a *Dolphin* for his Arms, which they have accordingly done ever ſince, and been ſo nice in preſerving that Bearing to themſelves, as never to permit any other Subject to bear it, except the Counts of *Forreſt*, as deſcended of the *Dauphin* of *Vienno's*. But in *England*, where that Rule cannot take Place, there are ſeveral Families that have *Dolphins* in their Arms; as *Argent on a Chief Gules, a Dolphin naiant embow'd* of the Field, is born by the Name of *Fiſher*; and *Or, three Dolphins hauriant Azure*, is the Coat of the Family of *Vandeput*.

WITH us ſeveral Families carry *Dolphins*; as *Monypenny* of *Pitmillie* in *Fife*, taken Notice of in the firſt Volume of this *Syſtem*, *Page* 365.

THE Crown of the Prince of *Wales*, the apparent Heir of *England*, is brightned with *Flower-de-Liſes* and *Croſs Patees* alternately, as the Crown of *England* itſelf, but open, and not cloſed with *Arches*. Upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. it was ordered by the King in Council, "That the Son and Heir apparent of the "Crown of *England* ſhould bear his *Coronet* brightned as before-mentioned, and "cloſed with an *Arch* adorned on the Top, with a *Mond* enſigned with a *Croſs* "*Patee*, as the *Royal Diadem*." Likewiſe it was ordained, "That the Duke of "*York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, ſhould "uſe and bear their *Coronets* brightned with *Croſs Patees* and *Flower-de-Liſes* "alternately only, and not cloſed: As alſo their Sons reſpectively, having the Title "of *Duke*, ſhall have and bear their *Coronets* only brightned with *Croſs Patees* and "*Trefoiles* alternately; but the Sons of Nephews ſhall uſe *Coronets* as other Dukes, "not being of the Blood Royal"; as appears by the ſaid Act given us by *Sandford* in his *Hiſtory*, at the Title of *James* Duke of *York*.

IMPERIAL Royal Crowns are Enſigns of Sovereignty, and ordinarily placed on the Top of the *Helmets*, which *timbre* the Eſcutcheons of Sovereigns; (but otherwiſe placed by our Nobility, of which afterwards) yet when Sovereigns uſe not their *Helmets* on *Shields*, then they place their Crowns immediately upon the Shields: This was firſt practiſed in *France*, as *Meneſtrier* obſerves, by *Charles* VII. about the

Year 1422, who placed only a Crown on his Shield of Arms; and ſince that Time the Practice continues there: And I obſerve that the ſame is alſo practiſed in other Kingdoms.

Sandford, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of England*, obſerves, "That *Henry* VI. who "began his Reign 1421, in the 23d Year of it had on his Seal of Arms the Armorial "Shields of *England* and *France*, both *timbred* only with the Crowns of the reſpective "Kingdoms; and that they were the firſt Royal *Eſcutcheons* he could meet with ſo "adorned, the Crowns being all *open*."

AMONGST Mr. *Sutherland*'s Collection of *Coins* I did ſee a Piece of Gold coined by King *Robert* II. upon which was the Shield of Arms of *Scotland* adorned with an *open Crown*; and the ſame Practice is to be ſeen on the Coins of his Succeſſors: But King *James* II. had on ſome of his Coins, as I obſerved before, a Crown *cloſed* with *Arches*.

QUEENS of Sovereign Princes did not of old *timbre* their Shields of Arms with the Crowns of their Husbands, but with thoſe of their Fathers. I have obſerved that with us King *James* II. his Queen, *Mary*, Daughter of *Arnold* Duke of *Guelders*, had on her Seal of Arms theſe of *Scotland*, impaled with her own the Arms of *Guelders*, and only *timbred* with an *open Crown* brightned with *Trefoiles*, ſuch as theſe which now *relevates* the Crowns of Dukes, and I ſuppoſe was that of her Father's: Which Seal of Arms was appended to a Charter of her's to the Abbot and Convent of *Holy-rood-houſe*, the 16th of *April* 1459.

Meneſtrier gives another Inſtance. "That in the Church of St. *Deniſe* in *France*, "on the Picture of *Mary* of *Spain*, Wife to *Charles* of *France* Duke of *Valois*, is a "Crown *Mural*, (*i. e. Crenelle Or, embattled*) to ſhow ſhe was deſcended from the "Houſe of *Caſtile*: So that Queens, it ſeems, of old, by their Enſigns of Honour, "ſhowed their Paternal Deſcent.

HAVING now fully treated of the Crowns of Sovereign Princes, I proceed to theſe of eminent Subjects, and their Forms.

OF old, none but Sovereign Princes uſed Crowns; but ſometime after their Children, to ſhow their Deſcent, did uſe the ſame in their Father's Life, as *L'Oſeau* obſerves, till of late that *Dukes*, *Marquiſes*, *&c.* were allowed to bear Crowns; which Allowance had this Riſe. The Children of Kings, of old, in *France* were Kings, and ſo carried the Crown; but thereafter they were forced to take *Dutchies* and *Earldoms* for their Shares; yet they ſtill retained their *Crowns* to declare their Extraction: Whereupon other Dukes and Earls did think they might likewiſe aſſume the ſame, being in the ſame Degree, which obliged the Kings of *France* to diſtinguiſh the Forms of thoſe Crowns; as we now ſee from *L'Oſeau*, *Chap.* 5. *des Seigneuries*: And from this alſo did proceed the King's calling all ſuch of the Nobility as bear Crowns his Couſins, as the ſame Author obſerves.

THE Forms of the Crowns of the Sons and Brothers of *France*, whether *Dukes*, *Marquiſes* or *Earls*, to ſhow they are of the Blood Royal, are brightned with *Flower-de-Liſes*, as the Crown of *France*. And that Practice has been under Conſideration, when King *Charles* by his Act (before-mentioned) regulated the Crowns of the Princes of the Blood Royal in *England*, that they be brightned with *Flower-de-Liſes* and *Croſſes Patees*, as the *Royal Diadem*; whereas thoſe of other *Dukes*, *Marquiſes* and *Earls* are brightned with *Trefoiles* or *Leaves*, like to thoſe of *Smalage* both in *France*, *Great-Britain*, and other Kingdoms; of which afterwards. It may be obſerved here, that the firſt Peers that uſed *Coronets* in *Scotland* and *England* were Sons, Brothers or Nephews of thoſe Kingdoms.

'TIS the Opinion of many learn'd Heralds, that the Crowns of *Dukes*, *Marquiſes*, *&c.* (not of the Blood Royal) which *timbre* the *Eſcutcheon* of their Arms, are not Marks of noble Deſcent, but of noble Feus and Dignities; as the Author of *Obſervationes Eugenialogicæ*, *Coronas hodie non eſſe indicia nobilitatis avitæ, adeo ut nemo ratione nativitatis jus habeat coronam geſtendi, prater regum ſeu imperatorum filios, qui jure ipſo naturæ, principes habentur, & jus coronæ principalis armis imponendi retinent, cæteri non niſi ratione poſſeſſiones territorii in coronæ titulum avecti habeant.* Therefore with us the younger Sons of our high Nobility do not adorn their *Eſcutcheons* of Arms with the *Coronets* of their Fathers, becauſe they do not ſucceed to their Dignities; and none can legally uſe *Coronets*, but the Children, Brothers and Nephews of Sovereigns, to ſhow their Royal Deſcent. And from thoſe who are dignified with noble Feus and Titles, the Right of carrying *Coronets* cannot deſcend to their younger Sons, except they ſucceed to theſe Feus and Titles; but if otherwiſe they aſſume them, they muſt place them on the Top of their *Helmets*, and not immediately on the Shield.

Others again adorn their Shields by *ſpecial Conceſſions* of their Sovereigns; as the *Brandilins* in *Italy*, by the Conceſſion of the King of *Cyprus*. And the Kings of *Spain* have Laws and Edicts very ſtrict againſt uſing of Crowns, by theſe who have no Right to them; notwithſtanding of which they have granted ſeveral Conceſſions to Families and Cities to adorn their Arms with *Crowns*; for which ſee *Obſervationes Eugenialogicæ*, at the Title of *Crown*.

The Practice with us and the *Engliſh* of uſing *Coronets* upon *Helmets* in Place of *Wreaths*, by the younger Sons of the Nobility, without ſpecial Licence, ought to be adverted to; tho' they be not Signs of Dignity, as obſerved before, neither can they be proper Ones of a noble Deſcent, but rather Marks of ſome Merit, Favour or Tolerance.

The dignified Nobility, being *Temporal Peers* of the Realm, and Lords of Parliament, are comprehended under the Word *Lord Baron*, and have *Coronets*; of whom there are five Degrees, ſuch as the Title *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Viſcount* and *Lord*. And theſe are either declared ſuch by feudal Erections, their Lands being erected by the King into a *Dutchy*, *Earldom*, *&c*. The Dignity of which Feu of old, did, of itſelf, give the Honour and Privileges in whoſe Favours the Lands were ſo erected: Otherwiſe, both with us and other Nations, they were honoured with theſe Titles by a formal Creation; and of late by Patents of Honour from the Sovereign, declaring them *Dukes*, *Marquiſes*, *Earls*, *Viſcounts* and *Lords*, taking their Titles of Honour from a Country or Part of the ſame, *viz*. a Town, Caſtle, Places where they have Eſtates or Dwellings. And ſome have their Titles of Honours from their *Offices*, as the Earls *Mariſhalls* of *Scotland* and *England*.

To proceed then to treat ſeparately of the *Coronets* of the fore-mentioned five Degrees of dignified Nobility; they differ not only in Form, according to the Quality of the Bearers, but according to the Nation wherein they are. For tho' the *Scots* and *Engliſh* have one Form of *Coronets* to the Degrees of their Nobility, yet they differ from thoſe of the *French*. In deſcribing of which I ſhall begin with that of a Duke.

The Title of *Duke* came from *Dux*, a Leader and Commander of an Army, who enjoyed the Title no longer than the Command. But in Proceſs of Time, great Eſtates being annexed to their Office, this Dignity became hereditary. King *Robert* III. conferred the Title of *Duke* on his eldeſt Son *David* Earl of *Carrick*, with the Title of *Duke* of *Rotheſay*, *anno* 1399, and was the firſt of that Dignity with us: Tho' others were ſoon after dignified with the Title of *Duke*; as *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, the ſaid King's Brother, was made Duke of *Albany*.

The Form and Ceremony of the Inveſtiture of a *Duke* or *Earl*, *&c*. with us, was very ſolemn; as by our Antiquaries and Writers, which I think is the ſame almoſt with theſe in *England*; for which I ſhall give an Account of both their Solemnities.

With us the Candidate to be dignified was led into the Preſence of the King, or his Commiſſioner for that End, in *Ducal Robes*: And after many Ceremonies the King or his Commiſſioner girds him with a *Belt* and *Sword*, puts on his Head a *Conoret*, and gives him a golden *Verge* in his Hand, with the *Charter Patent* of his Creation.

The *Engliſh* give a more full Account of the Creation of their Nobility. The firſt Duke created with them was *Edward*, commonly called the *black Prince*, eldeſt Son to King *Edward* III. who created him Duke of *Cornwall* in the Eleventh Year of his Reign, and erected it into a Dutchy; as may be ſeen in the Charter of *Inveſtiture*, taken Notice of by *Selden*. There is no Mention of any Ceremony, but the *Girding* with the *Sword*; and ever ſince the Sons of the Kings of *England* have been Dukes of *Cornwall* without any other Creation. But afterwards, in the Charters of *Inveſtiture* of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, and *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, both Sons to the ſaid King, there is Mention not only of the *Sword*, but of a *Cape* and *Coronet* of *Gold*; and later Times have mentioned the *Verge* or *Rod* of Gold. Our Author ſays, “ The *Girding* with the *Sword* is to put him in Mind, that he is bound to defend the King and Kingdom in Time of War, and adorning the Head with a *Coronet* of *Gold*, is a Token that he was a Counſeller to the King and Kingdom in Time of Peace.”

SINCE theſe Times all Kings have created Dukes, and they are ſtill growing more numerous. The Manner of creating a Duke in *England*, according to *Engliſh* Writers, is thus: “ The Perſon to be created having his *Hood* and *Surcoat* on, is led betwixt a Duke and a Marquis, a Marquis going before with his *Sword*, and before him an Earl with the *Robe* and *Mantle* on his Arms. The Mantle is of Crimſon Velvet, guarded about the Shoulders with four *Guards* of *Ermine*: On the Right-hand an Earl bears the *Cape* of State, (the ſame as the Mantle) doubled *Ermine*, but not *indented*, as thoſe of the Blood Royal are. The *Cape* within a *Coronet* of Gold adorned with Leaves without *Pearls*. On the Left-hand another bears a *Rod*, or *Verge* of Gold. All the ſaid Peers are to be in their Robes, and thus to conduct him into the Preſence Chamber, where having made Obeiſance three Times to the King ſitting in his Chair, the Perſon to be inveſted kneels down: Then *Garter King at Arms*, delivers the Patent to the King's Secretary, and he to the King, who returns it to be read aloud; and when they come to the Word *Inveſtimus*, the King puts the *Ducal Mantle* upon him that is to be made a *Duke*; and at the Words *gladio cincturamus*, girds on his Sword: At the Words *Cappæ & circuli aurei impoſitionem*, the King likewiſe puts on his Head the *Cape* and *Coronet* of Gold; and at the Words *Virgæ aureæ traditionem*, he gives the *Verge* or *Rod* of Gold into his Hand. Then the reſt of the Charter being read, wherein he is declared *Duke*, the King gives him the ſaid Charter or Patent to be kept.”

I ſhall not inſiſt here upon the Privileges of Dukes, but refer the Readers to the *Engliſh* Writers upon that Subject. The eldeſt Sons of *Dukes* are by the Courteſy of *England* ſtiled *Marquiſes*; and their younger Sons *Lords*, with the Addition of their Chriſtian Name; as Lord *John*, Lord *James*, *&c.* and take Place of *Viſcounts*: And the ſame Practice is with us, tho' not authoriſed by any Laws of the Land. A *Duke* has the Title of *Grace*; and being wrote unto is ſtiled, Moſt High Potent and Noble Prince. *Dukes* of the Blood Royal are ſtiled, Moſt High, Moſt Mighty, and Illuſtrious Princes.

THE *Coronet* of a *Duke* with us, both of old and at this Time, is a *Circle* of Gold adorned with precious Stones, brightned with Leaves like theſe of the *Oak-tree*, *Smallage*, or great *Parſley*: Such an one is to be ſeen adorning the Shield of *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, Brother of King *James* III. on ſeveral Impreſſions of his Seal of Arms. The *Tiara* or *Cape* of the *Coronets* of all the *Dukes* of *England*, *Scotland* and *France*, are of Crimſon Velvet turned up *Ermine*; but the turning up *Ermine* is not *indented*, becauſe that Form belongs to the Princes of the Blood Royal.

THE *Saxon* Word *Marquis* was anciently appropriate to the Lords of the Marches, Frontier Countries and Towns upon the Sea-Coaſts, which has ſince become a Title of ſpecial Dignity next to that of a *Duke*. The Manner of creating a *Marquis* differs little or nothing from that of a *Duke*; and it were too tedious here to mention them again, eſpecially ſince theſe Ceremonies are in Deſuetude. The firſt that was dignified with the Title of *Marquis* in *England* was *Robert de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, by King *Richard* II. in the Year 1337. And the firſt that enjoyed that Title in *Scotland* were the Earls of *Arran* and *Huntly*, who were both ſolemnly inveſted in one Day (after the Manner of a *Duke* above-mentioned) with *Sword* and *Coronet* at *Holy-rood-houſe*, the 17th of *April* 1599, their Titles being *Marquis* of *Hamilton*, and *Marquis* of *Huntly*.

THE *Coronet* of a *Marquis* is a Circle of Gold adorned with *Flowers* or *Leaves*, as the *Duke's*, and *Points* with *Pearls* on them; but the *Leaves* are higher than the *Points* pearl'd. A Marquis's *Mantle* has only three *Guards* of *Ermine* and a Half, to diſtinguiſh it from a Duke which has four. The Title given him in Writing, is, *Moſt Noble, moſt Honourable and Potent Prince.* By the King they are ſtiled, *Our Right*

Truſty and intirely beloved Couſins. The Honour is like the others, hereditary; and the eldeſt Son of a Marquis is, by the Courteſy of the Land, called *Earl* or *Lord* of a Place; but the younger Sons are called Lord *John*, Lord *Thomas*, or the like.

The Marquiſes in *France* for their *Coronet* have a Circle of Gold adorned with *Jewels*, and brightned with four *Flowers* (like thoſe of the Marquiſes in *Britain*) between twelve *Points*; each topped with a *Pearl*.

The Title of *Earl* is more ancient than that of a *Duke*, or any of the five Titles of Dignity before-mentioned. 'Tis ſaid, by *Selden* and others, to have come from the *Saxon* Word *Ear-ethel*, which in Time was abridged to *Ear-el*, and afterwards by Abbreviation *Earl*, ſignifying Noble of Honour. Some bring it from the *Saxon* Word *Elderman*, a Judge, being of the ſame Degree with the *Latin*, *Comes*, by ſome called a *Count*, when ſpeaking of Foreigners; and the ſame is ſtill preſerved in the Conſorts of our Earls, who are called *Counteſſes*.

Earls were very anciently with us, even in the Time of King *Malcolm* II. as appears by ſeveral Paſſages of our Laws and Hiſtories. *Torthæus*, in his *Hiſtory of Orknay*, ſpeaks of one *Melbrigidus comes in Scotia*, before the Year 900, and of another *Meldunus*. *Fordon*, another Hiſtorian of our Country, tells us, "That *Kenneth* III. King of *Scotland* was killed by *Finel*, Daughter of *Gruchin* Earl of *Angus*." And Sir *James Dalrymple*, in his *Collections*, is of Opinion, "That there might be ſuch Earls with us of old: But the Dignity was not annexed to their Families, nor hereditary to their Deſcendents, till the Reign of *Malcolm* III. after whom there is frequent Mention made of Earls, and a conſtant Succeſſion of that Honour in Families, that poſſeſſed great Lands and Baronies in the Kingdom."

By our old Charters and Evidents, it appears that the Title *Comes* was only added to the Chriſtian Name without mentioning their Lands; as in the Charter of King *Alexander* I. to the Church of *Scoon*; the Witneſſes there are, *Malus comes*, *Madach comes*, who were Earls of *Strathern* and *Athole*. This Charter was about the Year 1115; as Sir *James Dalrymple*, *Collect. Appendix*, Page 373.

In *England* the ſame Practice was, as *Selden* obſerves; of which he gives ſeveral Inſtances: As *Allanus Comes*, *Rogerus Comes*, which continued to the Reign of *Richard* I. who aſcended the Throne in the Year 1180; and then the Earls were deſign'd after their Countries and Lands.

In *Britain* there have been Earls or Counts *Palatines*, who had a more eminent and Royal Authority within their Territories than the ordinary Earls; as the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* in *Germany* is preferable to ordinary Counts there. In *England* we find mentioned the Earls *Palatines* of *Cheſter*, *Pembroke* and *Durham*: Theſe, ſays *Segar*, had Royal Power within their own Juriſdiction, the firſt of whom, *Hugh Lupus*, was made Earl of *Cheſter* by *William* the Conqueror, and the County of *Lancaſter* was made *Palatine* by *Edward* III. as our laſt mentioned Author tells us, "That the Earl *Palatine* of *Lancaſter* had under him Barons, Chancery and Great Seal; and the ſame had the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Ely*." The Offices of the Barons were to ſit in Council and Parliament with their Earls in their reſpective Palaces; and for Magnificence theſe Earls kept their Grandeur and Feſtival Days in their Provinces, as abſolute Princes. Our Author here calls their Place of Reſidence a Palace, which cannot be ſo ſaid of ordinary Earls: And I cannot but take Notice, that King *James* VII. in his Charter of *Erection* of the Earldom of *Wintoun* and Lordſhip of *Seton* in a free Regality, thro' all the Charter calls the Houſe of *Seton* *Palatium*, a Palace; and, with Submiſſion, I think that thoſe Earls, whoſe Earldoms are erected into a Regality, may be underſtood *Palatines*. We find few or none called Earls *Palatines*, mentioned in our Records, but *Walterus Comes Palatinus de Strachan*; and Sir *George Mackenzie* gives this Reaſon why they were ſo few, *Becauſe the Lords of the Regality had the ſame Power.*

The Manner of Creation of Earls is the ſame almoſt with that of a Duke. The Robes of State almoſt the ſame, and honoured by the Cincture of the Sword, Impoſition of a *Cape* and *Coronet* of Gold on their Heads, with a *Verge* of Gold put into their Hands. The Robes and Mantles are of Crimſon Velvet, doubled with *Ermine*, as thoſe of Dukes and Marquiſes, but have only three *Guards* of *Ermine*; and the

Cape is alſo of Crimſon Velvet faced up *Ermine*, called *Galerus* or *Beretum*, eſpecially with the *Germans*; with the *Engliſh* the *Coronet* is a Circle of Gold enriched with Stones of ſeveral Colours, of old, not brightned either with *Points* or *Flowers*, as *Sandford* obſerves in his *Genealogical History of the Kings and Nobles of England*, as by thoſe *Coronets* on the Effigies of the deceaſt Earls, *Henry Lacy* of *Lincoln*, and *William de Valence*, whoſe *Circles* were not brightned. And that the firſt *Circle* or *Coronet* brightned with *Leaves* or *Flowers* was that of *John* of *Etham*, ſecond Son to *Edward* II. who was created Earl of *Cornwall* by his Brother *Edward* III. the ſecond Year of his Reign.

OF what Forms, of old, were the *Coronets* of our ordinary Earls, I cannot be poſitive; but in later Times they are the ſame, as now uſed by the *Engliſh*, *viz.* a *Circle* of Gold adorned with Jewels, and brightned with *Points* topped with *Pearls*; alternately with *Flowers*, like theſe of the Marquiſes; but the *Points* are higher than the *Flowers*, for Difference. The Title to a Earl is *Right Honourable, and truly Noble Lord.*

French Earls or Counts, according to *Collumbier*, wear only on their Shield of Arms, and not elſe-where, their *Coronets* of Gold, brightned with nine large *Pearls*, raiſed on *Points* above the Rim. And other Writers ſince *Collumbier* tell us, “ That the Counts in *France* have their Circles brightned with nine great *Pearls* “ only.”

THE immediate Degree of Dignity next to that of a Earl is a *Viſcount*, in *Latin*, *Vicecomes*, *quaſi Gubernaturus comitatum*, a Lieutenant to an Earl or Count, and ſo was only Officiary, and the ſame with Sheriff of a County or Shire. Some of them (as *Selden* writes) having obtained a feudal Gift by Inheritance or Uſurpation, in their Juriſdictions, by theſe Means they obtained a ſettled Dignity, which Kings afterwards beſtowed on others. For having in their Hands old Dutchies and Counties by Forfeiture, Recognition, or otherwiſe, they erected out of them this feudal Dignity. In *France* and *Spain* there are ſeveral Nobles of this Dignity, but none in *Germany*; nor were any with us till the Year 1606, that King *James* VI. created *Thomas* Lord *Erskine* Viſcount of *Fentoun*, (now Earl of *Kelly*) and *John Ramſay* Viſcount of *Hadingtoun*, afterwards Earl of *Hulderneſs* in *England*. The Reaſon Sir *George Mackenzie* gives for that Dignity being ſo late with us, is becauſe our Kings gave not the Government of Counties and Shires to Earls, but appointed Sheriffs, who depended upon themſelves. The Ceremonies of Creation of a Viſcount with us is the ſame almoſt with a Earl, with this Diſtinction, that the Robes of a Viſcount have two *Bars* and a Half only.

THE *Coronets* of Viſcounts with us are a Circle of Gold adorned with *Diamonds*, and brightned with Thirteen great *Pearls* only, without either *Points* or *Flowers*.

SOME *French* Heralds give to their Viſcounts only a plain Circle of Gold: But *Favin* brightens the Rim of it with *Pearls*, and ordinarily with four; as the Author of *Obſervationes Eugenialogicæ*, thus, *Laminam auream nudam, vel quatuor tantum unionibus conſpicuam.* *Meneſtrier* brightens their *Circles* with nine *Pearls*, 3, 3, and 3 together.

TO let us ſee what the *Engliſh* ſay, beſides *Segar*, *Guillim* and others, I ſhall give the Words of the Author of the *New Dictionary of Heraldry* lately printed. “ *Viſcounts*, in *Latin*, *Vicecomites*, ſays he, are well known to have been no other “ than Deputies or Lieutenants to Earls or Counts, as Pro-conſuls were the Degree under Conſuls. There were no ſuch in *England* before the Reign of *Henry* “ VI. who, in his 18th Year, created *John de Belmont* a Viſcount; and it is ſince “ become a Name of Dignity between an *Earl* and a *Baron*, as the Marquis is between the *Duke* and the *Earl*; whereas formerly it was only a Name of Office; “ for the Sheriffs were called *Vicecomites*, as being Vicegerents to the Earls, on “ whom the ſeveral Counties depended. The Ceremony of his Creation is ſo much “ the ſame with that of a Baron, that it is needleſs to repeat it here. He has alſo “ a *Surcoat*, *Hood*, *Mantle*, *Verge*, *Cape* and *Coronet*; the doubling of the *Cape* all “ white without *Spots*, as are the *Guards* of his *Mantle*, being two and an half, to “ diſtinguiſh him from a *Baron* who has but two; and that *Fur* is called *Miniver*, being

“ ing made up of the Bellies of *Squirrels*. The Rim of his Coronet of Gold is ſet
“ round with *Pearls*, not confin'd to any Number, which is another Diſtinction
“ from a *Baron*, who has but Six; but they muſt not be raiſed above the ſaid Rim.
“ The Title given him is *Right Honourable*, and *truely Noble*, or *potent Lord*. He
“ has the Privilege of having a Cover of Eſſay held under his Cup when he drinks,
“ and a Travers in his own Houſe; And a *Viſcounteſs* may have her Gown born up
“ in the Preſence of a *Counteſs*, by a Woman, and out of it by a Man. The eldeſt
“ Son of a *Viſcount* has no Title of Peerage, nor are his Daughters Ladies; but
“ his eldeſt Son and Daughter take Place of all Gentrie, and before theſe of a *Baron*.
“ In *France*, according to *Columbiere*, Viſcounts have only a Circle of Gold, or a
“ Coronet enamell'd, with four large Pearls on it.”

Again the ſaid *Dictionary* tells us, “That a *Viſcount*'s Coronet has neither
“ Flowers, nor Points rais'd above the Circle, like the other ſuperior Degrees,
“ but only *Pearls* placed on the Circle itſelf, without any limited Number, which
“ is his Prerogative above the Baron.”

Matthew Carter narrates, “That this Title of *Viſcount* is deriv'd from the ſame
“ Order in *France*: And that *Viſcounts*, at firſt, were only ſubſtitutes to Earls;
“ till getting themſelves into Power, got alſo to have the Title Honorary and He-
“ reditary, between the *Earl* and *Baron*”; it being the ſame Word which ſignifieth our Sheriff, and began not in *England* till about the 18th Year of K. *Henry* the VI. who then created *John* Lord *Beaumont* Viſcount of *Beaumont*, by Letters patent.

Though Sir *John Fern* tells us of it in the Time of K. *Henry* I. and King *Stephen*; and tho' the elder Sons of Dukes are ſtiled Earls during their Father's Life-time, as alſo the eldeſt Sons of Marqueſſes are ſtiled by their Fathers Vicounties and Baronies, and called Lords, and the younger Sons ſaluted with Lord, yet it is by Courteſy only that they aſſume theſe Titles.

To this Degree of a Viſcount was allowed (by the Parliament of *England* in the Reign of King *James* I. Monarch of *Great-Britain*) a Surcoat, Mantle, Hood, and a Circulet without either Flowers or Points as foreſaid, and is created with the ſame Ceremonies that thoſe of a higher Dignity and Title of Honour above him re.

The laſt Degree of our high Nobility is the *Lord Baron*, or Lord of Parliament. Which Title of *Baron* is as ancient in *Britain* as any of the Titles before-mentioned, and came in Place of *Thane*, as a *Barony* did for *Thanedome*; ſince which Time he Word *Baron* denoteth all Kinds of *Lords of Parliament* as well *Earls* as others: And Baronage is a Collective of all Dignities. For now there's no *Duke* but is alſo *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Viſcount* and *Baron*, and ſo are theſe of the Dignity of Marquis, arls and Viſcounts; and all of them are Barons or Poſſeſſors of honourable Poſſeſons, which is the Root of all feudal Dignities.

The Word *Baron* is variouſly interpreted, as firſt coming from the *Greek* Word *aria*, which ſignifies *authoritas gravis*, a *wiſe* and *diſcreet Man*. *Bracton* interprets , *Robur Belli*. Again Sir *Henry Spelman* ſaith the *Gothick* Word *Bar*, *Barn*, or *ern* is the ſame in *Latin* with *Vir*, whoſe Derivation is from *Vi*, Force; and om thence, *ſunt & alii potentes ſub rege qui dicuntur Barones*, id eſt, *Robur Belli*. nd taking it in that Senſe we now underſtand it, Sir *Henry Spelman* calls him *cliens odalis*, and *vaſſalus capitalis*. *Husjuſmodi ſunt* (ſaith he in his Gloſſary *Page* 79) *ui pagos, urbes, caſtra, vel eximiam ruris portionem, cum juriſdictione acceperunt a ge*, and the Word *vir* or *homo* (as with the *Engliſh* Baron, and *Femme* for Man nd Wife) may be applied to thoſe who had Territories given them under the Teor of Homage, as becoming a Man to him that gave them, and were called *Barons*. ut not to inſiſt farther on the Derivation of the Word *Baron*, I ſhall give the ords of the Author of the new Dictionary of Heraldry lately printed at *London*, 725, in *Octavo*, as follows.

‘ Baron, from whence deriv'd, is no eaſy Point to determine, the *Romans* having had no ſuch Dignity among them, tho' they had the Word; And *Bracton* ſays, the Word *Barones* imports Men of Valour. They are the loweſt Dignity among the *Engliſh* Peerage, but were of great Power and Authority in former Ages, as

‘ may be ſeen by thoſe that read the Barons Wars. All that is ſaid about their Original being only gueſs Work, we ſhall paſs it by, and ſpeak of what is evident. All the Peers of *England* ſit in Parliament by their Baronies, tho' they be, beſides, Dukes, Marquiſes or Earls; and the Arch-biſhops and Biſhops have Baronies annex'd to them, as Abbots had formerly, in Right whereof they are ſaid to ſit among the Peers. But there is no doubt of the Spirituality being a diſtinct Body from the Temporality, and ſo they were formerly reputed in *England*, and are to this Day in other Nations; howſoever they may be here looked upon now, which is not our Buſineſs to diſcuſs. Barons are divided into three Sorts, *viz.* Barons by Tenure, Barons by Writ, and Barons by Patent. The Barons by Tenure are the Biſhops, who enjoy their Baronies by Virtue of their being choſen to their Sees. A Baron by Writ is he that is call'd to ſit in Parliament by the Sovereign without any preceeding Title, of which there have been many Inſtances; and the Sons of Noblemen during the Lives of their Fathers, when they had no Right as yet by their Birth to ſit among the Peers, have been often ſummon'd to the Houſe of Lords in this Manner.’

‘ THE Manner of erecting a Baron by Patent is thus; He appears in Court in his long Robe and Hood, attended by ſeveral Perſons of Quality, two *Heralds* walk before him followed by *Garter* King at Arms holding the King's Writ; a *Baron*, ſupported by two Gentlemen of Diſtinction, brings the *Robe* or *Mantle*, and ſo they come into the *King*'s Preſence, kneeling three Times. *Garter* delivers the Writ to the Lord *Chamberlain*, which is then read, and when they come to the Word therein, *inveſtimus*, we have inveſted, the King puts on his *Mantle*, and the Writ being read out, declares him and his Heirs *Barons*. The Writ is given to the *King*, who delivers it to the new *Baron*, who, after returning Thanks, for the Honour receiv'd, withdraws with the ſame Attendance as he came, to entertain the Nobles that introduc'd him at Dinner. When Dinner is brought up, *Garter* coming to the Table with the *Heralds*, cries *Largeſs*, and repeats the King's Stile and Titles, and then at ſome farther Diſtance they again cry *Largeſs*, and proclaims the Titles of the new made *Baron* thus: *The moſt noble Lord* N. N. *Baron of* N, *&c.* and then bowing, they withdraw, crying twice more *Largeſs*, *Largeſs*. Where note, that theſe Declarations are made in *French*. So Mr. *Glover* in his *Nob. pol. & civ.* of *Barons* made by Writ, he ſays thus, The new *Baron* having receiv'd his Writ, when the Houſe of Lords is ſat, *Garter* King at Arms bareheaded, and wearing his kingly Coat, goes before the ſaid *Baron*, who is led by two of the laſt Barons in their Robes into the Houſe, and brought before the Chancellor, to whom after kneeling twice, he delivers his Writ to read. The Chancellor having read it, congratulates him upon his new Honour, and ſo diſmiſſes him to take his Seat, which is ſhowed him, *Garter* ſtill going before; and the Chancellor delivers the Writ to the Clerk of the Parliament to be laid up. After which the *Baron* enjoys all the Honours and Prerogatives due to a *Baron*. *Glover*, as above.

KING *Richard* the II. was the firſt that erected a *Baron* by Patent, in the Yea 1388, being the 11th of his Reign; when he confer'd that Honour on *John Beauchamp* of *Holt*, Baron of *Kiderminſter*, inveſting him with a *Surcoat*, *Hood*, *Mantle* *Cape* and *Verge*, being all the ſame with thoſe of a Viſcount, only with this Difference, that a *Viſcount* has two Guards and an Half of *Miniver*, and a *Baron* but two The *Baron* is not girt with a Sword, nor had they any *Coronets* till the Reign o King *Charles* II. who gave them a Circle of Gold with ſix *Pearls* ſet cloſs to th *Rim*. The Title given a *Baron* is *Right noble Lord*, and it is allow'd him to hav the Cover of his Cup held underneath whilſt he drinks: And a *Baroneſs* may hav her Train held up by a Woman in the Preſence of a *Viſcounteſs*: The eldeſt Son o a *Baron* has no particular Title, nor are his Daughters Ladies, but the eldeſt Son an eldeſt Daughter take Place of all other Gentlemen and Ladies: The *Coronet* of a B *ron* in *France*, ſays *Colombiere*, is a Circle of Gold enamell'd with a String of *Pea* round about it, which they place over their Arms.

IN former Times great Lords and Knights of Renown us'd *Chaplets* of *Pear* and did ſet them on their Heads in Summer or hot Weather, ſuch was the *Chap* of *Pearls* given by King *Edward* the III. of *England* to *Euſtache* de *Ribeaumont*, his Priſoner of War, as to the Perſon that had fought beſt, and forgave him his Ranſom. For they miſtake who think it was a Count's *Coronet*, the ſame being only a preſent and honourable Reward in Token of Valour and Liberty, according to the Cuſtom of theſe Days.

THE Word *Baron*, ſays *Matthew Carter*, is a general Title in *England* (as it is alſo in *Scotland*) to all Lords of the *Great Council* of *Parliament*, and in *Naples* and *Lombardy*, where all thoſe Lords that are called *Titulati* are in general ſtiled *Barons*. This Word was uſed by the *Danes* in the Stead of *Thane*, which was among the *Saxons* a Title of Honour, and being next the King, he was called the King's *Thane*.

AND *Selden* tells us, *Folio* 87. "That in the Laws of *William* I. inſtead of the "*Earl*, King's *Thane*, and Middle *Thane* of the *Saxons* Times, the Title of *Count* "or *Earl*, of *Baron*, and of *Valvaſor* are uſed." By which we underſtand it to have been, though not in the ſame Name, yet notion, a feodal Honour of great Antiquity. And Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays, "They were ſuch as had not only Caſtles, "Towns, or great Parts of Countries in their Juriſdiction, but they had their *Val-"vaſores*, (*Minores*, I conceive; for there were then *Valvaſores, Majores, & Mi-"nores*; *Milites, & libere tenentes*) which ſhould ſignify an Honour of Command "in the Commonwealth."

IT has been a common Opinion, that every *Earldom* in Times paſt had under it ten *Barons*, and every *Barony* ten *Knights Fees* holding of him: But thoſe *Knights* Fees (ſay other Authors) were uncertain for Number. However, we find many *Barons* created in the Times after the coming in of the *Normans*, that held both of *Knights* Service, and of the *Crown* in *Chief*, which were either Spiritual or Temporal; and 'tis certain, that all honorary *Barons*, from the Conqueſt till the latter Time of King *John*, were only *Barons* by Tenure.

THE Spiritual *Barons* were diſtinguiſhed from the Temporal *Thane*, in Time of the *Saxons*, by holding their Lands free from all ſecular Service, excepting *trinoda neceſſitas*, (as it was called) which was Aſſiſtance in War, in building of Bridges and Caſtles; and this continued till the fourth Year of *William* I. who then made the Biſhopricks and Abbies ſubject to *Knights* Service in *Chief*, by Creation of new Tenures; and ſo firſt turned their Poſſeſſions into *Baronies*, and thereby made them *Barons* of the Kingdom by Tenure, as ſays Mr. *Selden* in his *Titles of Honour, Chap.* V. *Fol.* 699, 704. "That all Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, and the like, "that held in Chief of the King, had their Poſſeſſions as Baronies, and were ac-"cordingly to do Services, and to ſit in Judgment with the reſt of the *Barons* in "all Caſes, but Caſes of Blood, from which they are prohibited by the *Canon* "Law."

William the *Conqueror* of *England* diſtributed the Lands there amongſt his *Normans*, into ſeveral Poſſeſſions, called *Counties* and *Baronies*, to be holden of him for military Services. As, before him, did our King *Malcolm* M'*Kenneth* his Lands of *Scotland*, which he poſſeſſed by an hereditary Right, to his native Subjects, into *Earldoms* and *Baronies*, from which they had the honourable Titles of *Earls* and *Barons*. And theſe again diſtributed Parts of their Lands to their Followers called *Milites*, who likewiſe give Part of theirs to other Men called *Vaſſals*, each holding ſubalternately of others, and the Barons of the King for military Services, and other feudal Duties. So that theſe Kings knew thereby the Strength of their Kingdoms, and what Number of Horſe and Foot they could bring to the Field in Time of War.

BARONS were thoſe who held their Poſſeſſions immediately of the King, and were heritable Members of the King's Council, now called *Parliament*, by the Tenor of their Holdings, as well with us as in *England*; where, about the End of the Reign of King *John* of *England*, there aroſe a Diſtinction of *Barons, Majores & Minores*. To the *Firſt*, as being more potent, particular Writs were iſſued to each of them, ſummoning them to Parliament, and the *Minores* were called by a general Summons executed by the Sheriffs in their ſeveral Counties, whoſe Title of *Baron* dwindled into that of *Tenant in Chief*.

From the Reign of King *John*, to the Middle of King *Richard* II. *anno* 1387, there were two Kinds of Barons, as ſaith *Selden*, the one Sort by *Writ* and *Tenure*, and the other *Barons* by *Writ only*. The firſt were theſe, who were actual *Barons* by Poſſeſſion, and had particular Summons to Parliament; the other *Barons* by *Writ only* were ſuch as were called by virtue of *Summons* to Parliament, tho' they poſſeſſed no *Baronies*.

Mr. *Carter*'s Account of thoſe two Kinds of Barons, as in his *Analyſis of Honour* and *Armory*, *Page* 44, 45 and 46, take as follows, “*Barons* (ſays he) by *Tenure* are Barons *Spiritual*, as I ſaid before, which are reputed Peers of the Realm, and were ever firſt in Nomination, and take place on the Prince's Right-hand in Parliament, being capable of temporal Dignities, and ſome of them are accounted Count *Palatines* in their Juriſdictions.”

“And by *Tenure Temporal*, which are ſuch as hold their Honour, Caſtle or Mannour, as the Head of their Barony, *per Baroniam*, which is grand *Serjanty*: By which Tenure they ought to be ſummoned to Parliament. See *Bracton Lib.* 5. *Fol.* 351 and 357, But he is no *Lord* of the *Parliament*, until he be called by *Writ* to the Parliament.”

These Barons by *Tenure*, in the Time of the *Conqueror* and after, were very numerous; and in his Time, as I conceive, diſtinguiſhed into *Majores* & *Minores*, and ſummoned accordingly to Parliament: The *Majores* by immediate Writ from the King; the *others* by general Writ from the High-Sheriff at the King's Command.

But they had alſo another Diſtinction, which was; “The *Firſt* were called only *Barons* by *Tenure*, and the *Laſt Tenants* in *Chief*, which were after quite excluded the Parliament, as Mr. *Cambden* ſays, *Fol.* 122. in the Reign of King *Henry* III. by a Law made, that none of the Barons ſhould aſſemble in Parliament, but ſuch as were ſummoned by ſpecial Writ from the King. And that King *Edward* I. ſummoned always thoſe of ancient Families that were moſt wiſe; but omitted their Sons after their Death, if they were not anſwerable to their Parents in Underſtanding.” But Mr. *Selden*'s Opinion is, “That not long after the grand Charter of King *John*, the Law for excluding all Tenants in Chief was made.

From whence came that other Dignity of *Barons* by *Writ*, the King ſummoning whom he pleaſed, though he were a private Gentleman or Knight, as many Seculars, Priors, Abbots, and Deacons alſo; all which have been ſince omitted, that held nothing of the King in *Chief*, or grand *Tenure*.

This Title of *Baron* by *Writ* is by ſome eſteem'd only temporary *pro termino parliamenti*. But that cannot be, for the Ceremony of his Admittance ſignifies more than a Titular or temporary Honour, which is this. He is firſt brought by the *Garter* King at *Arms* in his Sovereign Coat, to the Lord *Chancellor* between two of the youngeſt *Barons*, who bear the Robe of a *Baron*; there he ſhews his *Preſcript*, which the Chancellor reads, then congratulates him as a *Baron*, and inveſts him with theſe Robes, and ſends him to take his Place; then the Writ is delivered to the *Clerk* of the Parliament, and he by the *Garter* ſhewed to the Barons, and placed in the Houſe; and from thence is this Title allowed him as hereditary.

Since theſe two Sorts of Barons, in the Time of *Richard* II. another has been eſtabliſhed, *viz.* is *Barons* by *Letters Patent*, which indeed are now more uſual, and continue to this Day, who are all Lords of Parliament, and of the laſt Degree of our high Nobility. For the ſaid King *Richard*, in the 11th Year of his Reign, firſt created *John* de *Beauchamp* Steward of the Houſhold, Baron of *Kilderminſter*, him and the Heirs Male of his Body. And this coming afterwards to be the only Way of Creation, they had (ſays *Selden*) commonly Creation-money granted them, as Sir *Ralph Botiller*, who had One hundred Merks granted him Annuity out of the County of *Lincoln*.

Some of theſe *Minores* do yet remain, as the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, Barons of the *Exchequer*, &c. which are called Barons, yet have not the Honour; ſuch are thoſe that were created by Count *Palatines*, as the Baron of *Kindertoun*, and ſome few others.

As concerning the Deſcent of this Honour, and the Extention of it, it many Times deſcends to Heirs Female; as when there is no ſpecial Entail on the Heirs Male; yet, then, no Husband of that Heir Female ſhall enjoy the Title and Honour, in Right of his Wife, unleſs he have Iſſue by her; as was decreed by King *Henry* VIII. in the Caſe of Mr. *Wimbry*, for the Stile of the Lord *Talboyes*.

With us, here, in *Scotland*, there was no Diſtinction of greater or leſſer *Barons*, but all were admitted to come to Parliament, who had a free *Barony* and Power of *Pit* and *Gallows*; till about the End of the Reign of King *James* I. when, by an Act of Parliament, *anno* 1427, it was ſtatuted and ordained, "That *ſmall Barons* needed not come to *Parliament*, but only two Commiſſioners from each Shire. All Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Lords of Parliament, and Bannerets or Banrents, to be ſummoned by the King's ſpecial Precept." Here we have the firſt Diſtinction of *ſmall Barons*, and *Barons* Lords of *Parliament*, ſo called, becauſe they were ſummoned out of the prime Barons to come to Parliament. And ſhortly after followed their ſolemn *Creations* and *Letters patent* for making them *Lords* of *Parliament*; the Form and Ceremony of their Creation being thus. He is brought in his Robes of State before the *King* or his *Commiſſioner* by two of that Order, his Friends carrying before him a *Pinſel* of *Taffata* rolled up, whereupon is his *Creſt* and *Motto*, and next a *Banner*, alſo rolled up, whereupon is his whole *Atchievement*; and after the ordinary Oath is adminiſtrated to him, the Cincture of the *Belt* and *Sword* is performed by the King or his Commiſſioner, who alſo put into his Hand a Patent of his Dignity, then the *Lion* King at *Arms* proclaims his Titles, Sir *A. B.* of C. Knight, Baron and Banrent, Lord of our Sovereign's Parliament, Lord of *D.* But theſe Ceremonies have been diſpenſed with, as alſo thoſe in the Creation of higher Dignities theſe ſeveral Reigns bypaſt, and the Delivery of Letters patent paſſing the Seals, are ſufficient now for that End. The *Robes* of Lords have two *Bars Ermine*.

Lords or Barons, with us as well as in *England*, had no *Coronets* till King *Charles* II. by a Warrant under his Hand in *June* 1665, allowed to Barons or Lords of Parliament in *Scotland*, a *Crimſon Velvet Cape*, with a Golden *Circle* decored with ſix *Pearls* on the Top, equally diſtant one from another, being the ſame with the *Barons Coronets* in *England*; a *Circle* heightned with ſix *Pearls*. The which Warrant being regiſtrate in the Books of His Majeſty's Secret Council of *Scotland*, I here inſert as follows.

The Signature following being preſented and read in Council, was ordained to be recorded.

Edinburgh, *June* 29th 1665. "Our Sovereign Lord ordains a Letter to be made and paſt under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, mentioning, That WHEREAS the Noblemen of higher Degree of this Kingdom, by Titles of Honour, were diſtinguiſhed from Gentlemen of lower Quality, in all Coronations and Parliaments, by *Scarlet Robes* and other *Marks* of Honour, wherewith they were adorn'd at their *Creation*, many Ages ago, with no ſmall Luſtre; in their particular Degrees and Places they were manifeſtly known to be different in their ſeveral Stations; amongſt which Diſtinctions, the diverſe Forms of *Coronets* ordained for, and appointed to be carried by *Dukes*, *Marquiſes*, *Earls*, and *Viſcounts* at the moſt magnificent *Coronation* of the Kings of *Scotland*, added no ſmall Ornament and State; all which conſidered, by Reaſon the *Barons* and *Lords* of *Parliament* of this ancient Kingdom, moſt famous in former Times, who had Place and Vote in Parliament, and all other publick Conventions by heritable Right have not had hitherto any Ornament to their Head in ſuch Solemnities as became their Rank. And becauſe it is juſt and reaſonable, that theſe of the Degree of Peers carry a Mark of Honour ſuitable to that of the Peers of a higher Degree. His *Majeſty* willing to ſhow all theſe of that Degree in Time coming, his Royal Favour doth by theſe Preſents ordain and appoint, That they and their Heirs, *Barons* and *Lords* of *Parliament*, made or to be made at any publick or ſolemn Conventions, ſhall have and carry on their Head a certain *Crimſon Velvet Cape*, with a *Golden Circle* decored with ſix *Pearls* on the Top, equally diſtant one from another, on the Day of the *Coronation* of His *Majeſty's* Succeſſors Kings of *Scotland*; and alſo in all Time and Place, and after the ſame Manner that the *Viſcounts* of this Kingdom, and other *Peers* of higher Degree of Honour, carry and uſe their *Coronets*, or may by Right and Cuſtom uſe and carry the ſame. As alſo, that they may ſet it on their *Coats of Arms*, or any where elſe they pleaſe; and His *Majeſty* ordains theſe his Letters Patents, that they may be the better known, to be inſert and regiſtrate in the Regiſters of his *Chancery*, together with the Figure of the ſaid *Cape*: And alſo, that they be forthwith inſert in the publick Office of the *Lion* King at *Arms*, amongſt the publick Acts thereof, whereby his Servants, the *Lion* and the *Heralds*, may have the ſurer Knowledge of His *Majeſty*'s Command and Commiſſion, to obſerve and obey the ſame in all Time coming, ſo often, and when ſoever it ſhall be neceſſary, or Occaſion ſhall require. And theſe Preſents ſhall be a ſufficient Warrant to the Director of the *Chancellary* to write, and the Lord *Chancellor*, or Keeper of the Great Seal, to append the ſame thereto: As alſo, to the *Lion* King at *Arms*, to regiſtrate the ſame in the Books of his Office, and give out Extracts thereof. Given at our Court of *Whitehall* the 2d Day of *June*, 1665 Years."

THE forecited M. *Carter* in his *Analyſis of Honour*, *Page* 48, tells us, "That a *Baron* of *England*, as a *Lord* of *Parliament*, is reckoned among the Peers of the Realm, and privileged amongſt them in all thoſe Things. As *Firſt*, In all Trials of criminal Cauſes, he is not tried by a Jury, but a *Bench* of *Peers*. If for *Treaſon* he be indicted, and ſhall ſtand mute, he ſhall be convicted, but not *preſt*; but if it be for *Felony*, his ſtanding ſilent ſhall not convict him. Upon any Trial of Peers, the Lords that are to give Verdict are not, like a Jury, put upon their *Oaths*, but upon their *Honour*. A Peer of the Realm is not to be *empannel'd* in any Jury, but what concerns the *King*'s Enquiry. Neither are they to be *arreſted* by any Warrant of a Juſtice of Peace, either for the Peace or good Behaviour. Neither is he to be put upon his *Oath*, upon any Appearance he ſhall make in Court; but his *Honour* to be eſteem'd as binding. And whereas all *Burgeſſes* of the Commons are *ſworn* to Supremacy, the *Barons* of the Upper-houſe of *Parliament* are not, 5th *Eliz.* C. 1. with many other Privileges."

MR. *Miege*, in his *State of Britain*, tells us likewiſe, "That the Nobility of *England*, (now all thoſe of *Great Britain* ſince the Union) are alſo free from all *Arreſts* for *Debts*, as being the King's hereditary Counſellors: Therefore a *Peer* cannot be *outlawed* in any civil Action, and no *Attachment* lies againſt his Perſon: But *Execution* may be taken upon his Lands and Goods. For the ſame Reaſon they are free from all Attendance at *Courts Leet*, or *Sheriffs Turns*: Or in caſe of a Riot, from attending the Service of the *poſſe comitatus*. And to ſecure the Honour of, and prevent the raiſing of any *Scandal* upon Peers by falſe Reports, there is an expreſs Law, called *ſcandalum magnatum*, by which any Man convict of a falſe and ſcandalous Report againſt a Peer of the Realm, is condemned to an *arbitrary Fine*, and to remain in Priſon till the ſame be paid. They have other Privileges which I paſs by for Brevity's Sake; yet none has th of the *Grandees* of *Spain*, to be covered in the King's Preſence."

THE Form of creating a *Baron* by Patent, according to the ſaid *Carter*, i *Page* 49. is in this Manner. "The King ſitting in State in the Preſence Chamber *Firſt*, The Heralds by two and two, and their *Garter* principal King, alone, proceed, bearing in his Hand the Patent of Creation; next to him a *Baron*, bearin the Robes; and then the Perſon to be created followeth betwixt two other Barons. Being entred the Chamber of Preſence, they make their Obeyſance to th King three Times. Garter then delivereth the Patent to the Lord Chamberla of the Houſhold, and he to the King, and the King to one of his principal Secretaries of State, who readeth it, and at the Word *Inveſtimus*, the King putteth o him the Baron's Robe. So ſoon as the Patent is read, it is to be delivered to th King, who gives it to him that is created. Then he returning Thanks for his gre Honour, withdraws in the ſame Manner he came in, the Trumpets ſounding and ſo he goes to Dinner, where, after the ſecond Service is gone up, t Garter, with the reſt of the Heralds, cometh near the Table, where firſt pronouncing *Largeſſe*, with a loud Voice, he declareth the King's Stile in *Lat* *French* and *Engliſh*; And then ſtanding ſomewhat further off, pronounceth *Large*

"aga

“again, with the Stile of him that was newly created. In which Form (ſays *Mills*) was *William Cecill* created Lord *Burghley*, 15th of *Febr.* 13. *Elizab.*”

Silvanus Morgon, Lib. 3. *p.* 24. obſerves, “That the Circles of the Crowns of all the Degrees of Nobility are of one Form (tho' variouſly heightned as before deſcribed) to ſhow them to be *pares regni*.”

THE *Coronet* of a Lord in *France* is a *Golden Circle*, adorned with *Bracelets* of *ſmall Pearl*.

OUR learned Countryman Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry, Page* 91. tells us, “That the firſt Origin of *Crowns* in *Arms*, was from the *Romans*, *App. Lib.* 2. *de Bell. civil.* for they rewarded the great Actions of their Citizens and Wariours, with different and ſuitable *Crowns*, which I here narrate out of the ingenious Mr. *Cartwright*.”

CORONA MURALIS, this was due to him that was firſt ſeen upon the Wall of the Enemy. The forecited Author of the new Dictionary ſays, “That a *Mural Crown* or *Garland* was of *Gold*, being a *Circle*, and on it Battlements like thoſe of a Wall, given to him that firſt mounted the Breach, or any Ways was the firſt that broke into an Enemies Town; which Honour was due to the meaneſt Soldier, as well as the greateſt Commander, if he could prove he had been the firſt that entered the Place. On the *Circle* of this *Coronet* there were Lyons engrav'd, to expreſs the undaunted Valour of the Bearer. Again there was the CORONA CASTRENSIS, for him that made a Breach in the Camp of the Enemy.” The ſaid Dictionary ſays, “That a *vallar Crown* or *Garland*, called alſo *Caſtrenſis*, was of Gold, and conſiſted of *Paliſados*, or the Likeneſs of them, ſtanding up all about the *Gold Circle*, given by the General of the Army to him that firſt broke into a fortified Camp of an Enemy, or forc'd any Place *paliſaded* after the Manner that the Outwards of ſtrong Places generally are, and therefore the *Paliſades* were repreſented upon the *Coronet*, to denote the Exploit performed by the Bearer.”

AGAIN the *Romans* had the CORONA NAVALIS, the *Naval Crown* or *Garland*, which was of *Gold*, adorn'd with the *Heads* and *Sterns* of *Ships*, or *Gallies*, as alſo *Sails*, &c. given to him that had firſt boarded an Enemy's *Ship* or *Galley*, and been, by that Means, the Occaſion that the ſame was taken. With ſuch a *Coronet* her late Majeſty Q. *Anne* honoured Captain *James Moodie* Commander of the Ship Prince *George*, to enſign his *Helmet* with in ſtead of a *Torce*, and thereon to place his *Creſt*, for his Merit and great Services done to her, and in particular for relieving the Town and Caſtle of *Denia* in *Spain*, when beſieged by the *French* in the Years 1707 and 1708. As in the Appendix to this Book *Page* 24.

THE *Romans* had alſo the CORONA TRIUMPHALIS, or *Triumphal Crown* or *Garland*, which was made of *Laurel*, and granted only to *Generals* who had vanquiſhed their *Enemies*, and had the Honour of a *Triumph* granted them by the Senate of *Rome*. This was ſaid to have been taken from *Apollo*'s crowning his Head with *Laurel*, after killing of the *Delphick Serpent*, and it was as much eſteemed by the *Romans* as if it had been of *Gold*.

CORONA OVALIS, *Oval Crown* or *Garland*, was made of *Mirtle*, and granted to thoſe who had obtained a Victory with little Hazard. And was firſt given to thoſe that were victorious at the *Iolian Games*, inſtituted by the *Thebans* in Memory of their Hero *Iolus* near his Tomb; and therefore this was a mournful *Garland*. The *Romans* beſtowed the ſame Sort of *Garland* on their Generals who had vanquiſh'd their Enemies without Bloodſhed, or ſuppriſed ſome important Place without ſtricking Stroke, as alſo on thoſe that had ſubdued Slaves or Pyrates, not reckon'd worthy of the *Roman* Valour, and conſequently not to deſerve a *Triumph*.

CORONA OBSIDIALIS, or *Obſidional Crown* or *Garland* was made of *Graſs*, and given to him that held out a Siege, or caus'd it to be rais'd, repulſing the Enemy, and delivering the Place. So *Fabius Maximus* had no greater Reward than this *Crown*, for having deliver'd the City of *Rome* from *Hanibal*, after the unfortunate Battle of *Cannæ*.

CORONA CIVICA, or *civick Crown* or *Garland*, was given to a brave Soldier who had ſav'd the Life of a Fellow *Citizen*, or reſcu'd him after being taken Priſoner by the Enemy, expoſing himſelf to ſave another. And this was only made of

Oaken Leaves with the *Acorns*, if they could be ſo had; becauſe that Tree was dedicated to *Jove*, who was reckon'd the Protector of Cities, and their Inhabitants. This Crown was made of *Oaken Boughs*, ſays Sir *George M‘Kenzie*.

CORONA OLIVARIS, *Olive Crown* or *Garland*, was made of *Olive Leaves*; and was given, among the *Greeks*, to thoſe that came off victorious at the *Olympick Games*, kept in Honour of *Jupiter*, at the Foot of Mount *Olympus*. But, tho' highly valued amongſt theſe People, this, and others like it, were only a Reward for *running*, *wreſtling*, or ſuch like *Exerciſes*; and therefore nothing compareable to the Martial Rewards among the *Romans*, who alſo gave this Crown to thoſe who had, by their Wiſdom, reconcil'd two Enemies.

THE ſaid Sir *George M‘Kenzie* mentions alſo the CORONA POPULEA, which, he ſays, was given to young Men that were found induſtrious, and ſtudious in the *Exerciſes of Virtue*. But, amongſt theſe Rewards of Honour, that of *Ivie*, call'd *Corona Hederalis*, was only appropriated to the Poets.

THE aforeſaid *Roman Crowns*, or *Garlands*, tho' made of *Leaves* or *Graſs*, were as highly valu'd as if they had been of *Gold*, becauſe they were only beſtowed on ſuch as had purchas'd them by their ſingular Bravery; whereas of late *Golden Coronets* have been too frequently beſtowed upon no other Deſert than *Wealth*, and even that ſometimes meanly gain'd. All the ancient Rewards of *Garlands* are now expir'd, and it is well they are when ſo little Regard are had to real Merit. Favour and Affection are ſufficient to advance the leaſt deſerving, and very often thoſe who have done moſt are the leaſt look'd upon, if they have not ſome powerful Intereſt to ſupport them. He that runs away ſometimes carries the Prize from him that fought the Battle.

THERE is another ancient *Crown*, being a Circle with high Points riſing therefrom, call'd an *open* or *antique Crown*, which *Silvanus Morgan* ſays is that Crown born by *Homager Kings*, and by *John Baliol*, when he held the Crown of *Scotland* of *Edward* the I. of *England*. But I beg the Gentleman's Pardon (ſays Sir *George M‘Kenzie ibid. Page* 92.) to tell him, that of old the *Roman Emperors* carried no other than theſe, after their *Apotheoſis*, and being numbered among the gods, *Lucan*.

Fulminibus Manes radiiſque ornabit & *aſtris.*

AND generally all Kings of Chriſtendom of old, as I ſaid before, carried theirs of that Shape, as *l'Oſeau* alſo well obſerves.

THERE is alſo a TURKISH CROWN, if we may ſo call it; for in Reality the *Grand Seignior* has no *Crown*, but inſtead of it he wears on his Head a great *Turbant* of fine *Muzlin* held out by a Wire that keeps it from falling together, and adorn'd on the Sides by two *rich Jewels* of *Diamonds* and *Carbuncles*, with fine *Heron's Feathers* ſtanding up above, and *coſtly Pearls* hanging below, and ſometime *Creſcents*, or Half Moons, two Chains of *Gold* and *precious Stones* hanging at the two aforeſaid *Jewels*, and croſing the *Turbant* before. The *Baſhaws* and other great Men have *Turbants* of another Sort.

THE *Doge* of *Venice* wears for his *Crown* a great pointed *Cap* of Cloth of Gold encompaſſed with a *Gold Circle*, cover'd with *precious Stones*, two long Ears or Lappets of the ſame Cloth of Gold hanging down on the Sides of it, pointed at the Ends; tho' they have lately taken the cloſs Crown like Monarchs.

I SHALL only obſerve (and then have done with this Chapter on *Crowns*) that the Name is originally deriv'd from *Horns*; For the ancient *Jews* and *Gentiles* look'd upon *Horns* as Tokens of ſupreme *Honour* and *Power*, and in Scripture we often find the *Horn* taken for *Royal Dignity*; and therefore *Moſes*'s Face is ſaid to have been *horn'd*, the ſame Word in the *Hebrew* ſignifying a *Crown* and a *Horn*. The moſt ancient *Knights* and Warriors wore *Horns* for their *Creſts*; But in Proceſs of Time great Men left them off, and inſtead of them took *Crowns*. The moſt ancient Kings wore only *Wreaths*, either white or purple, in Nature of the preſent *Turkiſh Turbants*, as a Token of Royalty, or elſe *Circles* of *Gold* with Points riſing from them like that of the open or *antique Crown* I before-mentioned.

AND now having ſufficiently treated on the *Crown* and *Coronet*, with its *Tiar* or *Cape*, I proceed to the *Cape of State*, which alſo adorns the *Atchievement*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the CAPE *of* STATE.

TO leave nothing untreated of that embelliſheth Hereditary Atchievements of Families, I have added this Chapter, wherein I ſhall deſcribe this *Cape of State* or *Dignity*, and its ancient and modern Uſe.

It is of *Crimſon Velvet* faced up *Ermine*, with two Points turned to the Back, not unlike in Figure to our *Scots Coul.* So called.

It is frequently uſed in Armories, by the *Engliſh*, which they ſay is from, or in Imitation of the Capes of the *Roman Generals*, who having obtained a Victory, and returning in *Triumph*, had this *Cape of State* carried before them, by their moſt worthy Captive.

It is now called a *Ducal Cape*. For the wearing of this Cape had a Beginning from the *Dux*, or *Duke*, who was ſo called, a *Ducendo*, being Leader in War, that is, *General* of an Army to *Emperors* and *Kings*, and is now given to others of inferior Dignities, and ſo cannot be an Enſign of Dignity, but given as a Token of Triumph and Victory.

Yet, of old, by the ancient Practice of the *Engliſh* and our ſelves in *Scotland*, none but *Princes* and *Dukes* uſed to wear it on their Heads or Helmets, or timbred their Atchievements therewith as an Enſign of *Royalty* or *Dignity*. Mr. *Sandford* tells us in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of* England, "That King *Edward* the III. and his Succeſſors Kings of *England* down to King *Edward* the VI. had " on their Seals of Arms this *Cape of State*. For on the Cuts of their Seals there is to " be ſeen on one Side the Figure of the ſeveral Kings repreſented on Horſeback in " Armour, with this *Cape of State* on their Heads, and the *Creſt* of *England* ſet " thereupon." Which *Helmet*, *Cape* and *Creſt* adorn alſo their *Eſcutcheons*.

Prince *Edward*, eldeſt Son of King *Edward* the III. had the ſame *Cape* on his Head, ſurmounted with the *Creſt* of *England*, and charged with a *Label* of *three Points*. And *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* the ſecond of that Dignity in *England*, carried on the Helmet of his Atchievement ſuch another *Cape*, in place of a *Wreath*, whereupon was placed his *Creſt*, being a *Lyon paſſant guardant*.

The Author of the Dictionary to *Guillim* ſays, "That the word *Chappeau* is the " common *French* Word for a *Cape* or *Hat*; but here it is taken for an ancient *Cape* " of *Dignity* worn by *Dukes*, being *Scarlet colured Velvet* on the Out-ſide, and " and lined with a *Fur*; of late, frequently to be ſeen above an *Helmet* inſtead of a " *Wreath* under Gentlemens *Creſts*. But formerly (continues he) they were rarely " to be ſound the Right of private Families: They, after, became frequent, together with *Ducal Coronets* by the Grants of *Robert Cock* Eſq; *Clerencieux*, and " others ſince him, but by his in particular." Thus that Author. But I do not find his *Ducal Cape*, in any other, called *Chappeau*, except in the *Diſplay*, where it s more properly alſo called a *Cape* of *Dignity*; And *Columbiere* calls all Sorts of uch *Caps*, *Bonnets*; but gives the Name of *Chappeau* to that which we properly all a *Hat*, and not to a *Cape* or *Bonnet*.

With us Sir *James Balfour Lyon* King at *Arms*, in his Manuſcript of *Exterior Ornaments*, ſays, "That he has ſeen the *Seal of Arms* of *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, Duke of *Turrain*, Great Conſtable of *France*, appended to a Charter granted by him to the Progenitor of the Earls of *Winton*," which Charter is ſuppoſed to be their Cuſtody, on which Seal is the ſaid Duke's Atchievement, and the *Helmet* engned with a *Cape* of the ſame Form, as mentioned before. The preſent Duke of *Douglas* had the ſame on his Atchievement painted and illuminate on his Coach which I ſaw *anno* 1708; but obſerv'd that, through Ignorance, the Painter had drawn the Points of the *Cape* forward, which ought properly to be turn'd to the Back or ſiniſter Side of the *Helmet*.

THE ſaid Sir *James* informs us; "That he had likewiſe ſeen the *Seal of Arms* of "*John Stewart* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *March*, Lord *Anandale*, and the *Iſle* of "*Man*, Governor of *Scotland* in the Minority of King *James* the V. appended to "a Treaty with King *Henry* the VIII. of *England*, upon which was his *Achievement*, and on the *Helmet* placed above the ſame, was ſet, inſtead of the *Wreath*, "this *Cape of State*."

AND the preſent Earl of *Home*, carrying in his Armorial *Atchievement* for *Creſt*, a *Lyons Head eraſs'd*, with this *Cape of State*, *Gules*, turn'd up *Ermine*. I could give ſeveral other Examples; but theſe may ſuffice to prove its Uſage here in *Scotland*.

BUT now this *Chappeau*, or *Cape of State*, has loſt its former eminent Dignity, by the bad Practice of ſome modern *Heralds*, who not only give it to all the Degrees of high Nobility, which is ſome what tollerable; but even to the leſſer Nobility, as may be ſeen in *Richard Blome*'s Treatiſe of *Honour*, *Military* and *Civil*, ſubjoin'd to Mr. *Guillim's Diſplay of Heraldry*. Where the Atchievements of *Knights*, *Baronets*, and *Batchelors* and *Eſquires* are repreſented, engraven on Copper-plate, having their *Helmets* and other Parts of their Atchievements enſigned with this *Cape of State*, which ought not properly to be carried by any below Nobility, conſidering that none but *Kings*, *Dukes* and *high Nobility* were allow'd, of old, to carry the ſame in their *Armorial Bearings*.

YET the *French* have no ſuch *Chappeau*, as a Sign of Dignity and eminent Virtue, tho' they have of another Form, uſed by their *Chancellors*, and *Preſidents* of *Parliament*, as Enſigns of their *Civil Dignity*, and with which they always adorn their Arms; of which after. But firſt of Marks of *Eccleſiaſtick Dignity*, of which I ſhall treat in the next *Chapter*.

CHAP. X.

Of ENSIGNS *belonging to Eccleſiaſtical* DIGNITIES.

AND firſt, as to the *Pope*, who is the Supreme Dignity in the *Church*, being the *Head Biſhop*, and, as it were ſole, Monarch in *Spirituals* among *Rom* *Catholicks*, throughout the whole World. He is choſen by the *Cardinals* and his See has always been at *Rome*, whence his Orders, by the Name of *Brief* and *Bulls* are diſperſed throughout the Univerſe. The *Bulls* are ſo called from *Bulla*, a great Leaden *Seal* hanging to them. This may ſuffice concerning him, a being ſufficiently known; and yet the Controverſies about his Authority are endleſs and therefore it is needleſs to ſay any more of him, but only what relates to the *Exterior Ornaments* that he is in Uſe to carry in adorning his Armorial Bearings.

THE *Popes* of *Rome* have been in Uſe to carry and adorn their paternal Arms, not o a formal or ordinary *Sheild*, but an *Oval Cartouch*, as it is called, and the *Italian* for the moſt Part, have their *Sheilds* of Arms after an oval Form, in Imitation, 't thought, of thoſe uſed by *Popes* and other eminent *Churchmen*. This *oval Cartouc* the Popes adorn with their papal Enſigns, being the *Tiara*, *Keys*, and *croſs Staffs*.

THE *Tiara Papalis* is an Ornament of the Head, being an high *Cape* of Silk environed with *Three Crowns* of *Gold*, placed one above the other, adorned with Pear and precious Stones. The *Top* of the *Cape* ſurmounted with a *Mond* of Gold, o precious Stone, enſigned with a Croſs, as that of the *Emperors*; having two *Lab* or *Pendants*, at the Sides of the *Tiar*, hanging down, and again turned up, whi *Tiar* or *triple Crown*, called the *Regne*, is the Sign of Sovereign Supremacy, as the fa ſay, over the *univerſal Church*, and is placed above the Cartouche of the the Pope's Arms.

The Author of the new *Dictionary* of *Heraldry*, ſays, “That the *Papal Crown* is like a deep *Cape*, or *Mitre*, of Cloth of Gold, encompaſſed with *three Coronets* or *Circles* of *Gold*, adorned with *Flowers*, and all embelliſhed with precious Stones, and on the Top the *Globe*, and on it the *Croſs*.” There are ſeveral of theſe *triple Crowns* kept in the *Roman Sacriſty*, ſome ſay to the Number of Four, with as many rich *Mitres*, which ſerve only for Ornament and Show, being too heavy to wear. The richeſt of which was made by Pope *Julius* the II. An Account of which may be ſeen in *Motray's Travels*, Vol. 1ſt. *Page* 346.

The two Keys, one of Gold and the other of Silver, are placed in *Saltire* on the *Banner* of the Church, which is of red Silk. And they were alſo placed behind the *Cartouche* of the *Pope*'s Arms *Saltire* Way, as Symbols of their Power in opening and ſhutting the Gates of Heaven and Hell. The *Pope* carries alſo by Way of *Supporters* two *Angels* proper, who are placed in a ſitting Poſture one on each Side of the *Cartouche*, and each, with one of their Hands, ſupporting and bearing up the *triple Crown*, and with their other Hands holding each a long *Staff* with three *Traverſes* near the Top; which Traverſes end in *Trefoiles*, and are of the ſame Metal with the *Keys*.

The *Cardinals* are now become the firſt of all the Clergy of the Popiſh Church next to the Pope. That which raiſes them above *Biſhops* and *Patriarchs* is the Power they have during the Vacancy of the See of *Rome*; as having the Right to chuſe a new Pope, and being themſelves the Perſons on one of whom that Election falls. Theſe high Prerogatives have gained them the Title of *Princes* of the Church; And, as ſuch, few Princes in *Italy* contend with them for Precedence, being reckoned little inferior to crown'd Heads: For this Reaſon the *Popes* have thought fit that they ſhould be cloathed in Scarlet, eſpecially upon publick Occaſions, as Kings and Emperors commonly are, tho' that Colour was given them, as they ſay, to put them in mind that they are always to be ready to ſhed their Blood for the true Faith. But tho' they wear red Garments on ordinary Days, that being the Colour of Blood, yet on Days of Sorrow they put on Violet or Purple, which is more dark and mournful. Pope *Innocent* the IV. was the firſt that gave them the *red Hat*. At the Council of *Lyons*, in the Year 1244, *Boniface* the VIII. granted Leave to the ſecular Cardinals to wear the ſcarlet Robe, when the Popes began to wear white. *Paul* the III. gave them the *red Cap*; and laſtly *Gregory* the XIV. allowed the religious Cardinals to wear it, but that they ſhould ſtill be clothed in the Colour of their Order. The Creation of *Cardinals* is wholly in the *Pope*, who only communicates the ſame to the other Cardinals, and they give their Approbation. The new created *Cardinals* go the ſame Day to viſit the *Pope*, who puts the *red Cape* on their Heads, they kneeling, and the Maſter of the Ceremonies puts on their *Rochet*; then having taken off the *Cape*, the new Cardinal kiſſes the *Pope*'s Foot and Hand, and then they riſe, and the Pope embraces them; after which, when the Pope gives them Audience, they ſit down and are covered. The *red Hat* is afterwards given them in a publick Conſiſtory, on their Knees, and then they go to Church, and *Te Deum* is ſung. The Pope performs the Ceremony of ſhutting their Mouths in a private Conſiſtory, and they are open'd again in the ſame Manner a few Days after; that done, he gives each of them a Title of *Biſhop*, *Prieſt* and *Deacon*, putting a *Gold Ring* on their fourth Finger, to ſignify their being married to the Church. The *Cardinals* that are abſent when choſen have the *Cap* ſent them, and is ſet on their Heads by the Sovereign in whoſe Dominions they reſide. As for the *red Hat*, and the other Ceremonies, they cannot be perform'd any where but at *Rome*; for the *Hat* muſt be given by the Pope himſelf, who alſo confers the Title, after the Ceremonies of ſhutting and opening the Mouth. Thus many Cardinals die without ever receiving the *red Hat*, becauſe not at *Rome*.

The *Cardinals* exterior Armorial Mark of Dignity is the *Red Hat*, with which they timbre their Shields, having red *Strapings*, with 15 *Taſſels* hanging down at each Side of the Shield. Pope *Innocent* III. diſcharged them to uſe *Coronets* or other Badges of their ſecular Dignities, but few complied therewith, ſave the *Ita-*

lians, for thoſe of *France* continued to carry in their Atchievements all their Marks of Dignity, *Politick*, *Civil* and *Eccleſiaſtick*. As Cardinal *Richleiu*, commonly deſigned the *Cardinal*, *Duke*, *Peer*, High *Admiral* of *France*, and Commander of the Royal Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*. For he in his Armorial Bearing carried below his Cardinal *Hat* a Ducal *Crown* placed upon his Eſcutcheon, and round it the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and behind the Shield two *Anchors* diſpoſed in *Saltire* for his Badge, as being High *Admiral* of *France*.

Albert Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, Son of *Maximilian* II. Emperor of *Germany*, who married *Clara Eugenia*, infanta and Daughter of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, placed on his Eſcutcheon an *arch'd Crown*, and above it a *Cardinal's Hat*, with 15 *Taſſels* hanging down at each Side of the Shield, which he carried as being a Cardinal. See his Seal of Arms exhibited by *Olivarus Vredus*.

ARCH-BISHOPS, *Primates* and *Legates*, place a *croſs Staff* with *two Traverſes* at the Top, erected in Pale in the Middle of the Back of their Shields of Arms, and above the ſame a green *Hat*, with ten *Taſſels* hanging down at each Side of the Shield; as *Monſieur Baron* in his *Abridge Methode*, blazons the Atchievement of *Camille* de *Neuville* de *Villeroy* Arch-Biſhop and Earl of *Lion*, Primate of *France*, and Commander of the Royal Order of *France*, *viz. Azure*, a *Cheveron* between three *Anchors* of the Laſt: Which Shield of Arms is inviron'd with the *Blue Ribbon*, and thereto affixed the *Pendant* of the *Royal Order*, and timbred with an Earl's *Coronet*; and behind the Shield is placed in Pale a *croſs Staff*, with two *Traverſes* near the Top, ſurmounted of an Arch-biſhop's *green Hat*, with its proper Number of *Taſſels*, being ten on each Side.

BISHOPS place on the *dexter* Side and on the Top of their Shields of Arms a *Mitre affronte*, (*i. e.* looking forward) and behind the *ſiniſter* Side of the ſaid Shield they carry a *Croſier* erected in Pale with its *hook'd Head* appearing above the Shield, as high as the *Mitre* turn'd to the Left, and the Foot of it appearing below at the Bottom of the left Side thereof; and above all, a *green Hat* with ſix *Taſſels* hanging down at each Side of the Shield.

I do not find that our Biſhops in *Britain* have uſed to carry *Hats* and *Taſſels*; as a Part of their Armorial Enſigns, before the Year 1520, but only *Mitres* and *Croſiers*; for I have ſeen ſeveral Seals of our ancient Biſhops in formal Shields placed below the Images of Saints, or mitred Biſhops, ſupported by *Angels*, and adorned with *Mitres* and *Croſiers* only.

PARTICULARLY I have ſeen the Seal of *William Fraſer* Arch-biſhop of St. *Andrews*, who flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, where the Shield of his Arms is only timbred with a *Mitre* below the Feet of St. *Andrew*.

AND on the Seal of *John Cameron*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow* and Chancellor of *Scotland*, appended to an Indenture between *Jean* Widow of King *James* I. and Sir *Alexander Livingſton* of *Callender*, concerning Sir *Alexander*'s keeping of the young *King*'s Perſon, dated 4th *September* 1439, where his Arms are only timbred with a *Mitre*, and at the Sides of the Shield are two *Salmonds* erected with *Rings* in their Mouths; and the *Legend* round the Seal is *Sigillum Joannes Epiſcopi Glaſguen.* The ſame *Arms* are cut in Stone, with a *Salmond* below the *Shield*, as they are to be ſeen on the Veſtry of the Church of *Glaſgow*, which that Biſhop built.

THE modern Method that our *Britiſh* Biſhops uſe in adorning the Shields of their Arms, is, That our *Arch-biſhops* only place a *Mitre affronte* on the Top of their Shields, with two *Labels* or *Pendants* fix'd thereto hanging down, waved and folded on each Side of the *Shield*; and behind the ſame two *Croſiers* diſpoſed in *Saltire*, with their *hook'd Heads* appearing above, and the *Points* of the ſame coming out below the Bottom of the *Eſcutcheon*. And, in moſt of Paintings and Heraldry Books, *Biſhops* only adorn their Shields of Arms, with a *Mitre* placed on the Top thereof, with *Pendants* hanging down as aforeſaid, without making uſe of any other exterior Ornaments.

Abbots of the *Popiſh Church* timbre their Arms with a *Mitre* in profile, or ſtanding Side ways on the dexter Side of the Top of their Sheilds, and a *Croſier* erected in *Pale*, placed at the Back of the ſiniſter Side thereof, with its *hook'd Head* appearing above the Sheild, raiſed as high as the *Mitre*, and turned to the Right, and above both is a *black Hat*, from which iſſueth a *knoted Cord*, with ſix *Taſſels* hanging down on each Side of the Shield.

But on the beautiful *Abbay* of *Paiſley* are to be ſeen the Arms of *George Schaw*, (a Brother of the Family of *Sauchie*) Abbot of the ſaid Abbey, who adorns only the Shield of his Arms with a *Croſier*, erected in Pale at the Back of the Middle thereof, with its *hooked Head* appearing above the ſame.

As alſo on the Abbay of *Holy rood-houſe* is to be ſeen cut on Stone the Arms of *Abbot Archibald Crawfurd*, a Brother of the Houſe of *Henning*, and Treaſurer to King *James* III. where his Shield of Arms is only adorned with a *Mitre* placed on the Top thereof. But I never could find that any of our Abbots of old made uſe of the *black Hat* and *Taſſels*, as an Addition of Exterior Ornaments to adorn their Armorial Bearings.

On the Seal of *Andrew* Commendator of *Jedburgh*, I ſaw his Arms cut, adorned only with a *Croſier* erected in *Pale*, placed at the Back of the Middle of the Shield, and the *hooked Head* thereof appearing above the ſame turned to the Right.

Abbasses carry their Arms in a *Lozenge* Shield, and adorn the ſame with a *Croſier* erected in *Pale* at the Back of the Middle thereof, with its Head above the *Lozenge* turn'd to the Right, and the Shield is ordinarily either invironed with a *Chaplet* of *Flowers*, two *Palm Branches*, or a Crown of *Thorns* tied to the Foot of the *Croſier*, that appears below the baſe Point of the *Lozenge*.

Protonotaries of the Church of *Rome* timbre their Shields of Arms with a *black Hat*, having three *Taſſels* hanging down at each Side thereof.

Priors and Provoſts of the ſaid Church carry behind the Middle of their Shields erect in *Pale* a *Paſtoral Staff*, like to that of a *Pilgram's Bourdon*. And the Shield is alſo adorned with two *Palm Branches* tied to the Foot of the ſaid *Staff*, appearing below the Shield, and raiſed on each Side thereof as high as the Top of the Staff.

Deans of that Church carry a *Croſier* erect in *Pale* behind the Middle of their *Shields*, with its *hooked Head*, appearing at the Top thereof, turned to the Left, adorned with two *Palm Branches*, diſpoſed after the ſame Method, as carried by the Priors above.

Chanters of the ſame Church carry the *Staff* or *Mace* of the *Chapter*, erected in *Pale* at the Middle of the Back of the Shield, with the Head thereof appearing at the Top. Alſo they adorn the Shields of their Arms with two *Palm Branches* diſpoſed after the ſame Method as the laſt.

And other inferior *Eccleſiaſticks* of the Church of *Rome* abroad trim and adorn their Shields of Arms with *Cherubims*, who are ſaid to be the ſecond of the nine Orders of *Angels*.

As for the ancient Uſe of theſe Eccleſiaſtick Marks in Armories, *Meneſter* tells us, "That the *Cardinal's Hat*, the *Croſier* and *croſs Staff* have been in Armories
" above Three hundred Years; and which Figures have made up the Arms of many
" Churchmen."

The Cuſtom of timbring *Arch-biſhops* and *Biſhops* Arms with the *Hat*, was firſt practiſed in *Spain*, as ſome will, and the Arms of *Don Roderico Fernando*, Biſhop of *Jaen*, was ſo trimed in the Year 1400, which are ſtill to be ſeen at *Baſa*.

In *Alimond's* Hiſtory of the Council of *Conſtance*, printed at *Auxenburgh* in the Year 1483, are the Arms of four *Patriarchs*, *viz.* of *Antioch*, of *Conſtantinople*, of *Venice*, and of *Jeruſalem*, timbred with *green Hats*.

The *Hat* upon Arms of Biſhops is not ancient in *France*, ſays *Meneſtrier*, and the Uſe of it was only brought in there by *Triſtan* de *Saladzes* Arch-biſhop of *Sens* *Spainiard*, about the Year 1520. But I find in *England* out of *Sandford's* *Genealo-ical Hiſtory*, that *Henry Beauford*, (ſecond Son of *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, by his Wiſe *Katharine Swinford*) who was a *Cardinal*, had his Arms timbred with a *Hat*, and with us in *Scotland* our ancient Biſhops carried *Mitres* and *Croſiers* only; but n all my Readings I have not met with any of them to have carried *Hats* before he Year 1520.

THE *Mitre* is made forked, to intimate, that thoſe who have Right to carry it, ought to be known both in the *Old* and *New Teſtament.* And tho' very ancient, yet it is not univerſally to be met with on *Eſcutcheons* of Arms, becauſe upon *Sepulchral Monuments,* where they are moſt ordinarily to be found, we meet frequently with the Repreſentation of the Perſon interred cut on Stone, upon whoſe Head is ſet the *Mitre*, and not upon his Shield of Arms, juſt as we find *Crowns* on the Seals of *Kings,* &c. firſt on the Bearers Heads, before they were placed on their Shields of *Arms.*

AS for the Antiquity of *Protonotars,* placing on their Arms a *black Hat* doubled with *Green*, *Charles* de *Graſaria,* in his Treatiſe of ſuch Ornaments, printed in the Year 1545, ſays *Protonotarius timbrum addit ex pilio nigro duplicato viridi colore.* And about this Time *Chanters* began to place the *Staff* or *Mace* of the Chapter behind their Shields of Arms.

IT has alſo been the Cuſtom of the Commanders of the *religious Orders,* to place the Badges of theſe *Orders* in their Arms by Way of *Compoſition.* But as to the Antiquity of Churchmen impaling and quartering their Arms with thoſe of their Sees, the ſame is to be found in the Year 1329, and ſooner.

IT is to be obſerved, that all the above Churchmen, who uſe and carry the Exterior Ornament of a *Hat* above their Arms, have alſo a *Cordeliere* (iſſuing out of the ſame) which is a Cord with two running Knots on each Side, whereat hang down the foreſaid *Taſſels* on both Sides of the Shield, and are always advanced in Number, according to the Perſon's Degree in Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, from a *Protonotary* to a *Cardinal.*

SIR *George Mackenzie* tells us in his *Precedency*, *Pages* 29. and 30. That the *Roman Patriarch* was by *Phocas* the Emperor raiſed above all the reſt in the Year 606, ſince which Time they have raiſed themſelves by ſeveral Degrees to the Papacy; tho' it cannot be denied, but, even before that Time, the Biſhop of *Rome* had the firſt Seat in all Councils, as is clear by *Juſtinian*'s *Novella* 131. *Cap.* 2. But the Power of Preſiding did ſtill belong to the *Emperors*, as has been fully cleared by *Curſius* and others. And tho' it be pretended, that *Conſtantine* the Great did, from Chriſtian Humility, prefer the Succeſſor of St. *Peter* (as Vicar of *Jeſus Chriſt*) to himſelf; yet the Emperor *Frederick* I. did conſcientiouſly debate this Precedency with Pope *Adrian* IV. ſince which Time it has been variouſly acquieſced in by *Popes* and *Emperors.* And tho' the *Legates* be Repreſentatives of the *Popes*, yet *Thuan* tells us, *Lib.* 98. That the learned *Briſſonius* Preſident of the Parliamen of *Paris*, would not ſuffer the *Pope*'s *Legate* to preceed him; and at the Coronation of the Emperor *Charles* V. the Pope's Legate was denied the Precedency from the Electors.

THE *Cardinals* have debated for Precedency with *Patriarchs*; though by the *Novella* 132. *Cap.* 2. *Juſtinian* places Patriarchs next to the Pope; and *Panormit*, in *Cap. antiqua X, de priveleg. & exceſſ. pralat.* prefers the Patriarchs to the Cardinals. But now, by the Conceſſion of *Sextus Quintus*, that Pope has raiſed the Cardinals to an equal Degree with *Kings*; and if *Kings* be preſent at Table or othe Solemnities with *Cardinals*, if there be but one *King*, he is to ſit after the fir *Cardinal Biſhop*; and if there be more *Kings*, they ſit mixtly with the *Cardina* firſt a Cardinal, and then a King. But tho' this holds amongſt Popiſh Princes, ye the Author of *Les Memoirs des Ambaſſadoures* does obſerve, That *Leiceſter Trotiu* and the other Ambaſſadors of Proteſtant Princes, never yielded Precedency to Cardinals, till our Countryman Sir *William Lockhart*, Ambaſſador for *Oliver Cromwell* t the Court of *France* in the Year 1657, yielded it to Cardinal *Mazarine*; where h likewiſe obſerves, that the Prince of *Conde* yielded the Precedency to Cardina *Richlieu*, yet the Count of *Soiſſon* refuſed it.

I find by a Letter in the Year, 1625, that before King *James* went to *Englan* the *Marquiſſes* of *Scotland* took Place of the *Arch-biſhops*; But now the Arch-biſhops take place of all *Dukes* and *Marquiſſes*, in Imitation of *England.* And b a Letter in the Year 1626, renewed in the Year 1664, the *Arch-biſhop* of St. *Andre* is to take place of all Subjects, which is to be ſo limited, as not to exclude the King Children and Brothers, as I conceive; and *de facto* the Arch-biſhop of St. *Andrew* gives Place to the Chancellor, ever ſince the Letter.

CHAP. XI.

ENSIGNS *of* CIVIL *and* MILITARY OFFICES, *and other* POLITICK *ones, of* DIGNITY *and* CHIVALRIE.

IN treating of theſe, I ſhall take Occaſion to mention all ſuch dignified Perſons as I have met with, who adorn the Shield of their Arms with exterior Enſigns and Figures ſuitable to the Offices and Dignities they have been honoured with by the Sovereign; with the Manner of Uſage and Situation of ſuch Badges of Honour in and about the Shield, as their *Symbola adminiſtrationis.*

AND, *Firſt*, As to the *Armorial Enſigns of Civil Offices of Dignity*, I ſhall begin with the Lord High *Chancellor*, or Keeper of the Great Seal, who is looked upon (ſays Mr. *Miege* in his *State of South Britain*) as the prime Miniſter of State, and the higheſt Perſon in the Kingdom in civil Affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood, as the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* is in *England*, and that of St. *Andrews* in *Scotland*, in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. His Place is of great Truſt: He keeps a Court, called the Court of *Chancery*, wherein he is ſole Judge. It is he that now keeps the Great Seal of *Britain*, without which and the Mace he never appears abroad. All *Patents*, *Commiſſions* and *Warrants* coming from the King are peruſed by him. If they be lawful he ſigns them; and if not, he cancels them. By virtue of his Office he is one of the King's Privy Council, and ought to have a tender Regard for the Rights of the Crown. He alſo beſtows all Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *lib.* yearly, in the King's Books. His Office is *durante beneplacito.* The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper is the ſame in Authority, Power and Precedency in *England.* All the Difference is, that the Lord Chancellor is created by Patent, which the Lord Keeper is not; and that the Title of Chancellor is a particular Mark of the King's Favour.

THE Lord Chancellor with us (ſays Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Precedency*, Page 39.) is in Effect the firſt Officer in the Nation, and is by his Office, and by a particular Statute, Preſident in all Courts, *Act* 1. *Parl.* 1. *Charles* II. which Act was made to declare that he was Preſident of the *Exthequer*, as well as of other Courts; this having been pretended to by the *Treaſurer.* He hath his Title not from the Power of Cancelling, as the old Gloſs ſays, that *Cancellarius eſt qui habet officium ſcripta reſponſaque principis inſpicere, & male ſcripta cancellare*; For it is not imaginable, that he would take his Title from what he deſtroys, and not from what he does: But from the *Cancelli & Barres*, within which the Judges did ſit incloſed, as is clear from *Caſſiodor*, *Lib.* 11. *Epiſt.* 1. Theſe *Cancellarii* of old were in Effect the Clerks, and the Chancellor is ſo called now, becauſe he ſigns all the publick Papers, and appends the Seal. *Ideo quod ad eum univerſæ publicæ referrentur conſcriptiones, ipſeque eos annullo regis ſive ſigillo firmaret. Simaq; Lib.* 1. calls him, *Queſtor legum, conditor regalis, conſilii particeps, juſtitiæ arbiter*: Which Names I conceive are given to him, becauſe *Novel.* 114. *Divinæ juſſiones debent habere ſubſcriptionem gloriſſimi queſtoris*; and many of the *Novels* are ſigned *queſtor legum.* The Lord Chancellor of *Scotland* doth not receive his Authority as the Chancellor of *England* doth, who hath no other Commiſſion, but merely by the Delivery of the Great Seal of *England*, as the learned *Coke* obſerves: But with us the *Chancellor*'s Place is always conferred by Commiſſion under the *Great Seal*, and very often during Life; as alſo the Chancellor and Lord Keeper in *England* have the like Juriſdiction: But we had a Lord *Chancellor* and a Lord *Keeper* of the Great Seal, who were diſtinct Perſons, as I could prove by a Number of Inſtances too *prolix* here to inſert.

By the Laws of King *Malcolm* II. I find ten Pounds is ordained to be paid to the King's *Chancellor*, for his Fee of the Seal appended to the Charter of every *hundred Pound Land*. Where, obſerve, that every *hundred Pound Land* is ſet down for the leaſt Proportion and Meaſure of a *Barony*, or holding of the King. Now we know that an hundred Pound Land, at leaſt, will be thirty or forty, and ſome 50000 Merks in good Rent; ſo that the *Barons* of old were powerful, and had under them *Milites*, and theſe had *Subvaſores*. Alſo in the Laws of King *Malcolm Kenmure*, the *Chancellor* is placed before all the Officers, and ſometimes many of the conſiderable Earls are placed betwixt him and the reſt of the Officers. Thus King *Alexander* grants a Charter, *Teſtibus Willielmo de Boſco Cancellario meo, Malcolmo Comite de Fife, Alano Seneſcallæ Scotiæ*, &c. But it is obſervable, that the Officers of State of old were in ancient Writs oft-times ranked according to the Quality of the *Bearers*, and not according to the Precedency of the *Offices*.

The Lord Chancellor of *England* (ſays *Sylvanus Morgan* in his Sphere of Gentry *Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 6.) carries as the Badge of his Office in Pale behind the Sheild of his Arms *a Mace, being no other than a Staff, enſign'd with a Crown*. But his chief *Symbol* (ſays he) is the Purſe which he places below his Sheild, and is *open with the Strings pendant, fretted, nowed, buttoned, and taſſelled Gules, in a Field argent, embroidered all over with the Sovereign Enſigns of his Majeſty*, denoting the high Magiſtracy of his Office, being to confirm the Gifts and Grants of Dignities, Offices, Franchiſes, Privileges, and Immunities; *& in Francia duo ſunt officia, omnibus aliis excellentiora & principaliora, quorum unum eſt primum & prius in juſtitia, aliud autem jure militari*, &c. The Lord Chancellor taking Place firſt for Juſtice ſake.

This high Officer with us has been in Uſe to place behind his Eſcutcheon of Arms, as the Badge of his Office, *two Maces diſpoſed in Saltire enſigned with Imperial Crowns*, and below his Atchievement the ſaid *open Purſe embroidered with the Royal Arms* of the Kingdom.

The Chancellors in *France*, beſides the two *Maces* placed in *Saltire* behind their Shield of Arms, carry alſo, as a particular Badge of their Office, a proper *Cape of Gold (au Mortier d'Or) turned up ermine*, which is placed on their Helmet, out of which iſſues the Creſt of their Office, being *the Figure of a Queen repreſenting* France, *holding in her right Hand a Scepter, and in her left the Great Seal of the Kingdom*; And their Atchievements are ordinarily placed on a *Mantle of Scarlet adorned with Rays of Gold towards the Top, and doubled with Ermine*, as *Monſeiur Baron* tells us in his Art of Heraldry. But the Chancellors there have not the Uſage of the Purſe, as with us in *Britain*. And *Daniel Fewel* ſays, That Chancellor *Segnies* was the firſt who had his Arms ſo trimed by the Perſuaſion of the learned Herald, *Mark de Vulſon de Columbier*

The Preſidents of the Parliaments in *France* place their proper *Cape being of black Velvet edged with Gold Galoun* above their Coronets and Helmets when of temporal Dignity, and of Spiritual below their Hats and Mitres. And their Atchievements lie upon a *ſcarlet Mantle doubled with petit gris i. e.* a gray Fur made of Squirrels Tails, as ſet down by the forecited *Monſ. Baron*.

The great *Chamberlain* in *France* is called *Grand Chambrier*, and was conſtantly poſſeſſed by the Family of *Bourbon*.

The Lord great Chamberlain of *England*, (according to Mr. *Miege*, in his *State of South Britain*) is an Officer of great Antiquity, and of ſpecial Service at the Coronation of our Kings. Upon which Day, before the King riſes, he is to bring his Shirt, Coif and wearing Cloaths; he dreſſes the King, puts on his Royal Robes, and ſerves his Majeſty that Day before and after Dinner with Water to waſh his Hands. In the Proceſſion he marches with his Coronet and a white Staff in his Hand. He diſpoſes of the Sword of State to what Lord he pleaſes, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, at which Time he goes himſelf on the right Hand of the Sword next to the King's Perſon, and the Earl of *Marſhal* on the Left. The whole Palace of *Weſtminſter* being under his Government, he iſſues out his Warrants for the fitting and furniſhing of *Weſtminſter*-Hall againſt Coronations, and Trials of Peers in Parliament Time. He provides all Things in the Houſe of Lords in the Time of Parliament, and to that End he has an Appartment near that Houſe, with the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the Yeoman Uſher, and Door Keepers under his Command. Upon all ſolemn Occaſions the Keys of *Weſtminſter* Hall, of the Courts of Wards, and Requeſts are delivered to him. At the Coronation he has forty Ells of Crimſon Velvet allowed him for his own Robes. After the King is dreſſed by him and gone forth, his Majeſty's Night Apparel, his Bed, and the Furniture of his Chamber, are his Fees. The very Baſon the King waſhed his Hands in, and the Towels he has wiped them with, fall likewiſe to his Share. There are alſo certain Fees due to him from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or when they do their Homage; and from all Biſhops, when they do their Homage to the King. This Office is Hereditary in the Family of the Marquis of *Lindſay* in *England*.

The great Chamberlain of *Scotland* (ſays Sir *George M^c Kenzie* in his *Precedency Page* 40.) or *Camerarius domini regis* is the Third great Officer named in the Statutes of King *Malcom Kenmore*. And I find him in all old Writs placed as Witneſs, before all the other Officers next to the Chancellor. There was *Magnus Camerarius* who was chief Judge over all the Burrows; And there were others Under-chamberlains who are often Times deſigned *Camerarii*, without the Adjection of *Magnus*; And I find in a Charter granted by King *David* in the Year 1495; the Witneſſes are *Alexandro domino Huyme magno camerario noſtro, Johanne domino Drumond juſtitiario noſtro, Ricardo Murehead ſecretario noſtro, & Waltero Drumond noſtrorum Rotulorum & regiſtri ac a conſiliis*. This Office is the ſame with *Prepoſitus ſacri cubiculi* mentioned by *Juſtinian*. By the Fourth Chapter of *Regiam Majeſtatem* we ſee the Chamberlain's Office hath been very great: For we find that his Fees have amounted to no leſs than two hundred Pounds *per annum*, which he had paid out of the Profits of the Eſcheats, Fines, Tolls and Cuſtoms accruing to the King out of the Burghs over whom the great Chamberlain exerciſed a particular Juriſdiction. The Proceſs and Matters of Enquiry that came before him is diſtinctly treated of by Sir *John Skeen*, to whom I refer my Reader.

The Lord high Chamberlain in *England*, as the *Symbol* of his Office, carries *two Keys in Saltire at the back of the Eſcuttheon of his Arms*, as ſays *Sylvanus Morgan* in his Sphere of Gentry, *Lib.* 4. *Page* 82. who alſo tells us *Ibid.* "That the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, as a Badge of that Office, carries *one Key in Pale behind the Middle of the Shield of his Arms*, the ſame appearing above his Shield and Coronet, and the *Bowll* is ſeen below the ſame."

The Lord high Chamberlain with us is now Hereditary in the Family of the Duke of *Lennox*, whoſe Atchievement I have ſeen adorned with *two Keys of Gold diſpoſed in Saltire behind the Shield of his Arms, having the Bowlls of the Keys downwards, and enſigned with imperial Crowns* as the Badge of his Office, after the ſame Form as thoſe dignified with that high Office in *France*; the Figure and Blazon whereof is to be ſeen in *Monſ. Baron's Art of Heraldry*. As alſo in old Painting of the Arms of the Family of *Lennox*, I have obſerved their Creſts to have *a golden Key hanging thereat*.

The Lord *Chief Juſtice* of *England* (ſays Mr. *Miege* in his *State of Britain*) is ſo named, becauſe his Juriſdiction extends over all *England*, and a Warrant from him may fetch one from any Part of it. He is alſo call'd *Lord chief Juſtice of the King's Bench*, becauſe anciently the King ſat there ſometimes in Perſon on a high Bench, and the Judges on a low Bench at his Feet. This is the higheſt Court in *England* at common Law, next to the Houſe of Lords in Parliament. Here the Pleas are between the King and the Subject; all Treaſons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppreſſion, and Miſgovernment, being commonly brought before this Court; As are alſo all Errors of the Judges and Juſtices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all other Pleas, the Exchequer excepted. In this Court all young Lawiers, that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practiſe. There are four Judges belonging to this Court, who hold their Office by Writ, not by Patent. But none may be Judge in this Court except a Serjeant at Law, who (upon taking his Degree) is obliged to wear always a Lawn Coif under his Cape at the Bar. And the firſt of theſe Judges is called, *Lord chief Juſtice*.

THE *Lord Juſtice General*, or *Great Juſticiar* with us (according to Sir *Georg* *M'Kenzie* in his *Precedency Page* 59.) is in the Laws of King *Malcom Kenmore* placed next the Chancellor, tho' afterwards *Scotland* was divided into two Juſticiaries, one upon the South-ſide of *Forth*, who was called *Juſticiarius Lothaniæ*, and in old Charters *judex Laudoniæ:* And the other on the North-ſide of *Forth*. This Place has been generally poſſeſſed by Noblemen, and is now the ſame with us that the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench is in *England*. His Juriſdiction extends over all *Scotland*, and a Warrant from him may fetch one from any Part thereof. He keeps his Court commonly at *Edinburgh*, called the *Juſticiary Court*. There are five *Commiſſioners* called *Lords of Juſticiary*, beſides the Lord Juſtice General and Lord Juſtice Clerk that are Judges in this Court, where are tried all Crimes that reach to Life and Limb (as we expreſs it) of the Criminals, be they *Peers* or *Commoners*; and the Matter is ſubmitted to the Cognizance of a Jury, which is not allowed in civil Courts in Caſes of *meum* and *tuum*, excepting the high Court of Exchequer, of which afterwards. The *Jury* conſiſts of fifteen Perſons, and the *Foreman* is called the *Chancellor* of the Aſſize or Jury. In caſe of the Trial of a Peer, the greateſt Part of the Jury were to be Peers; but they are now ſince the Union to be tried as Peers of *Great Britain*. The Votes are collected by the *Chancellor* or *Foreman*, and the *major* Part determines the Matter. This Court ſits every *Friday* in the Afternoon during the Time of the Seſſion or Term. All Criminals, thoſe accuſed of Treaſon not excepted, are allowed the Benefit of Advocates or Council to plead for them in this Court.

I have met with no Author that mentions any Figures or Symbols made Uſe of by the Lord *Chief Juſtice* of *England*, in his Armorial-bearing, as a Badge of his Office. But our *Juſtice General* in *Scotland*, once hereditary in the Family of *Argyle*, who is alſo heritably great Maſter Houſhold to his Majeſty in *Scotland*, carries for the Badges of theſe high Offices (as matriculate in the Lord *Lyon*'s Regiſter of Arms in *Scotland*) *Saltire ways a Batton and a Sword ſupreſt of the Shield, the firſt poudered with Thiſtles proper, and enſigned on the Top with the Imperial Crown and Creſt of his Majeſty ſet thereon*; which Simbol he bears as his particular Badge of Maſter-Houſhold. The *Sword is proper hilted and pomelled, or with the Point appearing above, and the Pomel below the Shield*, which Figure he carries as being heritable Juſtice General of the Sheriffdom of *Argyle*, the Iſles and others. But when our Juſtice General had no other high Office beſide the ſame, he carried as the Enſigns of this Office *two naked Swords diſpoſed in Saltire behind the Eſcutcheon of Arms, the Point appearing above, and the Pomels below the ſame.* And this Juriſdiction was amongſt others poſſeſſed at *Rome*, by the *Præfectus Prætori*, who was their chief Magiſtrate.

THE Lord High *Treaſurer* (according to the forecited Mr. *Miege* in his *State* of *Britain*) has under his Charge and Government all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the *Exchequer*, and conſequently the Check of all Officers any ways employed in collecting the ſame, whoſe Offices are alſo for the moſt Part in his Gift. This Office was formerly conferred, by the Delivery of the golden Keys of the Treaſury, and now by the Delivery of a white Staff during the King's Pleaſure.

THIS Officer of State, with us (ſays Sir *George M'Kenzie* in his *Precedenc* *page* 42.) is not mentioned amongſt theſe Officers of the Crown under King *Mal com Keanmore*, and of old it has been thought but an Office of the King's Houſe. For in a Confirmation granted to the Abbacy of *Aberbrothwick*, in the Yea 1529, by King *James* the V. after *reverendiſſimis Epiſcopis*, and *dilectis conſa gineis*, are enumerate as Witneſſes, *dilectis familiaribus noſtris Roberto Barto noſtro theſaurario & computorum noſtrorum Rotulatore.* Nor do I find a Tre ſurer deſigned as Witneſs in any of the King's Charters till then, thoug ſome fooliſhly think that *Panetarius* was Treaſurer. And tho' the Word *Fam liar Counſellour* be now given to all Officers of State, who are not Earls, becau they cannot be called *Couſins*; yet of old it was only given to thoſe of the King own Family, and was derived *a familia*, though now Familiar is thought to be th ſame with *intimate.* But herein Sir *George* is in a Miſtake; For King *James* th I. eſtabliſhed the Office of High Treaſurer in *Scotland* after his Return from Ca tivity in *England*. And I humbly think, that before this, the Lord Chamberlain w in Effect Treaſurer; for after this the Juriſdiction of the *Chamberlain* was reſtricted to what more particularly related to the Government of the Burrows, the Charge and Management of the King's Property, and the other Caſualties of the Crown being committed to the Care of the *Treaſurer* as a diſtinct Officer of State, whom henceforth we find almoſt conſtantly mentioned as a Witneſs in all the Royal Charters, Grants and Commiſſions that paſt the Great Seal under the Deſignation of *Theſaurarius noſter*.

The Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* (ſays Mr. *Miege* in his *State of North Britain*) is eſtabliſhed by an Act of Parliament of *Great Britain*, *anno ſexto Annæ Reginæ*, entituled, *An Act for ſettling and eſtabliſhing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland, purſuant to a Clauſe or Proviſo for that Purpoſe in the 19th Article of the Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*. This Court has the ſame Power, Authority, Privilege, and Juriſdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of *Exchequer* in *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in *England* relating thereto, is likewiſe competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewiſe inveſted with the Power of paſſing Signatures, Gifts and Tutories, and to reviſe and compound them in the ſame Manner as was done by the Lord High Treaſurer, Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Reſignations in his Majeſty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in Uſe to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barriſters at Law of five Years ſtanding, in any of the four Inns of Court of *England*, or ſuch Perſons as ſhall be Advocates in the College of Juſtice in *Scotland* for five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commiſſions are, *quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*.

The Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, according to *Silvanus Morgan* in his *Sphere of Gentry, Lib.* 4. *page* 82. carried *a Staff enſigned on the Top with an Imperial Crown*, which he places *in Pale at the Back of the middle Part of his Shield of his Arms*, as the peculiar Badge or Enſign of the ſaid Office. And Sir *George M'Kenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry, page* 85. tells us, That the Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland* carried *a white Staff enſigned alſo on the Top with an Imperial Crown, and placed in pale behind the Eſcutcheon of his Arms* as the Symbol of his Office. And the Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain* now makes Uſe of the ſame Figure as his Badge in adorning his Armorial-bearing.

The *Maſter* of the *Houſhold*, or *magiſter hoſpitii*, is an Officer that ſurveys the Accounts, and what related chiefly to the Offices of the King's Houſhold or Court, and ſeems to have come in the Place of the *Seneſcallus*, ſince we are pretty ſure we had no Maſter of the Houſhold till after the Moſt Serene Family of the *Stewarts* came to the Crown, and not juſt then either; For we have no Veſtige of ſuch an Officer, ſo far as I have been able to trace them, before the Reſtoration of King *James* I. *anno* 1425. But whether this Officer in *England* is in Uſe to carry any diſtinguiſhing Badge thereof in his Armorial-bearing, is what I have not as yet diſcovered. But I find that the Family of the Earl of *Winton*, as Maſter Houſhold to our Kings of old, carried *two Battons Gules, poudered with Thiſtles of Gold, and enſigned on the Top with an Imperial Crown, whereon is placed and ſet the Royal Creſt of the Kingdom, and diſpoſed in Saltire behind the Shield of their Arms.* And the Family of *Dalmahoy* of That-Ilk, as being Under Maſter Houſhold to King *James* VI. and King *Charles* the I. which Office he got by Patent from the Firſt, and confirmed by the Second (which I have ſeen) wherein he has the Allowance to place *one ſuch Batton erect in pale behind the Middle of the Eſcutcheon of his Arms.* This Office of Great Maſter Houſhold is now hereditary in the Family of the Duke of *Argyle*, who being both Great Maſter Houſhold to the King, and Juſtice General of the Kingdom, adorns his Armorial Enſigns with one of theſe Battons for the Office of Maſter Houſhold, as is above narrated.

The Office of *Cup-beater* to our Kings being of old hereditary in the Predeceſſors of the Family of the Earls of *Southesk*, they carried *a golden Cup in their Arms* as the Badge of their Office. But this Figure being no exterior Adornment of the Shield, I paſs it over, now treating on the Exterior Ornaments only.

We had alſo of old in *Scotland* the Office of *Panetarius*, who commanded over all the Bakers, and *Buttelarius*, who had the like Command over all the Keepers of Taverns, *&c.* and were inferior Offices of the King's Houſhold under the High Stewart of *Scotland*. And I find in the Letter directed from the Nobility of *Scotland* to Pope *John*, in the Reign of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, dated at the Monaſtrie of *Aberbrothwick*, the 6th of *April* 1320, that the Lord *Soulis* was *Buttelarius Scotiæ*. And I have ſeen a Charter wherein *John* and *Thomas Murrays*, Sons to Sir *Andrew Murray* Governor of *Scotland*, were deſigned *Panetarii Scotiæ*, upon the Forfeiture of *John Cuming* Earl of *Monteith*, in the Year 1348. And which Earl of *Monteith* was formerly deſigned *Panetarius*.

Monſ. Baron, in his *Art of Heraldry*, gives us the Arms of the *Comte de Coſſe Grand Paneter* of *France*, who, as the Badge of that Office, carries (ſays he) below his Shield on the *dexter* Side thereof *a Cup*, and on the *ſiniſter an Standiſh with Pen and Ink*. But whether theſe of that Office with us ever carried ſuch Symbols as the diſtinguiſhing Marks thereof to adorn their Shield of Arms, I have not diſcovered, tho' 'tis very probable they have born the ſame, ſeeing in all our Method of Heraldry we commonly follow the Uſage of *France*.

The King's *Forreſter* in *Scotland*, ſays Sir *George Mc Kenzie*, *Science of Heraldry page* 3.) carried *Hunting Horns* as the Badge of that Office. Thus (continues he) *Burnet* carries *a Hunting Horn in his Shield, and a Highlander in a hunting Garb, and grew Hounds for his Supporters*, to ſhow he was his Majeſty's Forreſter in the Northern Forreſt, as *Forreſter* of That-Ilk is in the South; For which he alſo carries *three Hunting Horns*. And the *Grand Huntſman*, or *Veneur*, in *France* carries (ſays *Monſ. Baron*) as the Badge of his Office *two hunting Horns affrontee garniſhed and placed below the Shield of his Arms*.

I have ſeen the Arms of Sir *Alexander Areskine* of *Cambo*, Knight and Baronet, Lord *Lyon King at Arms*, cut on Copper; and trimed thus; above the Shield (whereon is his own paternal Coat Armorial impaled with that of his Office) is ſet *an Imperial Crown, and behind the ſame two Battons ſemee of Thiſtles and St.* Andrew's *Croſſes diſpoſed in Saltire appearing at the Foot, and at the Top on each Side of the Crown, and round the Shield the Collar of the Thiſtle*.

The *Grand Aumoſnier* or Great *Almoner*, in *France* is thought to be an Officer of the Crown, and places under his Arms *a Book marked with the Armorial Shield of France* for the Badge of that Office. And I have ſeen on the Roof of a Hall in the Houſe of *Seton* the Arms of *John Hamilton* Arch-biſhop of St. *Andrews*, where is placed *behind the Sheild of his Arms a croſs Staff erect in pale, and below his Eſcutcheon a Book expanded*. No doubt on the ſame Account as being Great *Almoner* in *Scotland*. The *Almoner* with us (ſays Sir *George Mc Kenzie* in his *Precedency Page* 44.) hath no Precedency for ought we know, yet is very oft a Witneſs in all Charters granted by our Kings, and ſome think that *Clericus noſter* was *Almoner*.

I come now, *2dly*, To treat of the *Enſigns* and Badges of ſuch *Military Offices* (as I have met with) uſed by thoſe Officers as Symbols in adorning their Eſcutcheons. And ſhall begin with the Lord high *Conſtable*, of whom Mr. *Miege* in his *State of South Britain*, ſays, "That this Officer in *England*, whoſe Power and Juriſdiction was an-
" ciently ſo exorbitant, that it was thought too great for any Subject. In ſhort (con-
" tinues he) this Office has been diſcontinued ever ſince the Reign of King *Henry* the
" VII. *Edward Bagot* (or *Stafford*) then Duke of *Buckinghame anno* 1521. having
" been the laſt high Conſtable in *England*." However, upon a Coronation, a Lord high Conſtable is created *pro illa vice*, who at that Ceremony marches in his Robes with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand. In the *Marſhal* Court he ſat as Judge, and took Place of the Earl *Marſhal*.

This high Office with us is the ſame Office (ſays Sir *George Mc Kenzie* in his *Precedency Page* 41.) that the *Comes Stabuli* was under the *Roman* Empire, which may be confirmed by two clear Teſtimonies of great Antiquity, one is of *Aimon Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 7. *Landegeſilis Regalium præpoſitus equorum, qu m vulgo Comes Stabuli vocant*: The other is from *Rhegino Lib.* 2. *Annalium Burchardum Comitem Stabuli ſui (quem currupte conſtabulum appellabis) cum claſſe miſit in Corſicam*: Though the learned *Cujac.* does believe that this Title comes from one that commands a Com

pan

pany of Men of War, *ad Lunic. de comit. & tribun. Scolar.* And there are ſome who derive it from the Word *Koning*, which ſignifies a *King*; and *Staple*, which ſignifies a *Hold*, becauſe ſome Conſtables were Commanders of the King's Houſes: Tho' I find that the High Conſtable did command the King's Armies, but was expreſly debarred from commanding either his Houſes or Garriſons: But now, with us, the *Conſtable* and *Marſhal* take not place as Officers of the Crown, but according to their Creation as Earls, the Reaſon whereof I conceive to be, becauſe, of old, Offices did not prefer thoſe who poſſeſſed them, but they took Place according to their Creation: For the *Conſtable* and *Marſhal*, being now the only two Officers of the Crown that are heritable in *Scotland*, continue to poſſeſs as they did formerly. But in *France*, *England*, and all other Places, the *Conſtable* and *Marſhal* take Place as Officers of the Crown; And it ſeems ſtrange that theſe who ride upon the King's Right and Left Hand, when he returns from his Parliaments, and who guard the Parliament it ſelf and the Honours, ſhould have no Precedency by their Offices; And yet I cannot deny, but that, of old, other Earls were placed before them in ancient Charters, wherein *Malcom* Earl of *Fife* is named before them. The Conſtable with us, was by the Laws of King *Malcom*, *Cap.* 6. Judge of all Crimes committed within twelve Miles of the King's Houſe or Habitation; tho' Sir *John Skeen* obſerves, that the beſt *Manuſcripts* bear only two *Leagues*: But now his Juriſdiction is only exerciſed either as to Crimes or Breach of the Peace during the Time of the Parliament, which ſome extend likewiſe to all general Conventions.

Upon a Commiſſion and Warrant granted by King *Charles* the I. in the Year 1631, to ſeveral Commiſſioners therein named, to ſearch and make Trial anent the Honours and Privileges belonging to the High *Conſtable* of *Scotland*, they, after a diligent Scrutiny, returned their Report to his Majeſty here anent. The Tenor whereof follows.

THE Double *of a* Report *of a* Commiſſion *anent the* Privileges of the High Conſtable of *Scotland, which was regiſtrate in Sir* James Dalrymple's *Chamber the* 25th March 1707, *the Principal of which is ſtill kept in the Cuſtody of the Earl of* Errol, *hereditary High Conſtable of the Kingdom.*

Most *Sacred Sovereign*,

“ACCORDING to the Warrant and Direction of the Commiſſion granted by your Majeſty unto us for Trial taking of the Honours and Privileges due to the Office of High Conſtable within this Kingdom, we have kept ſundry Diets and Meetings (wherein the now Earl of *Errol* was preſent) and having heard and conſidered his Claims, and the Inſtructions and Warrants produced by him for verifying of the ſame, and having likewiſe informed our ſelves what the Cuſtoms of other Countries allows in the like Caſe, we have hereby thought good to ſet down our Articles, our Opinion and Judgment concerning the ſaid Privileges, and therewithall to ſatisfy your Majeſty of what we conceive to be due and belonging to the ſaid Conſtable in the Right of his Office. In all Royal Armies and Expeditions the Conſtable in Right of his Office is Lieutenant-General, and ſupreme Officer next unto the King. He has the Command, Direction and Government in the Army, and is proper and ſole Judge in all *Military* Affairs, and in all Actions concerning the Captains, Lieutenants, their Officers and Companies enduring their Employment or Pay in the King's Service, and that according to the Cuſtom univerſally obſerved in other Countries. (2*do*,) It appears that in former Times, here, the Conſtable had Precedency and Place next to the Chancellor with Relation to whatſomever Officers; and ſo far as we can learn they have been in Poſſeſſion of the ſame till of late Years that your Majeſty's deareſt Father of ever bleſſed Memory was pleaſed to prefer the late Earl of *Dumbar* to be High Treaſurer of this Kingdom, and that your Majeſty's ſelf ſinſyne advanced the late Earl of *Montroſe* to be Preſident of your Council, and the Earl of *Haddingtoun* to be Lord Privy Seal, ordering them in the Right and

“ Warrant of their Offices, to take Place ſucceſſively in their Order, next unto the Chancellor, like as their Succeſſors in the ſaid Offices preſently enjoy the ſame. (3*tio*,) The Conſtable is ſupreme Judge in all Matters of Riot, Diſorder, Blood, and Slaughter, committed within four Miles of the King's Perſon, or of the Parliament or Council repreſenting the ſame, and the Trial or Puniſhment of ſuch Crimes and Offences is proper and due to the Conſtable and his Deputes, and the Provoſt and Baillies of that City or Burgh; and all other Judges within the Bounds where the ſaid Facts are committed, are obliged to riſe, concur, fortifie, and aſſiſt the Conſtable and his Deputes in taking the ſaids Malefactors, to make their Tolbooth patent for receiving them therein; as was clearly verified by Production of Warrants granted by your Majeſty's Predeceſſors to that Effect, and which likewiſe appeared by Exhibition of certain Bonds made by the Town of *Edinburgh* to the Conſtable for the Time concerning that Purpoſe. (4.) The *Conſtable* has the Charge of guarding the King's Perſon in Time of Parliament or Conventions, as alſo the keeping of the Parliament Houſe is committed to him, and the Keys thereof delivered to him for that Effect; he has likewiſe the chief Command of all Guards and Men at Arms attending on the King's Perſon at ſuch Times. (5.) In Time of Parliament the *Conſtable* rides on the King's Right Hand, and carries a white Batton in Token of Command, and accordingly ſitteth apart from the reſt of the Nobility in the Parliament Houſe on the King's Right Hand having the Honours lying before him. (*6.*) Before the Thirteenth Parliament of King *James* II. the *Conſtable* was in Poſſeſſion of taking Diſtreſs of all manner of Goods bought or ſold in Markets in Time of *Seſſion*, *General Councils*, *Parliament* or *Conventions*, which being at that Time diſcharged till the Conſtable ſhould clear his Right to the ſame in the next following Parliament; we find that in the Table of the unprinted Acts of the Fourteenth Parliament of the ſaid King there is Mention made of an Act touching the taking of *Stryſſes* by the *Conſtable*, but can find no Record thereof extant in the Regiſter. (7.) In the original Charter granted by King *Robert* I. of Glorious Memory, to *Gilbert* Lord *Hay* firſt Conſtable of that Name, and Anceſtor to Earl of *Errol*; We find the Office of Conſtabulary to be given unto him *cum Hoſtilagiis* as a main and principal Privilege belonging to the ſaid Office, which being a Word obſolete and out of Uſe, and we not knowing perfectly the genuine Senſe and Meaning thereof, and whether then the ſame did import the Liberty and Right of a Lodging duly furniſhed and appointed within the King's Houſe (as many do ſuppoſe) or ſome Houſe in every Town where the King did remain, or if there be any Privilege or Caſuality imported, we have, in that Regard, foreborn to deliver our Opinion concerning the ſame. As alſo in putting the Crown on the King's Head at the Time of his Coronation. Which, with ſundry other Privileges, are only made by the *Conſtable* to be due to him in the Right o his Office, and whereof, as he alledges, his Predeceſſors has been prejudged, an the ſame brought into Diſcountenance by Reaſon of the many Ecclipſes which tha Noble Houſe from Time to Time has ſuffered on Occaſion of the Loyalty of the mo Part of his Predeceſſors, who out of Zeal to the King's Service and Honour of thei Country, did in their Days die worthily in Battle before they could gain the Opportunity of Time, or Ripeneſs of Years, to ſettle their Eſtates, to vindicate th Liberties due to their Place and Office. And this for an Account of our Proceeding in the Execution of the Commiſſion directed by your Majeſty unto u which we humbly lay to your Majeſty's Royal Conſideration, praying God t bleſs your Majeſty with many long and happy Years. From *Haly-rood-houſe*, th 27th Day of *July* 1631. *Sic ſubſcribitur Duplin*, *Wigtoun*, *Linlithgow*, *Wintou* *Naiper*, *Areskine*, Sir *Thomas Hope* of *Balmano*, *Archibald Aitchiſon*, *A. Fletche* *Henry Bruce*.” Extracted by——

AND *de facto* I find in the Orders for the Riding the Parliaments of *Scotla* at *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1661, 1681, and 1703, the Lord High *Conſtable*, a *Marſhal* are (in the Morning of that Day the Parliament is to be riden) to wa on his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner at the Palace of *Haly-rood-houſe*, and to r ceive his Orders, and from thence, returning privately, the Conſtable is to co out of his Lodging on Foot, and having viewed the Rooms under and above the Parliament Houſe, put on his Robes, and having his Batton in his Hand, ſet himſelf in a Chair at the Entry of the Parliament Cloſs at the Lady's Steps, by the outmoſt of his Guards, from which he is to riſe and ſalute the Members, as they alight from their Horſes, and to recommend them to the Gentlemen of his Guards to be conducted to the *Marſhal*'s Guards. And at the Riding of the Parliament *anno* 1661, *Gilbert* Earl of *Errol* Lord high Conſtable of *Scotland*, received the Members of that Parliament (ſays the Author of *Mercurius Caledonius* Page 3.) at their Arrival at the Parliament Yard, attended with his Guard of One hundred Gentlemen of his Name, armed with Swords, Piſtols, and gilded Pole-axes. And, at the Return of the Members of Parliament back to the Palace, the *Conſtable* rides on the High Commiſſioner's Right Hand with a Cap of Permiſſion on his Head. How ſoon his Majeſty's High *Commiſſioner* alights from his Horſe, in his coming to the Parliament, the Lord *Conſtable* receives him, and attends him to the *Marſhal Guards*, and then both *Conſtable* and *Marſhal* convoy him bare-headed to the Throne, and are in the ſame Manner to attend him in his returning to Horſe. And always during the Sitting of our Parliaments the high *Conſtable* kept his Guard without the Parliament Houſe, and the *Marſhal* his Guards within the ſame, the one to keep the Peace within, and the other without Doors.

THE Badge of this high Office in *England*, according to *Sylvanus Morgan* in his *Sphere of Gentry, Lib.* 4. *Page* 82. is a *Staff or Batton enſigned with an Imperial Crown, and on a Shield below the ſame*, on the Batton, is *the King's Royal Arms*, which Batton he carries erect in Pale at the Back of the Middle of the Eſcutcheon of his own Armorial bearing, as the peculiar Enſign of that high Office.

BUT commonly the Badge of this Office was and is a *naked Sword*, which in the *Roman* Empire was the Badge of the Office, *Præfecti Prætorio*; And the Emperor *Trajan* giving the naked Sword to *Suro Licernius*, who was his *præfectus prætorio*, give it with theſe Words, *pro me ſi mereor in me*; which Words were thereafter put, by *Buchanan*, with a naked Sword on the Money coined during the Minority of King *James* VI.

THE firſt Lord Conſtable of *Scotland* that I have diſcovered, was *Richard Morvile*, whom I find in Sir *James Balfour* of *Denmil*'s Collections to have flouriſhed in the Reign of King *William* the *Lyon*; and next *David Cuming* Earl of *Athole* and Lord *Strathbogy*, of whom I read alſo in the ſaid Sir *James Balfour's Genealogical Account of the Nobility of* Scotland, who gave three Merks of Money yearly to the Monks of *Inchfray* in *Perth* Shire by a Donation under his Seal, which beginneth thus, '*David de Cumine Comes de Atholiæ Dominus de Strathbolgie & Conſtabularius Scotiæ*, &c. Which Donation is confirmed by King *Alexander* II. in the Year 1239. Afterward this high Office became heretable in the Noble Family of the Earl of *Errol*. For *Gilbert de la Hay* Lord *Hay* of *Errol* (as ſays Sir *George M^{c} Kenzie* in his MS. Collections of the *Scotiſh* Families, and *Lewis Morery* in his large hiſtorical Dictionary) cloſely adhering to King *Robert* I. in all his Troubles, when almoſt the whole Nation had ſubmitted to the *Balliol*, in Conſideration of his Loyalty, was, by the Favour of this warlike Prince, created Lord high Conſtable of *Scotland*, in the Sixth Year of his Reign, which was *A. Dom.* 1312. and which Office was granted to him and his Heirs, and is ſtill enjoyed by them. *John* late Earl of *Errol* having matriculate his Armorial-bearing in the Lord Lyon's new Regiſter, carries as the Symbol of his high Office of Conſtable at the Foot of his Shield on each Side thereof, *An Arm gauntlated Feſs Ways iſſuing out of a Cloud, and graſping a naked Sword erected in Pale at the dexter and ſiniſter Sides of his Eſcutcheon of Arms, all proper hilted and pomelled Or.* The Figure whereof, as cut on Copper, the Curious may ſee in Sir *George M^{c} Kenzie's Science of Heraldry*.

The *French* High Conſtable makes Uſe of the like Badge as the Enſign of his Office. And as to the Antiquity of this Practice with them, *Meneſtrier* in his *Science of Heraldry* gives us an Inſtance of the Arms of *Matthew* Lord *Montmorancie* Conſtable of *France*, who died in the Year 1239, on whoſe Sepulchral Monument, between *two Swords*, is placed his Shield of Arms; and tho', as he tells us, the Monument appears not to be ſo old, yet (ſays he) I have ſeen other Inſtances of the ſame as old.

The ſame Author ſpeaking of the King's *Maſter* of *Horſes* in *France*, as an Office *Subaltern* and dependent of the high Conſtable, was in Uſe to place at the Sides of his Shield of Arms *two Swords in their Scabards, Azure Semee of Flower de-Liſſes Or, with their Belts roll'd round them* to difference them from theſe of the *Conſtables*. And *Monſieur Baron* in his *Art of Heraldry* gives us the Shield of Arms of *Lewis de Lorain* Count de *Armagnac* Grand *Eſcuyer* de *France* to *Lewis* XIV. King of *France*, who, as the Badge of his ſaid Office, carries below his Shield *two Swords in their Scabards placed bend Ways with their Belts wrapt round them, Semee of Flower de-Liſs, hilted and pomelled Or*. The Maſter of Horſes is called there *Eſcuyer*, from *Ecu*, a Shield, becauſe by his Office he carried one before the King.

The High *Marſhal* is a Name which we have borrowed from the *French*, who write it *Mareſchal*, and they have ſeveral of them, being the Generals of their Armies. The Earl *Marſhal* of *England* is a Poſt of great Honour, and takes Cognizance, as the high *Conſtable* did, of all Matters of War and Arms (ſays *Miege*) wherein he is commonly guided by the civil Law. This Poſt is now hereditary in the Family of the Duke of *Northfolk*. For *Thomas Moubray* Earl of *Nottinghame* was the firſt that was inveſted with the Title and Office of Earl *Marſhal*, by King *Richard* II. in the Year 1385, which dignified Office continues now in the ſaid Duke of *Northfolk*'s Family, who enjoys it at this Day heritably, as being deſcended by the Mother's Side from the ſaid *Thomas Moubray*.

Sir *William Seager*, Garter principal King of Arms, tells us, "That the Earl "*Marſhal* of *England* is an Earl by Office, and ſo is no other Earl in *England* but he." The Earls *Marſhal* have ſometimes been the King's Lieutenant Generals in martial Affairs, and by their Office of Marſhalſhip have had Power and Authority to hear and determine judicially of Queſtions, Doubts and Differences between Parties concerning Honour and Arms. And to that End, the Earl *Marſhal* held a Court of Judicature, called the Earl *Marſhal*'s *Court*; as when Arms are uſurped, and unjuſtly born, the Earl has Power to diſclaim the ſame, and to puniſh the Parties that ſhall falſely aſſume and take upon them the Armories of another, by the Name and Title of a Gentleman, when they are not ſo to be approved. The Earl *Marſhal* has Power alſo, by ſpecial Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, over the College of *Heralds*, prohibiting the provincial Kings of *Arms*, to give and grant any new Coats of Arms, without his Lordſhip's Conſent. His Lordſhip eſtabliſhes Orders among the *Heralds*, for their better Rule and Government; and any Doubt or Queſtion which they cannot decide among themſelves, they refer that to the Arbitriment and Judgment of the Earl *Marſhal*. His Lordſhip gives them their ſolemn Creations according to their Degrees, *viz. Kings of Arms*, *Heralds*, and *Purſuivants*. The Earl keeps his Court, either at *Weſtminſter* in the painted Chamber, adjoining to the Parliament-houſe, or in his own Houſe; where in the great Hall is a large ſquare Table, with Rails about it, and Benches within, and an Half-pace raiſed above the ſame. There the Earl ſits in the Midſt, with diverſe Noblemen, and ſometimes Judges on either Side, according to the Cauſe in Hand, to the End, that with their Advice and Council, he may the more legally proceed. And here the College of *Heralds* ſit as his Council or Aſſiſtants in their rich Coats of Arms. His Lordſhip has belonging to the ſaid Court a *Purſuivant Meſſenger* that ſerves his Precepts and Summons. He has alſo a Crier that ſtands on a Corner of the Stage; a Doctor of the civil Law, who ſits within the Rails, over againſt the Earl, to reſolve Doubts. The Regiſter or Clerk of the Court, ſits before his Lordſhip's Foot, on either Side of whom the Officers of Arms are placed to give their Opinions, being required. Without the Rails ſtand the Lawiers that plead, as Serjeants and Counſellors of the Law, and ſometimes Doctors and Proctors of the civil Law, as the Cauſe does require. The *Meſſengers* having returned the Proceſs and Summons into the Court, the Crier calls the Parties, whom the Cauſe concerns; they preſent their Petition, or Bill of Complaint; the Regiſter reads the ſame; the Lawiers plead *pro & contra* thereunto. And before the Deciſion the Court takes Bond of the Parties to ſtand to the Award and Order of the Court *Marſhal*. When the Court is to be diſmiſſed, and prorogued for that Time, the Regiſter pronounces the Prorogation, and the Crier proclaims it aloud, appointing a Day as his Lordſhip ſhall pleaſe, for the producing of Witneſſes, for further Hearing, or a final Determination and Judgment. But if the Cauſe concerns the Claim of Dignities, as for *Baronies*, or *Earldoms*, or *honourable Offices*; which Differences happen ſometimes between Heirs Males, and Heirs general, then the Party Plaintaiff exhibits his or her Petition to the King's Majeſty, and the King refers that to be judicially heard in the *Court Marſhal*. There, as that is found, the Earl *Marſhal* advertiſes the King, how he finds the Right of the Claim to be, and leaves the Deciſion thereof to the King. In this Caſe the Warrants are ſet forth in the King's Name, for the Appearance of the Parties in the Court *Marſhal*, and are ſerved or ſummoned by an Officer of Arms, with the other Formalities of the Return; and if the Cauſe be doubtful or *ambiguous*, it is ſometimes referred to be heard and determined by the Houſe of *Peers*. The Earl *Marſhal* bears a Staff of Mettal gilt with Gold, at either End tipped with black, enamell'd. Which Staff, King *Richard* II. in the Twenty firſt of his Reign, granted to *Thomas Holland* Duke of *Surrey*, Earl *Marſhal* of *England*. In Time of War, with this Golden Staff he marſhals and orders Battles in the Field, and has the Leading of the Van-guard; and in Time of Peace, he bears it uſually at his Pleaſure, but eſpecially on Feſtival Days at the Court, and in Solemn and Royal Proceedings before the King, and takes his Place with the Lord great *Chamberlain*, or the *Conſtable*, next before the Sword. The Earl *Marſhal* is placed by Act of Parliament 31. *Henry* VIII. next after the Lord great *Chamberlain* and the *Conſtable*, and before the Lord High *Admiral*, and the Lord *Steward*, and the Lord *Chamberlain* of the *King's Houſe*. At the Coronation of the King, the Earl *Marſhal* appears in his Robes with his Coronet in his Hand and his Staff, and has the ordering of the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, and ſees the Regalities and Robes of King *Edward* the Confeſſor to be in a Readineſs. He appoints the Building of the Scaffold whereon the King is to be crowned, and gives Orders to the Gentlemen *Uſhers* for the covering and furniſhing thereof with Hangings, Chairs, Traverſes, Carpets, Cuſhions, *&c.* eſpecially the *Seige* Royal, whereon the King is to be crowned. At which Time the Earl *Marſhal* is one of thoſe that does all the neareſt Offices to the King's Perſon, as to help to lead him, and to ſupport His Majeſty in his Chair, putting his Hand, with others of the Nobility, to ſet the Crown on His Majeſty's Head, doing his Homage firſt, and then preſenting all others of the Nobility. The Earl *Marſhal* appoints what Number of Knights of the *Bath* are to be made at the Coronation of the King, and makes Election of them. The Day being come, the Earl *Marſhal*, with the Lord *Chamberlain*, gives them their Oath, after they are all *bath'd*; he alſo preſents them to the *King* the ſame Day, to receive the Order of Knighthood. Of every Knight of the *Bath*, the Earl *Marſhal* receives a Fee in Money, *viz.* Five Pounds for the Horſe the Knight rides upon, and a Merk for the Horſe's Furniture, or Compoſition for the ſame. And at the Creation of a *Duke*, *Marquis* or *Earl*, the Earl *Marſhal* ought to have his Furniture or Compoſition for the ſame; and by ancient Cuſtom he has had the ſame of *Arch-biſhops*, *Biſhops* and *Abbots*, at their Conſecrations. At the Funeral Obſequies of *Kings*, *Queens* and *Princes*, the Earl *Marſhal* is a chief Commiſſioner appointed with the Lord *Treaſurer*, the Lord *Chamberlain*, &c. to give Orders to the Ward-robe for the Diſtribution of Black for the Mourners, Velvet for the Hearſe, Palls of Cloth of Gold, Eſcutcheons, Banners, and Hatchments, giving Charge to the Officers of Arms to give their Attendance, and to ſee all Things royally and princely performed. At Combats, Barriers, Tourneaments, and Juſts Royal, the Earl *Marſhal* is the chiefeſt Officer to ſee them duly performed, to appoint Judges, and to ride round the Liſts, and order all Things; at which Time the Knight *Marſhal* is but his Attendant. Touching Duels and private Quarrels between Gentlemen, growing upon diſgraceful Words, Blows or Challenges, the Earl *Marſhal* has Power and Authority to ſtay and commit the Perſons, confining them, and taking ſufficient Bonds for their good a Bearing and Furthcoming, compelling the Offenders to make ſatisfaction to the Parties injured, according to the Form and Advice of a Book publiſhed in Print for that Effect, by the Appointment of King *James* I.

Mr. *Miege*, in his *State of South-Britain*, alſo tells us, "'Tis the Earl *Marſhal*, who, with the Aſſiſtance of the Kings at Arms and Heralds, marſhals and orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, their Marriages, Funerals, Ca-

“ valcades, Royal Interviews, and Feaſts, &c. or when either Peace or War with
“ a foreign Power is proclaimed: And is alſo Judge of the Coats of Arms, and of
“ the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry; And therefore keeps a Court of *Chi-*
“ *valry* in the common Hall of the College of *Heralds* in *London.* And whoever
“ deſires a Coat of Arms, muſt firſt apply himſelf to the Earl *Marſhal* by Petition,
“ with a Certificate annexed as to his being qualified for it, which being approved
“ of by his Lordſhip, an Order is directed by him to Garter King at Arms, and
“ another of the Kings at Arms being of that Province where the Petitioner re-
“ ſides, to deviſe Arms for him, and prepare him a Grant, with the Coat blazon'd
“ in Colours in the Margent thereof: In which Grant 'tis expreſly ſaid, that none
“ at his Peril do preſume to bear the ſame Coat.”

SIR *George Mackenzie*, in his *Precedency*, *Pag.* 42. tells us, “That the Word
“ *Mariſchal* is a *German* Word and Office originally, as the learned *Tillet* proves fully,
“ *a Marker of Camps.* And the Ax which he bears, as the Badge of his Office, is de-
“ legated to the *Mariſchal du Camp.* The *Marſhal* commanded the Horſe, as *Tillet*
“ proves; whereas the Conſtable commanded both: But yet our learned *Craig* calls
“ the Conſtable only *Præfectus Equitum*; and yet, as *Tillet* obſerves, the *Marſhal*
“ was not under the *Conſtable*, elſe he could not be an Officer of the Crown, and
“ Officers of State do depend upon none but the King. Of old I find the Orders
“ in Military Caſes run to our *Conſtable* and *Marſhal.*”

IT is preſumable, that our Earl *Marſhal* in *Scotland* is honoured with the like Privi-leges, as the Earl *Marſhal* of *England*: For the Office of *Marſhal* has never been out of the Family of *Keith*: But the Earls of *Athole* and ſeveral others have been Conſtables of *Scotland*; and therefore it is, that the Earl *Marſhal* with us hath no other Title; whereas the High *Conſtable* deſigns himſelf Earl of *Errol.* Our High *Marſhal* has been, like thoſe of *England*, Lieutenant General in Martial Affairs. And Sir *Ro-bert Keith* our great *Marſhal* accompanied *Edward Bruce* when he went to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Ireland*, and did him notable Service at the taking in of *Dublin* Caſtle, and kept cloſs to the Intereſt of King *Robert* the *Bruce* in all his Troubles: He was the chief Inſtrument in gaining the Battle of *Inverary*, which was the firſt that ever that great Prince wan; And at the Battle of *Bannockbur* he commanded 500 Horſe, being the Perſon that gave the firſt On-ſet, and defeat a Party of the *Engliſh* Horſe ſent to reinforce *Philip Moubray* Governor of *Stirlin* which made Way for that glorious Victory the *Scots* there obtained. And at laſ died fighting moſt valiantly at the Battle of *Duplin*, *Cum magno propinquorum &* *clientium numero*, ſays *Buchanan.* Sir *Robert Keith* was a Man of great Courage and the main Inſtrument of driving *Edward Balioll* out of the Country, and reſtorin King *David Bruce.* And Sir *William* Lord *Keith*, whoſe Father Sir *Edward* firſt Lord *Keith* being indiſpoſed, when the Battle of *Otterburn* was about to be foughten ſupplied his Father's Place as High *Marſhal.* And being a Man of great Valour went to the ſaid Battle, where, after *James* the ſecond Earl of *Douglas*, then Ge-neral of the *Scots* Army, was killed, and the *Engliſh* like to prove Victors, he, as High *Marſhal*, took on him the chief Command of the Army: And being a Noble-man of intrepid Courage, recovered the Battle, beat the *Engliſh*, and took *Ralp* *Percie* (Brother to and conjunct Commander with *Henry Hotſpurs* Earl of *Northum-berland*) Priſoner with his own Hand. But fearing I ſhould prove too *prolix* in enu-merating the valiant Actions of the Heroes of this noble and ancient Family, I pro-ceed to acquaint my Reader that our Earl *Marſhal* keeped alſo a Court, called th *Marſhal* Court.

IN this Court his Lordſhip hath Power and Authority to hear and determine ju-dicially of Queſtions, Doubts and Differences between Parties concerning Honou and *Arms*; As alſo touching *Duels* and private Quarrels between Gentlemen ariſin from diſgraceful Words, Blows or Challenges. He alſo, as the Earl *Marſhal* of *Eng-land*, has Power and Authority to ſtay and commit the Perſons, confining them and taking ſufficient Bonds for their good A-bearing and Furthcoming, compellin the Offenders to make Satisfaction to the Parties injured. To prove this, I ſha here inſert an Order of this Court, taken from the principal Copy ſigned by the Cler of the ſaid Court, whereof the Tenor follows.

“ TH

"The *Marſhal* Court of the Kingdom of *Scotland* holden at *Leith* the 21ſt *June* 1633, by an noble Earl *William*, Earl *Marſhal*, Lord *Keith* and *Altree*, &c. Great *Marſhal* of the Kingdom, Members of Court choſen, Suits called, the Court lawfully fenced and affirmed."

"The which Day anent the Riot committed between *Francis Stewart*, Son lawful to *John Stewart* of *Coldinghame*, and *Malcolm Crawfurd* of *Newtoun*, in their injuring of others, and appeilling others to combat contrary to the Laws of this Realm, to the Diſturbance of His Majeſty's Peace, and Offence of His Majeſty, baith the ſaid Parties being preſent, and confeſſing the ſame, the ſaid Earl decerned them to keep His Majeſty's Peace in Time coming; and for that Effect to act themſelves as follows, and to agree together, and chope Hands, which they particularly did."

"The which Day the ſaid Parties actit themſelves, aither of them to others for their Indemnities, and for keeping His Majeſty's Peace, aither of them to others, under the Penalty of One thouſand Pounds, *toties quoties.*" *Sic ſubſcribitur*

F. Stewart, J. Careſburne.
R. Keith Clerk of the ſaid Court.

At the Riding of our Parliament, I find the *Conſtable* and *Marſhal* Guards of *Partizans* are to make a Lane from that Entry to the *Parliament-Cloſs*, called the *Ladyſteps*, to the Parliament-houſe, thoſe of the Conſtables without, and theſe, of the Marſhals within the Houſe, allowing the Conſtable ſix of his Guard within Doors, conform to ancient Practice. And here I take Occaſion to inſert what I ſhould have mentioned before, *viz.* I find by the Privy Council Regiſters, *anno* 1633, that the foreſaid Report of a Commiſſion, concerning the Privileges of the High *Conſtable*, was approved of by His *Majeſty*. But as to that Part of it, alledging the Conſtable to be ſuperior Judge in all Matters of *Riot*, *Diſorder*, *Blood* and *Slaughter* committed within four Miles of His Majeſty's Perſon, or of the Parliament, or Council repreſenting the Royal Authority in his Abſence; and that the trying and puniſhing of ſuch Crimes and Offences is only proper and due to him. The Royal Burrows of this Kingdom pretended ſome Prejudice to be done them in that Report, particularly the City of *Edinburgh*, who produced Charters from King *James* III. and other of our Kings, ratified in Parliament, by which the Magiſtrates of that City are made and conſtitute heritable Sheriffs within themſelves, and afterwards Juſtices of Peace within *Edinburgh* and *Leith*; whereupon His Majeſty was pleaſed by his Letter to the Lords of his ſaid Council, dated at *Greenwich*, *May* 14th 1633, to will them to call the Commiſſioners of the *Burrows* before them to hear their Objections concerning this Affair, and to report. The Council finding the Lords of Seſſion Judges competent thereto, remits the ſame to their Solution. But as to their Determination on the Head, I refer to their Deciſion about that Time.

The *Conſtable* and *Marſhal*, in the Morning of that Day the Parliament is to be riden, do wait on His Majeſty, or, in his Abſence, on his High Commiſſioner at the Palace, to receive his Orders; and from thence the *Marſhal* returns privately, and goes and puts on his Robes; and being ſet in a Chair at the Head of his Guards, near the Entry to the Parliament-houſe, he there attends in his Robes with his Batton in his Hand, and from his Chair ariſes and receives the Members as they enter the Door. And when the King or his Commiſſioner enter the Houſe, then both the Conſtable and Marſhal convoy him bare-headed to the Throne, and are in the like Manner to attend him in his Return to Horſe: Afterwards the *Marſhal* takes Horſe, and rides with him on his Left Hand to the Palace, having on a Cap of Permiſſion, and clothed in his Robes.

We had no *Knight Marſhal* in *Scotland*, as they have in *England*, till King *Charles* I. his Coronation, in the Year 1633, at which Time it was erected by a Letter to the Privy Council. And Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Precedency*, *Page* 42. tells us, "That this Officer, by his Office, is to take place immediately after the younger Sons of Lords." And after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. *January* 1ſt 1661, the Earl *Marſhal*, accompanied with Four hundred Gentlemen of his own Relations, marched on Foot from his own Lodgings to His Majeſty's Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, (then the Reſidence of the Earl of *Middleton* His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner) with the Honours of the Kingdom, *viz.* he himſelf carrrying the Crown, Colonel *George Keith* his ſecond Brother the Scepter, and the youngeſt Sir *John Keith* the Sword: And when the two eldeſt of theſe Brothers were Priſoners in *England* for their Loyalty, by the particular Care and Induſtry of the youngeſt, the ſame Honours (ſo much hunted after by the *Engliſh* then our Enemies) were miraculouſly preſerved: For which his ſaid Majeſty King *Charles* II. deſervedly conferred upon him the Honour of *Knight Marſhal* of *Scotland.*

OUR Earl *Marſhal* was alſo hereitable Keeper of the *Regalia* of the Kingdom, *viz.* the *Crown, Scepter* and *Sword.* And after the Riſing of the Parliament, wherein the Union with *England* was concluded, *William Wilſon,* one of the Under-clerks of Seſſion, as *Depute marſhal* of *Scotland,* upon his delivering up of the ſaid Honours, took the following Proteſt, *viz.*

PROTEST taken by *William Wilſon* one of the Under-clerks of Seſſion, as *Depute-marſhal* of *Scotland,* upon his Delivery up of the Honours to *David* Earl of *Glaſgow* Treaſurer-depute, after the riſing of the Union Parliament, *anno* 1707.

“AT the Caſtle of *Edinburgh,* within the Crown-room, there, betwixt the Hours of One and Two Afternoon, of the Twenty ſixth Day of *March,* in the One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventh Year of our Lord, and ſixth Year of the Reign of Her Majeſty *Anne,* by the Grace of GOD Queen of *Scotland, England, France* and *Ireland,* Defender of the Faith.”

“The which Day, in Preſence of us Notars-publick and Witneſſes underſubſcribing, compeared perſonally *William Wilſon,* one of the Under-clerks of Seſſion, *Depute-marſhal,* for himſelf, and as Procurator for, and in Name and Behalf of *William* Earl of *Marſhal,* Lord *Keith* and *Altree,* great Marſhal of the Kingdom of *Scotland,* heritable Keeper of the *Regalia* thereof, *viz.* Crown, Scepter and Sword; And there in Preſence of *David* Earl of *Glaſgow,* Lord *Boyle,* &c. Lord Treaſurer-depute, who, for himſelf, and in Name of the remanent Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, was preſent to receive the above *Regalia*; the ſaid *William Wilſon,* afterwards producing and reading a Procuratory granted by the ſaid noble Earl to him, of the Contents therein and after mentioned, dated and regiſtrated in the Books of Council and Seſſion, on the Twenty fifth of *March* Inſtant, did alſo produce to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer-depute, a Schedule ſigned by him and the Notars publick underſubſcribing, containing an Inventary and particular Deſcription of the ſaid *Regalia.*”

“AND thereafter, upon the Delivery of the above *Regalia* to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer-depute, and upon lodging thereof, with the foreſaid Deſcription of the ſame in an orderly Manner, in a Cheſt within the ſaid Crown-room, the ſaid *William Wilſon,* as Procurator foreſaid, and in Name and Behalf of the ſaid Earl *Marſhal,* and in the Terms of the ſaid Procuratory, proteſted, That the Delivery up of the *Regalia* foreſaid ſhall not invalidate, or be prejudicial to the ſaid Earl *Marſhal* his heritable Right of keeping thereof, both in Time of Parliament and Intervals, either in the ſaid Earl his Caſtle of *Dunotter,* as heretofore his Anceſtors have done, or any other elſe within the Kingdom of *Scotland,* that his Lordſhip and his Succeſſors ſhall think ſecure and convenient. Alſo in the Terms of the Act, ratifying the Union between the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England,* whereby it is ſtipulated and agreed by both Parliaments, *That the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, ſhall be continued to be kept as they are at preſent within this Kingdom of* Scotland, *and that they ſhall remain ſo in all Time coming, notwithſtanding of the Union,* proteſted, That they ſhall remain within the ſaid Crown-room of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; and in caſe the Government ſhall find the Tranſportation thereof from *Edinburgh* Caſtle, to any other ſecure Place within this Kingdom, at any Time thereafter neceſſary, proteſted alſo, That the ſame may not be done, until Intimation be made to the ſaid Earl *Marſhal* and his Succeſſors, to the Effect his Lordſhip or they may attend and ſee the ſame ſafely tranſported, and ſecurely lodged: And made due and lawful Intimation of the Premiſſes to Colonel *James Stewart* Depute-Governor of the ſaid Caſtle then preſent, that he might pretend no Ignorance. And alſo as Procurator foreſaid, and likewiſe for himſelf,

“ as continued Keeper of the ſaid *Regalia*, by Deputation from the ſaid Earl *Marſhal*, and the deceaſt *George* Earl *Marſhal* his Father, ſince the third Day of *Auguſt* 1681 Years, in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. King *James* VII. King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and Her preſent Majeſty Queen *Anne*, declared, that the ſame were now delivered to the ſaid *David* Earl of *Glaſgow* Lord Treaſurer-depute, for himſelf, and in Name foreſaid, and in the ſame State, Caſe and Condition he then received the ſame; and offered to give his Oath, that the ſaid *William Wilſon*, nor none to his Knowledge, has ever directly or indirectly imbezelled or taken away from the ſaid *Regalia* any of the Jewels, Pearls, or others appertaining thereto; And therefore, ſeeing he had with exact Care, and continued Fidelity and Honeſty, diſcharged the ſaid Truſt repoſed in him, did proteſt to be liberate and exonerate for his Adminiſtration in the ſaid Office, during the ſaid bygone Space, but Preſudice to the ſaid Earl *Marſhal* of keeping the ſame in all Time coming as formerly, by himſelf and the ſaid *William Wilſon* as his Depute, or any other whom his Lordſhip ſhall appoint; and upon all and ſundry the Premiſſes, the ſaid *William Wilſon* and his Procurator for, and in Name and Behalf of the ſaid *William* Earl *Marſhal*, asked, and took Inſtruments ane or mae in the Hands of us Notars-publick underſubſcribing. Thir Things were done Time and Place above-mentioned, before and in Preſence of Mr. *David Leſly*, Son to the Earl of *Leven*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, Sir *James Mackenzie* Knight and Baronet, Clerk of the Treaſury, *George Allardice* of *That-ilk*, Captain *John Cockburn*, Son to the deceaſt Mr. *John Cockburn* Advocate, *Francis Dunlope* of *That-ilk*, *William Moriſon* of *Preſtongrange*, *James Malcolm* of *Grange*, and Captain *Patrick Auchmoutie*, two of the Earl of *Marſhal*'s Batoneers, *John Barclay* of *Culernie*, *Patrick Durhame* of *Omachie*, Mr. *George Areskine*, Son to Sir *John Areskine* of *Balgonie* deceaſt, *William Murray* Writer to the Signet, *Thomas Gibſon* Writer in *Edinburgh*, Son to the deceaſt Sir *Alexander Gibſon* of *Pentland*, one of the Clerks of Seſſion, *Mungo Smith*, *John Reid*, *Walter Murray*, and *Robert Bull* Merchants in *Edinburgh*, Mr. *John Corſar*, *Alexander Keith*, *George Forbes*, *Alexander Farquharſon* and *Alexander Johnſton* Writers in *Edinburgh*, *John Hog* and *David Graham* Macers of Privy Council, *Charles Maitland*, *John Adam*, *Andrew Graham* of *Jordanſtoun*, and *Patrick Grant* of *Bonhard*, four Macers of Seſſion, *John Letham* Her Majeſty's Smith, *David Graham*, eldeſt lawful Son to Captain *David Graham* Macer of Privy Council, *William Robertſon*, Son to *William Robertſon* one of the Under-clerks of Seſſion, *Robert Douglas*, eldeſt lawful Son to *Robert Douglas* of *Milcraig* Merchant in *Edinburgh*, with diverſe other Witneſſes ſpecially called and required to the Premiſſes *Et ego vero Willielmus Robertſon*, *Georgius Cockburn*, *Alexander Aliſon*, *Willielmus Brown*, *Alexander Baillie*, *Joannes Corſs*, and *Robertus Bannantyne*, all Notars-publick ſubſcribing and ſubjoining their Notes hereto.”

SEVERAL exact Copies of this Proteſt Mr. *Wilſon* ſent to the four Univerſities the Kingdom, alſo to the Faculty of Advocates, and College of Phyſicians, as ſo to the Earls of *Errol* and *Marſhal*, who received the ſame as a great Favour done em, and returned him their ſeveral Miſſives of Thanks therefore. The Earl of arſhal's Miſſive to him upon the foregoing Account, I ſubjoin as follows.

Affectionate Friend,

“I received the Inſtrument of the Delivery of the *Regalia*, which I acknowledge a great Service done by you to me and my Family, and yet a greater to the Nation in general; And therefore, I will preſerve it as carefully as any Paper in my Charter-cheſt. I ſhall at preſent paſs over in Silence many other good Offices you have done me; and conclude by aſſuring you, that as you think it an Honour to be deſcended of my Family, ſo I think it happy to have ſuch a Friend as you: You ſhall find on all Occaſions, with how much Reality I am your moſt affectionate Friend to ſerve you.” *Sic ſubſcribitur* MARSHAL.

erugie July 8th,
1709.

Directed thus to Mr. William Wilſon,
one of the Clerks of Seſſion.

IT is commonly thought, that about the Beginning of King *Robert* the *Bruce's* Reign, when *Gilbert Hay* Earl of *Errol*, was made High Conſtable of *Scotland*, that *Robert de Keith* was made Marſhal of the Kingdom, by that gallant Prince, who give the ſame Office heritably to himſelf and his Succeſſors: Yet I find by the Chartulary of *Kelſo*, that *Simon Fraſer* gives the Kirk of *Keith*, and ſome Lands near *Haddingtoun*, to the Abbacy of *Kelſo*, which is confirmed by *Hugh Lorens* and *Eda* his Wife, Heireſs of the ſaid *Simon*, and *Herveus filius Philippi Mareſcalli* alſo confirms the ſame. He is ſometimes deſigned *Herveus de Keith*, and ſometimes *Harveus Mareſcallus*. And *John de Keith Mareſcallus filius Hervei Mareſcalli*, by an Agreement with the Abbot of *Kelſo*, confirms in his Favours his ſaid Father's Donation of the Kirk of *Keith*; all which is confirmed by King *Malcolm* IV. who began his Reign in the Year 1153, which is a clear Evidence that this noble Family has been poſſeſt of the Office of great *Marſhal* of *Scotland*, long before the Reign of King *Robert* the *Bruce*.

THE High Marſhals of old carried for the Badge of this Office an AX, *Tillet* ſays, on the Account that they were Markers out of Camps, and brake the Ground with that Inſtrument, as I before-mentioned. But others ſay as *La Lonet* in his *Treatiſe of Nobility*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 8. that the Marſhals carried *Axes* as the Token and Badge of Power and Royal Authority, which of old Kings themſelves did uſe inſtead of a Scepter as a Mark of their Dignity, having got the Inveſtiture and Poſſeſſion of their Kingdoms by the Tradition of an *Ax*. But the great Marſhals now inſtead of the *Ax* carry *Battons* as the Badge of this high Office.

THOSE in *France* bear behind the Shield of their Arms as Symbols of this Office, *two Battons Azure, Semee of Flower de Liſs Or, and diſpoſed in Saltier*, as ſays *Monſ. Baron* in his *Art of Heraldry*.

THE Earl Marſhal of *England* carries as the Badge of his high Office (as narrated by *Sylvanus Morgan* in his *Sphere of Gentry*, *Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 6.) *a Staff* or *Batto* *erected in Pale behind the Middle of his Shield of Arms*. And the ſaid Author tells us that moſt of the chief Officers of State in *England* carry as the Badge of thei Office, a Staff of their Dignity, or rather *Symbolum Adminiſtrationis*. For whic he cites *Caſſaneus* as follows,

> "*Datur igitur virga prætoribus, propter Diſciplinam.*
> "*Datur Principibus, propter ſummam regendi poteſtatem.*
> "*Datur ſenioribus, in quibus ſapientiæ munus excellit.*
> "*Datur Præſidibus, ad cuſtodiam obeundam.*
> "*Datur Regibus ad manſuetudinem, & clementiam exercendam.*
> "*Datur Imperatoribus, ad hoſtilem impetum coercendum atque injuriam* pro
> "*pulſandam.*"
>
> (*Caſſenei Sexta Concluſio.*)

SUCH is the Dignity of the Staff, that at the Coronation of the Prince of *Wal* it is required, and at the Words, *virga aurea traditionem*, the King delivere into his Hand a *Verge* of Gold, betokening Government.

WITH us, our Earl Marſhal bears for the Enſign of his high Office, as *matri culate* in our *Lyon's Regiſter of Arms*, *two Battons* of the Marſhal of *Scotland*, bein *Gules, Semee of Thiſtles, enſigned on the Top with Imperial Crowns Or, and diſpoſe in Saltier behind the Eſcatcheon of his Arms.*

Mr. *Miege* in his *State of South Britain* tells us, "That the laſt great Offic
" there is the *Lord high Admiral*, who has the Management of all Marine Affai
" and the Government of the Royal Navy, with Power of Deciſion in Mariti
" Caſes, both civil and criminal. He judges of all Things done upon or beyo
" the Sea in any Part of the World, upon the Sea Coaſts, in all Ports and Have
" and upon all Rivers below the firſt Bridge from the Sea. By him Vice Admira
" Rear Admirals, and all Sea Captains are commiſſionated, all Deputies for partic
" lar Coaſts, and Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-coaſts or at S
" He alſo appoints the Judges for his Court of Admiralty, and may impriſon,
" leaſe, &c."

" T

"The Sea being reckoned without the Limits of the common Law, and under the Juriſdiction of the Lord *High Admiral*, therefore the *civil Law* is made Uſe of in the Court of Admiralty. The Proceedings in all *civil Matters*, are according to the *civil Law*, that is by Libel to the Action, both Parties giving Surety, that they ſhall ſtand to the Judgment of the Court, and he that ſhall faill in the Suit, pay to the other what he ſhall be condemned to. But in *criminal Matters*, ſuch as Piracy chiefly the Caſe is altered. For whereas the Proceeding in this Court was of old according to the *civil Law*, there were two Statutes made by *Henry* VIII. that *criminal Affairs* ſhould be try'd in this Court by Witneſſes and a Jury, and this by a ſpecial Commiſſion of the King to the Lord *High Admiral*, whereof ſome of the Judges are to be *Commiſſioners*. In which Caſe, the Trial is by the *common Law*, as directed by theſe Statutes.

"The Cuſtoms and former *Decrees* of this Court are there of Force, for deciding of Controverſies. And there is a *Court* of *Equity* under it, for determining Differences between Merchants. Tho' the *common Law* reaches as far as the Low-water-mark, being counted *Intra corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Cauſes thence ariſing are determinable by the *common Law*; yet when the Sea flows over the Low-water-Mark, the Admiral has alſo a Juriſdiction there, over Matters done (while the Sea flows) between the Low-water-Mark and the Land."

"To the Lord High Admiral belong all *Penalties* and *Amercements* of all Tranſgreſſors at Sea, on the Sea-ſhore, in Ports and Havens, and all Rivers below the firſt Bridge from the Sea, the Goods of *Pirates*, and *Felons* condemned, or outlawed, *Sea-wrecks*, Goods floating on the Sea, or caſt away on the Shore, not granted to the Lords of Mannors adjoining to the Sea, and a Share of all lawful *Prizes*. Alſo all great Fiſhes, commonly called *Royal Fiſhes*, except *Whales* and *Sturgeons*. To which add, a Salary of *L.* 7000 a Year. In ſhort, this is ſo great an Office, in Point of Truſt, Honour and Profit, that it has uſually been given to Princes of the Blood, or the moſt eminent Perſons among the Nobility."

The ſame Author tells us in his *State of North Britain*, "That the *Scots* never abounded in Naval Force, nor ſeem to have affected it; otherwiſe a Nation of ſo long ſtanding, having ſuch Materials for building of Ships, and ſuch Harbours for laying them up ſafe, could ſcarcely have been without a Competency of Ships of War. This muſt be in Part aſcrib'd to that ſame Humour which made them neglect wall'd Towns, according to that of our Hiſtorian and Poet.

Illa pharetratis eſt propria gloria Scotis, &c.

And a little lower.

Non foſſa & muris patriam, ſed Marte tueri.

"Another Reaſon may be, that their Wars being for moſt Part defenſive, and by Land againſt the ſeveral People who inhabited the South Parts of the Iſland, they did not much apprehend the Neceſſity of the Naval Force. But that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 140. Act of King *James* I. by which 'tis ordained, *That all Barons and Lords having Lands and Lordſhips near the Sea, on the Weſt and North Parts, and eſpecially againſt the Iſles, ſhould have Gallies, and maintain them according to their ancient Tenor; And all the Lands which ly within ſix Miles of the Coaſt, ſhould contribute to their Maintenance.*"

"With theſe Gallies they defended their Coaſts, and ſometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the *Engliſh* and others in the Face, is evident from Hiſtory: For in the Reign of King *James* III. a Squadron of the *Engliſh* Navy, which infeſted our Coaſts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood* of *Largo*, a noted Sea Captain, in the *Firth* near *Dunbar*, and he afterwards defeated Sir *Stephen Bull*, with another *Engliſh* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him

“ and his Ships. And in that ſame Reign *Andrew Barton* a *Scots* Merchant, having obtained Letters of Mark from his own Prince to make War with the *Portugueſe*, who had killed his Father, and taken his Ship, and refuſed to make Satisfaction, tho' condemn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whoſe Dominions this Piracy happen'd: The ſaid *Barton* did in a few Months make ſufficient Repriſals upon them with his own Ships; But was treacherouſly, in Time of Peace, ſurpriz'd at the Inſtigation of the *Portugueze*, by an *Engliſh* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, againſt whom, with a much leſs Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight, but at laſt was kill'd, and his Ships taken.”

“ The main Reaſon why the *Scots* neglected improving their Naval Force, while their Neighbours increaſed and augmented theirs ſeems, to have been, that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations increaſed their Naval Force, were either Minors, or engag'd in War with *England*, or inteſtine Broils at Home; as happen'd in the Reigns of King *James* III. IV. and V. Queen *Mary*, and King *James* VI. during whoſe Reign, before and after his Succeſſion to the Crown of *England*, the Reaſons not only for the Neglect, but for the Decay of the Naval Force of *Scotland*, are ſo obvious, that it is needleſs to touch them.”

The chief Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* ſits in *Edinburgh*, where they determine ſuch Cauſes of Piracy, Prizes, *&c.* as are proper to their Cognizance. The Office of Lord High Admiral in *Scotland* has, for the moſt Part, ſince the Union of the Crowns, been in ſuch Perſons as had not their Reſidence in the Kingdom, particularly in the Family of *Lennox*, and in the late King *James* when Duke of *York*. There are particular Juriſdictions of Admiralty hereditary in ſome great Families, as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Weſtern Iſles, *&c.* And the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and ſome of the neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward, Juſticiary, and Admiral of *Orkney*, whoſe Deputies are at his own Nomination. In our Court of Admiralty we have a Judge, two Procurators, a Procurator Fiſcal, a Clerk and his Depute, and three Macers.

Anciently the *Romans* repreſented their Offices by Figures on their Medals, before the Uſe of Armories. *Pompey* had on ſome of his Medals the Prow of a Ship when Admiral in the Wars againſt Pirates. And *Lucius Hoſtilius* Admiral in the *Punick* Wars, uſed the ſame Mark. *Julius Cæſar*, upon the Reverſe of many of his Medals, had the Augurial Staff, the Ax, and the Faſces. The *Septemviri*, whoſe Offices were to regulate and overſee the publick religious Feſtivals, us'd for their Marks a *Veſſel* for holding *Wine*. And the *Quindecemviri* had a *Dolphin* upon a *Trident*. And it is the Imitation of theſe Marks of Dignity on Medals that hath occaſioned the Uſage of particular Badges and Symbols in Armories as diſtinguiſhing Marks born by Perſons in high Offices.

Admirals have been in Uſe many Generations paſt, almoſt every where, to place an *Anchor* Pale Ways behind their Shields as the Badge of their Office. The General Admiral of the Gallies in *France*, according to *Monſieur Baron* in his *Art of Heraldry*, carries *a double Anchor erect in Pale behind the Middle of the Eſcutcheon of his Arms, and two Battons Semee of Flower de Liſs diſpoſed in Saltier* at the Back of the Shield. As in the Arms of *Mr. Le Duc de Viuonne General des Galtres.*

The Lord High Admiral of *England*, or *Dominus ſupremus præfectus claſſis Anglicanæ*, according to *Sylvanus Morgan* in his *Sphere of Gentry, Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 6. *Page* 85. bears *an Anchor erect in Pale behind the Middle of his Armorial Shield* as the Badge of his high Office. And gives us an Example thereof in the Arms of *James* Duke of *Albany* and *York*.

In *Scotland* our *Admirals* carried the ſame Symbol; for tho', as Sir *George M^{c}Kenzie* tells us in his *Science of Heraldry Page* 3. that *Wood* of *Largo* carries two Ships, to ſhow that his Predeceſſors were Admirals of *Scotland*, as I mentioned before, yet this was not the Badge of that Office, but he only added the Figures of two Ships under Sail to his old paternal Bearing, the Oak-Tree, to demonſtrate to Poſterity that he was once an *Admiral*, whereas the Enſigns of High Offices can be born by none but by thoſe in Office, neither are they ordinarily born within but without the Shield as Exterior Ornaments thereof. I have ſeen the Arms of *James* Earl of

Bothwel

thwel (who was Lord High *Admiral* of *Scotland* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*) th on his Seal and on other Places, particularly on the Roof of the Hall of *Seton*, led *Samſon*'s Hall, where he carries an Anchor erected in Pale behind the Middle Shield of his Arms as the Badge of his Office, and the Family of *Lennox* uſed ſame Symbol when advanced to the Office of High Admiral.

As for the ancient Practice of placing one *Anchor* behind Armorial-bearings as the dge of Admiralty, *Meneſtrier*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, tells us, That he has ſeen a Manuſcript in the *Bibliothec* of the Cardinal *Bowillon*, the Arms of *Lewis*, a ſtard of *Bourbon*, Count of *Ruſillou* Admiral of *France*, in the Year 1466, being *ure, Semee of Flower de Liſs Or, a Batton Siniſter Gules*, and behind the Middle he Shield an *Anchor Pale-ways Argent, with the Stock Or.*

BUT now, both in *France* and *Britain*, the High Admirals carry, as the Enſign of ir high Office, *two Anchors diſpoſed in Saltier at the Back of the Shield of their s*, and the Vice or Rear Admirals carry but *one in Pale behind their Shield. Mon-* *Baron*, in his *Art of Heraldry*, gives us the Arms of *Lewis Alexander* de *Bour-* *n*, a natural Son of *France* Count of *Toloſe* Grand Admiral, &c. being *Azure, ee Flower de Liſs Or, a Batton, Siniſter Gules, timbred with a Crown hightned with er de Liſs, and great Leaves alternately within a Mantou Azure, doubled Ermine,* behind the Shield *two Anchors Saltier-ways.*

livarus Vredus, amongſt the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*, gives us the Seal of *ert* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, who married *Iſabella Infanta* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy* Counteſs of *Flanders*, Daughter of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, where both their s are marſhall'd in one Shield, and behind the ſame are *two Anchors placed ier-ways*, which Seal they uſed (ſays our Author) in their high Courts of Ad- lty.

HE Maſters of the *Croſs-Bowers* in *France* were in Uſe to place *Croſs Bowes* e Sides of their Eſcutcheons, as *Meneſtrier* obſerves, in his *Science of Heraldry*, tells us, That he has ſeen an Inſtance of it in the Year 1419. And the *Grand ers* of the *Artillery*, who are now come in the Place of the former, carry *two ons or great Guns on their Carriages addoſſee below the Shield of Arms, with Bullets beneath them*, as in the Arms of *Monſ. Le Duc du Lude Grand Maitre de illerie*, as narrated by *Monſ. Baron*, in his *Art of Heraldry*. And the Arms of *s de Crevant de Humiers* Marſhal of *France*, Marquis of *Humiers*, &c. Grand er of the Artillery, are adorned with *two Battons Gules, Semee of Flower de Or, diſpoſed in Saltier behind the Shield* as his Badge for Marſhal; and below, eing alſo Maſter of the Altillery, *two great Guns mounted on three Carriages ſee* as aforeſaid.

HESE Figures have alſo been uſed in the Armorial-bearings of the Great ers of Artillery in *Germany*, as the Badge of that Office, beſides Enſigns and ers, which they have added to adorn their Shields of Arms, on another Ac- , of which *Silveſter Petra Sancta* has given ſeveral Examples in his *Teſſeræ itia*, as that of *Torquatus de comitibus*, whoſe Shield of Arms is ſurrounded *eight Enſigns, and ſix Standarts of Foot and Horſe, marked with the Arms* of from whom he had taken them in Battle; and below the Shield *two Braſs r Cannons on their Carriages Addoſſee firing.* Our Author's Words are, "*Ad Torquatus de comitibus Dux Belli inclitus ac ſtrenuas a Ferdinando* II. *cui militavit, in nuperis ſimultatibus Imperii, teſſeræ ſua permeruit, præter ſigna itum ac peditum, quæ indeptus eſt fortiſſime dimicando, etiam ænea bellica tormentis duobus: Que ille juſſit deportari in Italiam, gloriæ monumentum.* And ſame Chapter he gives the Arms of the Family *Bonefaceorum* in *Spain* a- d with twelve Enſigns, and below the Shield four Anchors, to perpetuate emory of ſome notable Victory by Sea and Land obtained by one of this as High Admiral.

s to be obſerved, that *Badges of Offices* which adorn the Out-ſides of the Shield of how only that the Bearers are in Poſſeſſion of ſuch Offices; and their Iſſue outted n, cannot uſe them ſo (except by a ſpecial Warrant for that End) but may wed to uſe them within the Shield as an Armorial Figure, to intimate to

Poſterity that their Progenitors have once been honoured by ſuch Offices, as I took notice of before in an Example hereof in the Arms of *Wood* of *Largo.* Yet the adorning Creſts and Sides of Armorial Shields with *Enſigns, Banners* and *Pennons*, has been a Practice continued hereditary in ſeveral Families in *France, Germany* and *Italy*, from the firſt Aſſumer of them, and that upon ſeveral Accounts, as Trophies of Valour and Victory over their Enemies, whoſe Enſigns they place round their Shields; and being ſo adorned, they are tranſmitted to their Iſſue, Repreſenters of their Families, of which the ſaid *Silveſter Petra Sancta* gives us ſeveral Examples in his 77. Chapter, *de explicatis circa teſſeras gentilitias vexillis*, amongſt which is the Shield of Arms of the Family of *Colomnes* in *Rome*, adorned with *eight Enſigns of the Turks, marked with Creſcents*, ſince *Marcus Antonius* of that Family defeat the *Turkiſh* Fleet, who deſign'd to invade *Europe*, and below the Shield are placed *two Turks in Chains*, to perpetuate this notable Victory. This Family, beſides theſe eight *Turkiſh* Enſigns, have above them two great Banners marked with the Arms of the Pope, and of the Empire, as *Conſtables* of the Church and Empire. And *Meneſtrier*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, tells us, That Banners adorning Arms, are in ſome Countries Badges of *Conſtables*, as with the ſame Family of *Colomnes* in *Italy*, and with the chief Houſe of *Clairmont* in *Dauphine*, who outwardly adorn their Shields with Banners *Semee of Dolphines* as hereditable Conſtables o *Dauphine.*

THESE whoſe Office it was to carry the Banner of their Countries, have been in Uſe to place ſuch at the Sides of their Shields of Arms, as the *Cæſarini* in *Rome* carry four Banners or Enſigns Purple diſplayed, iſſuing from each Side of th Shield, marked with the Letters *S. P. Q. R.* on Account, ſays *Silveſter Petra Sancta* they were *Vexilli feri, Senatus Populi Que Romani.* And the Counts de *Vexin* who caried the *Oriflam* of *France*, have two Banners carried by the Supporters o their Arms being Lyons, as *Meneſtrier* has obſerved, as likewiſe the Royal Supporters of *France*, being two Angels, holding in each of their Hands a Banner erect i Pale. And Sir *George Mc Kenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry Page* 95, has given us th Figure of the Seal of *James* Lord *Hamilton.* And it is preſumeable, by the Poſition of the Shield thereon, that he was the firſt Lord of that Name, and marri King *James* II. Daughter. The Blazon or Deſcription of which Seal that learne Author having omitted, I here inſert as follows. This noble Lord bears on Shield *Couchee three Cinque Foiles*, above the ſame is placed *an Helmet*, at th Back whereof iſſues a running *Leaf Or*, two by Way of *Mantling*, and on the T thereof is ſet his *Torſe* or *Wreath*, where out iſſues his *Creſt*, being an *Antilop's He and Neck*, ſupported by two *Antilopes*, with one Foot ſtanding on a Terras, with the *Tails betwixt their Hinder Feet*, one of which Feet ſtands alſo on *Terras*, and wi the other Feet they *ſupport the Shield*; with one of their Forefeet they lay hold the Helmet, and with the other each of them embraces and bears up a *Bann erect in Pale*, and round the Seal is this Legend, *Sigillum Jacobi Domin. Hamylton.* Again the ſaid judicious Author, *Page laſt*, in his Blazon of t Achievement of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, tells us, that his Supporter of t Unicorn on the *Dexter*, embraces and bears up a *Banner Azure*, charged with St. *Andrew's Croſs Argent*, and the Lyon on the *Siniſter*, and another *Banner Arge charged with a plain Croſs* (called of St. *George*) *Gules.* And before the Succeſſ of King *James* VI. to the Crown of *England*, I find by old Books of Blazons a Paintings, that the Supporters of *Scotland*, being two *Unicorns*, that on the *Dex* did embrace and bear up a Banner charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, a that on the *Siniſter* with the ſaid St. *Andrew's Croſs.* By which Examples, i evident that this Practice, of Supporters bearing up Banners, is pretty anci with us. But it is to be obſerved by theſe laſt Inſtances, that the Staffs of th Banners are not placed Saltier Ways behind the Shield, as the Uſage is with *Italians, Spaniards*, and *Germans.* Which Method of Triming and adorning t Armorial Shields, tho' proper to them, yet is not ſo uſual with the *French* and who commonly carry no more than two Banners when they adorn their Arms w theſe Badges or Symbols, and beſides, are always erected in Pale at the Sides of Shield, and the Enſigns are diſplayed on the Flags thereof.

Some alſo, on Account of Military Employments, have placed Enſigns round the Shield of their Armorial-bearings, as *Ferdinand de Alerſon*, General of the *Spaniſh* Army under King *Charles* V. of *Spain*, was the firſt (ſays *Meneſtrier*, in his *Science of Heraldry*) that placed ſuch Symbols about the Arms of his Family. And the Family of *Andredas* there, has eighteen Banners round the Shield of their Arms diſpoſed in Saltier. And the Dukes *de Alva* carry ten with us upon the ſame Account. *John Scot* of *Thirleſtane*, who came to King *James* V's. Army at *Sautra-edge*, with Three-ſcore ten Spear Men on Horſe-back of his Friends and Followers, being likewiſe willing to go with the ſaid King into *England*, when his Nobles and others refuſed already to ſtake all for his Service; The King, as a Reward for his Loyalty, allowed him adorning his Armorial Shield, to take for Creſt a *Mural Crown with ſix Spears*, which I ſhould have obſerved before when treating on Crowns; as alſo to uſe for *Supporters two Men in Coats of Mail with Steel Caps, holding each in their Hands a Spear with Pennons, having ſmall Flags or Banners thereat*. And *Alexander Leſlie*, who came to great Honour in the Wars abroad under *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, whom he ſerved in the Quality of a Field Marſhal, after his Return Home, was advanced to be General and chief Commander of the Parliament's Army, and created Earl of *Leven* by King *Charles* I. who in Conſideration of his Military Bravery, allowed him to take for *Supporters two Warriours in Armour, holding in each of their Hands a Banner*.

Yet the *Germans*, I obſerve, have more commonly theſe Banners and Enſigns iſſuing from the Tops of their Shields, and very often from their Helmets and Creſts. As the Princes of *Anhault* have twelve Banners ſo diſplayed iſſuing from their Creſts, the Counts of *Mansfelt* ſix Banners, and the Counts of *Solems* two, having the Arms of their noble Feus diſplayed upon them.

Meneſtrier ſays, in his ſaid *Science of Heraldry*, That the Practice of adorning Shields of Arms after this Method in *Flanders* is very ancient. And in *France* ſeveral old Families have uſed Banners at the Sides of their Arms in place of Supporters, on Account that they had Right to carry a Banner in the Field. And the *Ricoſombres* in *Spain* are dignified by the Formality of the Delivery of a Banner and Kettle, being almoſt the ſame with Knight Bannerets, who were alſo made by the Diſplay of Banners. As our Lord Barons and other higher Degrees of Nobility, who have all Right to rear up a Banner in the Field. And, in my Opinion, may likewiſe adorn their Arms with Enſigns and Banners. But this Practice, as it was not ſo frequent in *France* as in other Kingdoms, yet it was leſs in Uſe with the *Engliſh* and us, who both had from *France* the Science and Practice of Heraldry. And yet ſome old Families here in *Scotland*, who had Right to uſe Supporters, have made them to carry both Enſigns and Banners, as in the Example of the Lord *Hamilton* foreſaid.

Having treated thus far of the Enſigns, Badges and Symbols of civil and military Offices, according to the Method and Uſage I have met with them in Armories, and of their different Situations and Poſitions in adorning outwardly Eſcutcheons of Arms; there are others which ſome call politick Marks of Dignity and Chivalrie. The firſt are theſe uſed by the *Electors* of the Empire, who uſe the ſeveral Figures of the Imperial *Regalia*, which they place in Quarters of their Armorial Atchievements, to ſhow their dignified Offices in the Empire. As for Example, the Houſe of *Bavaria* carry the Imperial Glob, that of *Saxony* the Sword of Honour, *Brandenburgh* the Scepter, the Houſe of *Palatine* the Imperial Crown, and the Family of *Hannover* the Crown of *Charlemain*, being the proper Badge made Uſe of by that Serene Houſe in their Shield of Arms, as hereditary Treaſurer of the Sacred *Roman* Empire; and being all Figures of the *Regalia*, they are in Uſe to carry them before the Emperor by Virtue of their high Offices, as *Beckmanus* ſays, *Diſſert*. 8. *Cap*. 5. *Inſignibus ſuis ſeculares clinodium iſtud inſerunt cui ratione officii portando deſtinati ſunt*. And in other Kingdoms, in Imitation hereof the King of *Bohemia*, as principal Cup-bearer to the Emperor charged the Breaſt of the Lyon in his Arms with a Cup; and the Badge of the Carpenters Axs make up the Arms of the Family of *Ambervil* in *France*, from their Predeceſſors being anciently honoured with the Office of the King's Carpenter. The Badge of Cups have been made Uſe of by an ancient Family of the Name of *Butler* in *England*, and by the ancient Houſe of *Schaw* of

Sauchie in *Scotland*, the Predeceſſors of both which Families being of old the King's Buttlers in both Kingdoms, and as the particular Symbol of that Office carried the ſaid Figures, tho' now they are become the only Figures that make up the Arms peculiar to both theſe Sirnames in *Britain*. As alſo, I find by old Manuſcripts of Blazons, that the Family of *Carnagie* of old, now Earls of *Southesk*, have been in Uſe to charge the Breaſt of the Blue Eagle they bear in their Arms with a Cup of Gold, as being anciently Cup-bearers to our Kings. And Sir *George M‘Kenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, P. 3. tells us, That King *Robert* the *Bruce* having carried as a private Badge three Laurel Leaves, with this Word, *Sub ſole, ſub umbra virens*, he gave to *Irvine* of *Drum*'s Predeceſſor, who had been conſtantly his Armour-bearer, the *three Hollin Leaves*, which is a Kind of Laurel, and is at preſent the Armorial-bearing of that ancient Family. But theſe Badges of dignified Offices, being Figures that make up their ſeveral Arms within the Shield, and no *Exterior Ornament* thereof, which is the Subject I am now treating on, I ſhall not inſiſt to make farther Obſervations upon them.

I proceed next to treat on the politick Marks of *Chivalry*, being the Collars and Badges belonging to Knights of Sovereign and high Orders. It was a conſtant Maxim in all well regulated Governments to give a juſt Encouragement to Merit, and that by proportioning Rewards to the Service done. For Merit muſt be ſuppoſed to conſiſt in the Performance of ſome vertuous or heroick Actions directed for the Publick Good: And as Virtue is either Military or Civil, ſo the Diſtribution of the Rewards is different; either by beſtowing Degrees and Titles of Honour, or by Donations of Wealth; ſo that, in either Conſtruction, Virtue may have its proper and ſuitable Reward. But the proper Reward of Military Virtue, is Honour (to which diſtinct Head I am now confin'd) which *Ariſtotle* calls the *greateſt of exterior Goods*: And being an Object of a nobler Ambition than the Accumulation of Wealth, is principally the Aim of that Virtue we underſtand by Valour; which ſprings from more generous Spirits, and hath been the conſtant Foundation of raiſing Men to the higheſt Eminence of Glory, and ſuperior Dignity.

BUT that Fame might not loſe itſelf in an unbounded Notion, it was at length thought fit to reduce Honour into Form and Order, by inveſting the Perſon meriting with ſome particular Title or Appellation of Excellence, (the Original of all Nobility;) of which *Knighthood*, as it hath been accounted the moſt ſuitable Reward to the greateſt Vertue, ſo it hath been eſteemed the chief and primary Honour among many Nations. The *Romans* held Honour and Virtue in that Eſteem, that they deify'd and dedicated Temples to them: They made them ſo contiguous in their Situation, that there was no other Paſſage to that of Honour, but thro' the Temple of Virtue, myſtically admoniſhing, that Honour was not to be attained by any other Way. In ſeveral *Roman* Coins we ſee Honour and Virtue repreſented together in one Reverſe; and in one Medal the Face of Honour ſo ſhadows that of Virtue, that but a little of it appears, Honour being the more illuſtrious of the two; and where we behold any Perſon outwardly adorned with it, we are to judge him inwardly endued with Virtue.

IN tracing the Original of *Knighthood*, we are not ſo vain as to ſay with the *French*, that St. *Michael* was the *Premier Chevalier*; yet this much we may aſſert, that 'tis as ancient as Valour and heroick Virtue, notwithſtanding the Ceremonies and Circumſtances of it have varied, according to ſeveral Ages and Nations: And therefore, with much Probability, we may derive the Original of military Honour from the *Trojans* and *Greeks*; among whom, as Knights of great Renown, were *Hector*, *Troilus*, *Æneas*, *Agamemnon*, &c. But upon a more ſubſtantial Baſis, we ſhall deſcend to the *Romans*; among whom, in the very Infancy of their military Glory, a Society of Knights was inſtituted, immediately after their Union with the *Sabines*. *Romulus* inrolled three Centuries of Knights out of the chiefeſt Families, whom he appointed to be his Life-guard, and called them *Celeres*, from their Activity and Diſpatch in Martial Affairs.

Tarquinius Priſcus made an Addition to theſe Centuries; the like did *Servius Tullius*, who ordained, that thoſe who ſhould ſucceed in that Body ſhould be elected *ex cenſu, viz.* from a conſiderable and certain Valuation of their Eſtates, who had the greateſt Cenſe, and were of the moſt noble Families, ſays *Dyonyſ. Halicarn.* And ſoon after the *Equeſtrian* Claſs began to be formed and conſtituted, one of the three Orders of the Commonwealth, which were ranked according to *Livy: Senatus, ordo Equeſtris & Plebs*; And for as much as this Degree is placed between the *Patricians* or Senators, and the *Plebeians*, it anſwers exactly to the State of our Knights between the Nobility and Commonalty: And from this order, to the Height of Nobility which reſided in the *Senators*, was the Way prepared; *Junius Brutus* being the firſt who was raiſed to a Senator from the Equeſtrian Order.

IT was a Conſtitution as old as *Tiberius*'s Reign, that none ſhould be admitted into that Order, unleſs free born, or a Gentleman for three Generations; and indeed for a long Time none were elected Knights, but the beſt Sort of Gentlemen, and Perſons of Extraction, as was the illuſtrious *Mæcenas*.

> *Atavis regibus ortus eques*, Mart.

YET at length, thro' Corruption of Times, *Plebeians* and freed Men being too frequently received into this Degree, occaſioned their Eſteem and Authority to grow leſs and leſs, till it ſhrunk to nothing. And when *Cicero* was Conſul, *anno ab urbe condita* 690, the Equeſtrian Order ſtood in Need of Re-eſtabliſhment, whereupon they were then incorporated into that Commonwealth in the third Degree, all Acts paſſing in the Name of the *Senate*, the People of *Rome*, and the *Equeſtrian* Order. As a Mark of Eminence, they had the Titles of *Splendidi* and *Illuſtres* beſtowed upon them, and ſometimes they have been called *moſt ſacred* Knights. And beſides other Privileges they had Seats with the Senators in the *Circus Maximus*; and by the *Roſcian* Law, ſat next them in the Theatres; they had likewiſe a College, called *Collegium Equitum*; and Temples were dedicated to the Goddeſs *Fortune*, under the Title of *Equeſtri Fortunæ*. They were allowed to wear *Rings* to diſtinguiſh them. The which Honour continued hereditary in their Families, which does not with our Knights.

THE ancienteſt real Knights, it is moſt likely, were made by the firſt Chriſtian Kings, who appointed many religious Ceremonies to be obſerved at the Creation of ſuch, and none were admitted to that Honour, but thoſe who had merited it by ſome extraordinary commendable Exploits. We ſhall now touch upon the Degrees of Knighthood, which have been perſonal, and may be comprehended under the modern Title of *Equites Aurati*, or *Milites Simplices*, (as diſtinguiſhed from the ſeveral Orders of Chivalry, inſtituted in Chriſtendom.) In the Circumſtance of whoſe Creation, we confeſs nothing in the *Roman ordo equeſtris* hath place, tho' that might be the Ground and Original of the Dignity, and one common End in both, namely, the Purſuit of Military Exploits and Service in the Wars.

KNIGHTS in *Latin* are called *milites* or *equites*, becauſe the Deſign was, that none but Soldiers ſhould enjoy that Dignity. The *French* diſtinguiſh a Knight by the Name of *Chevalier*, the *Spaniards* by that of *Cavalero*, and the *Italians* by that of *Cavagliero*, the *Germans* call a Knight *Ridee*; all of them importing no more than one that ſerves on Horſe-back. The *Engliſh* Title *Knight* is derived from the *Saxon Cnikt*, which in that Language is no more than a Servant, and in all Probability proceeded in ſerving the King in his Wars.

OF the Degrees of Knighthood. *Firſt*, That of the *Monozons*, *i. e.* Knights begirt with the Military Girdle, a Cuſtom devolved to the *Germans* and *Gauls* from ancient Times: Nor do we find among the various Ceremonies of *Knighthood*, any that hath continued ſo conſtant in Practice, as the endowing with Girdle and Sword, Marks of Honour and Vertue, with which the Statues and Portraitures of Knights on their Grave-ſtones, have been adorned. For as at this Day Knights are ſtiled *equites aurati*, from the Golden Spurs, heretofore put on at their Creation; ſo were they more anciently *cingulo militari donati*, in reſpect, that when one was knighted, he was not only ſtruck with the Sword, but inveſted with Sword and Belt.

2*dly* THE *Baccalaurei* or Knights Batchelors are to be conſidered, who are indifferently ſtiled *Chevaliers*, *milites*, *equites aurati*, and *Knights*. This Degree is truly accounted the firſt of all Military Dignity, and the Foundation of all Honours in our Nation, and is derived from, if not the ſame with, that immediately preceeding. For as the Ceremony of a gentle Touch on the Shoulder, with the flat Side of the Sword, hath been ſince uſed inſtead of girding with the Sword and Belt, (eſpecially in Times of War, or in Haſte) as an Initiation into the Military Order; ſo on the contrary it is not unuſual now a-Days, for the Prince, at leaſt, *gladio*, if not *cingulo donare*; for he oftentimes beſtows the Sword upon the Perſon he knighteth.

THE *Third* Sort were Knights *Banerets*, who ſo well deſerved in the Wars, that they were afterwards permitted to uſe *vexillum quadratum*, a Square Banner, whence they were called *equites vexillarii*, or *Chevaliers a Baniere*, from the *Dutch Banerheere*, Lord or Maſter of the Banner. *Cambden* conceives this Title firſt deviſed by King *Edward* III. in Recompence of Martial Proweſs; A Recital of which Dignity is mentioned in a Patent 20. *Edward* III. to *John Coupland* for his Service in taking *David* King of *Scots* Priſoner. But it was much more ancient in *Britain*, as well as in *France*; and they had particular Robes and other Ornaments given them from the Crown. And there is an Evidence of a Writ in the ſaid King *Edward* III. his Time, for furniſhing *Thomas Bardolf* with the Robes of a *Baneret*. This Dignity is placed in the Middle between the Barons and other Knights, in which Reſpect the *Baneret* may be called *vexillarius minor*, as if he were the leſſer Banner Bearer; to the End he might be ſo differenced from the greater, namely the Baron, to whom the Right of bearing a Square Banner doth alſo belong.

OTHER Authors tell us, this Order of *Knighthood* was inſtituted in *England* in the Time of King *Edward* I. And it is moſt likely that the *Normans* were acquainted with this Order long before: But I find by our Hiſtorians this Order to have been of older Standing with us; for Sir *Alexander Carron* Banneret is ſaid by them to have carried the Banner of *Scotland* before King *Alexander* I. (who began his Reign in the Year 1107.) in his Expedition againſt the Rebels in *Mearns* and *Murray*: Where, by the ſaid Sir *Alexander*'s Conduct and Valour, who, in the King's Preſence, with a crooked Sword, fought valiantly, and killed many of the Rebels, that King obtained a notable Victory over them; for which heroick Actions he got many Lands, and his Name was changed from *Carron* to *Scrymzeor*, which ſignifies a *Hardy-fighter*; and his Poſterity, being long afterwards Standard-bearers to our Kings, and Conſtables of *Dundee*, got for Arms *a rampant Lion holding a crooked Sword*. And *Bannerman* of *Elſick*, an older Family than that of *Scrymzeor*, being alſo Bannerets, carried anciently for an Armorial Figure, *a Banner diſplayed*, as relative to the Name, which was from their Office as hereditary Banner-bearers to our Kings before the Reigns of King *Malcolm* III. And Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Manuſcript Genealogie* of the Families of *Scotland*, (agreeing alſo with our Hiſtorians) tells us, that the ſaid King *Malcolm* III. who began his Reign in the Year 1057, hearing of a new Rebellion begun in the North Parts of the Kingdom, went with his Army to the Water of *Spey* to fight againſt them, where perceiving his Standart-Bearer, *Bannerman*, to ſhrink, and not to ſhow a chearful Countenance, he pull'd the Banner from him, and, at the ſame Time, having obſerved the manly Courage of Sir *Alexander Carron*, (Father of the above Sir *Alexander*) who accompanied him in this Expedition, he gave the Royal Banner to him, and after the Battle, ſtricking him with his Sword, created him a Knight Banneret, he there behaving himſelf to the great Satisfaction of that King; for which good Service he alſo created him and his Poſterity heritable Standart-Bearers to the Kings of *Scotland*, and with this new Office many fair Lands were beſtowed on him.

THIS Order is certainly moſt honourable, becauſe never confer'd but upon ſome heroick Action performed in the Field, whereas all other Orders are beſtowed from Favour or meaner Motives; for the *Banneret* is never created, unleſs at a Time when the King's Standart is erected. In *France* they are ſaid to have tranſmitted the Degree to Poſterity, but in *England* and *Scotland* it dies with the Perſon that obtained it. *Bertrand de Gueſclin* Conſtable of *France*, after the Defeat he gave the *Engliſh* at *Cockerel*, where he took their General Sir *John Chandos*, made Knights Bannerets *Meſſire jacques le Mercier*, Lord of St. *Quintin des Iſles*, and the Son-in-law of the ſame *Mercier*, called *Bertauld de Gaſtel*, Lord of *Vitray le Gaſtel*. And Sir *John Smith* was made one after *Edge-hill* Fight, for reſcuing the Standart of King *Charles* I. from the Rebels. The *Scots* (ſays an *Engliſh* Author) are ſuppoſed to call ſuch a Knight a *Bannerent*, from the rending of his Banner. But now theſe Honours of the Field have been of long Time laid aſide, As for the Ceremony of their Creation, I refer to Mr. *Segar*.

THE Badges and Enſigns of *Knighthood* among the *Romans* was a *Ring*; and in *Geneſis* we read of *Pharaoh*'s taking off his *Ring*, and putting it upon *Joſeph*'s Hand. Among the *Germans* the *Shield* and *Lance* were accounted the grand Badges of Military Honour or Knighthod. Much like the ancient *Germans* was the Cuſtom of making Knights among the *Iriſh*. And *Favine* obſerves, That the *Shield* and *Lance* were the proper Arms appertaining to *Freuch* Knights, which *Eſquires*, *Armigers*, carried always after their Maſters. Another Enſign of knightly Honour is the *cingulum militare*, or *balteus*, which *Varro* ſays, is *Tuſcan*, ſignifying a Military Girdle, which was garniſhed with great Buckles, Studs, and Rings of pure Gold, to ſhew their Dignity and Power in Military Commands. Our Knights were no leſs anciently known by theſe *Belts*, then by their *gilt Swords*, *Spurs*, &c. Howbeit the Uſe now only appears in Knights of the *Bath*. To the Belt was alſo added a *Sword*, not of ordinary Uſe; and therefore termed the Sword of a Knight. Another eminent Badge is the *Golden Spurs*, wherewith, at the Time of their Creation, Knights were wont to be adorned; and to theſe, a little after the Conqueſt, were added far more and greater Ornaments. And ſeveral Families, by the Name of *Knight*, bear for their Arms the *Spurs on a Canton*. In the laſt Place is the *Collar*, an Enſign of knightly Dignity among the *Germans*, *Gauls*, *Britons*, *Danes* and *Goths*, among whom it was cuſtomary to wear them, denoting ſuch as were remarkable for their Valour. But in later Times it was the peculiar Faſhion of Knights among us to wear *Golden Collars*, compoſed of *S. S.* or other various Devices; And ſuch is the Honour of Knighthood, that ſeveral Kings of *France*, *England*, &c. received this Dignity at the Time they enjoyed their other Titles. And tho' it is ſaid the Sons of the *French* King are Knights as ſoon as they receive Baptiſm, yet are they not judged worthy of the Kingdom, unleſs firſt ſolemnly created; and we elſe-where find that the Royal Heirs of *Arragon* were ſuſpended from that Crown, until they had received the Honour of Knighthood. And after the *Norman* Conqueſt, the young Princes of *England* were ſent over to the neighbouring Kings to receive this Honour. Thus King *Henry* II. of *England* was ſent to our King *David*, and knighted by him in *Carliſle*; and *Edward* I. of *England*, at the Age of Fifteen Years, was ſent to *Alphonſus* XI. King of *Caſtile*, for the ſame Dignity. In like Manner *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, and *Alexander*, Son of *William* King thereof, were knighted by *John* King of *England*, *anno* 1212. And our King *Alexander* III. by King *Henry* III. of *England*, *anno* 1252. And *Magnus* King of the *Iſle of Man* by the ſame King. All which ſufficiently demonſtrate the Honour and Eſteem, which was ever had for that Order.

As to the *Collars* and *Badges* belonging to Knights of Sovereign and high Orders, being alſo Figures uſed in adorning Armorial Shields, my Reader is not here to expect a particular Enumeration and Deſcription of theſe many and different Orders in *Europe*, their firſt Riſe, what are ſecular, and what religious, which would be a Subject too long here to narrate; but I refer my Readers to the reſpective Authors on that Subject in the ſeveral Kingdoms, and particularly to *William Segar*, *Nor*-*y* King at Arms his Book, intitled, *Honour*, *Military and Civil*, and to that elabo-te Book of Mr. *Aſhmole*'s Inſtitutions of the *Order of the Garter*, to *Andrew* *vin*'s Theatre of *Honour* and *Knighthood*, &c. Only that I may omit no Exterior Figures now uſed in adorning Eſcutcheons, I ſhall here mention a few of the moſt eminent of theſe high ſecular Orders their Inſtitutions, Collars, and Badges; and how they are placed about the Shield.

AND *firſt*, I ſhall begin with *France* their Order of St. *Michael*, which was inſtituted by *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, in the Year 1469. And that which moved the e King to call it St. *Michael* (ſays Mr. *Segar*) was the Memory of the Apparition of that Saint upon the Bridge of *Orleance*, before the Delivery of the City beſieged then by the *Engliſh*. But becauſe I will not trouble my Reader with fabulous Accounts about its Riſe, I ſhall inſert here that King's own Letters Patent inſtituting the ſame, which are as follows.

"*Lewis* XI. King of *France*, to all that are, or ſhall be, greeting. Be it known, That in Regard of the perfect and ſincere Love we bear to the noble Order of Knighthood, the Honour and Increaſe whereof we moſt ardently deſire, that as we heartily wiſh, the holy Catholick Faith, our holy Mother Church, and the publick Proſperity may be maintained, we, to the Glory of GOD our Almighty Creator, and in Reverence of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, as alſo in Honour of St. *Michael* the Prince and Chief of Knights, who fought in GOD's Cauſe againſt the ancient Enemy of Mankind, and caſt him down from Heaven, and who has always ſecured his Place, preſerved his Oratory, called *Mount* St. *Michael*, without ſuffering it at any Time to be taken, ſubdued or delivered into the Hands of the ancient Enemies of this Kingdom. And to the End that all generous and noble Spirits may be excited, and ſtirred up to virtuous Actions,

"THE firſt Day of *Auguſt*, in the Year of Grace 1469, and the ninth Year of Our Reign, at the Caſtle of *Amboiſe*; We conſtitute, erect and ordain an Order of Brotherhood, or loving Society, of a certain Number of Knights, which it is Our Will ſhall be called, *The Order of St.* Michael *the Archangel*, in and under the Form, Conditions, Statutes, Ordinances, and Articles hereafter ſet down.'

THEN follow the Statutes, which being in Number ſixty one, are too long to be here inſerted. This St. *Michael* is the titular Angel, and Protector of *France*; in Reverence of whom their ancient Kings were wont to ſolemnize this feſtival Day with great Magnificence, and keep an open Court. Their Number at firſt were to be thirty ſix, whereof the King and his Succeſſors were Chief and Sovereign of this Order; But it afterwards proceeded to the Number of three hundred. Their Habit is Doublet, Hoſe, Shoes, Scabard, Cope, Band and Feather, all white; the Surcoat with Slieves is Cloath of Silver, over all was a Mantle of white Damask hanging down to the Ground, furred with Ermin, tied upon the right Shoulder, and turned up over the left, having its Cape embroidered with Gold, and the Border of the Robe interwoven with Eſcalops and Knots of Gold; the *Chaperon*, or Hood, with its long Tippet, was made of Crimſon Velvet. But afterwards King *Henry* II. of *France* ordered for the future this Cloak or Mantle to be Cloth of Silver embroidered with this Device on them, *viz.* Three Creſcents of Silver interwoven with Trophies, Quivers and *Turkiſh* Bows, *Semee*, and canton'd with Tongues of Fire; The *Chaperon* or Hood of Crimſon Velvet adorned with the ſame Embroidery. The ſame King *Henry* ordered the Chancellor of the Order ſhould wear a Cloak of white Velvet, and the Hood of Crimſon Velvet. The Provoſt, and Maſter of the Ceremonies, the Treaſurer, Regiſter and King of Arms, white Satin Cloaks, and Hoods of Crimſon Satin, with a Chain of Gold at the End, whereof an Eſcalop of Gold hangs upon the Breaſt; there is alſo an Herald of Arms to attend this Order, called *Monſieur* St. *Michael*.

THE Knights of this Order, over all their ſaid Habit, wear the Collar of St. *Michael*, which is very rich. The great Collar is of Gold, as it were Tortile, and adorned with Cockles of the ſame Mettal. Or, as others ſay, it conſiſts of double Eſcallop-ſhells of Gold, faſtned with round Points of black Silk, and long Tags of Gold interwoven after the Manner of true Lovers Knots. At the End of which (hanging on the Breaſt) is annexed an oval of Gold, and there is a little riſing Hill curiouſly enamell'd, on which ſtands the Figures of St. *Michael* combating and trampling down the Dragon under his Feet. The Motto *Immenſi Tremor Oceani*. Their annual and grand Feſtival was to be celebrated on *Michaelmas Day*, at the Church of *Mount Michael* in *Normandy*; but afterwards transferred to *Bois de Vincennes* near *Paris*. The great Seal of this Order has the Figure of St. *Michael* engraved on it, in the ſame Manner as that which hangs at the Collar. The leſſe Seal is *Three Flower de Liſs*, entour'd with the Order.

I find ſeveral of our Nobility to have been of this Order in the Reigns of King *James* V. and Queen *Mary*. But after the Number of the Knights hereof were ſo much increaſed, this Order loſt of its Reputation; yet 'tis ſaid that the Collar and

Rob

Robe is beſtowed only upon the Thirty ſix. And the Pendent of St. *Michael* given to none but the ſupernumerary Knights. This Order is not quite extinct, as ſome Writers would perſuade us, but is incorporated into that of the *Holy Ghoſt*, upon the Inſtitution whereof not only care was taken to preſerve this of St. *Michael*, and to rectify it; but the Knights had the privilege allowed them, that if they thought fit, they were capable of receiving that of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and no Stranger or Native could be enroll'd therein who had taken upon him any other Order. And therefore all the Knights of the *Holy Ghoſt* firſt receive the Order of St. *Michael* the Evening before they are admitted into the other; and for that Reaſon they now frequently uſe the Collars of both Orders above their Habit and Mantle when they appear in their Robes, and alſo round their armorial Shields.

AND here it is to be obſerved, that when the Royal Arms of *France* are either painted, cut, or embroidered with all their Exterior Ornaments, the Collars of theſe two Orders are conſtantly placed round the Royal Shield; a Figure whereof *Monſ. Baron* has given us in his *Art of Heraldry*: Where that of St. *Michael*, as being the ancienteſt Order, takes place, and hath its Situation next the Royal Eſcutcheon, whereas that of the *Holy Ghoſt*, tho' eſteemed the moſt honourable, does but ſurround the Collar of the ſaid Saint. Alſo the Knights of both theſe Orders are in Uſe to wear both the Collars, after the ſame Manner, round the Shield of their Arms, and the Figure of St. *Michael* on their *Dexter Side*, when they only wear that of the Dove as the Badge of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt* on their *Siniſter*. And here I give it as my Opinion, tho' with due Reſpect to my Brethren of *South-Britain*, that I think it moſt conformable to the Rules of Heraldry, that when the Royal Arms of *Great Britain* are ſet forth to publick View either by Painting, Sculpture, or otherways with Exterior Trimmings, his Majeſty, as Sovereign of the Orders in both Kingdoms, *viz.* that of the *Thiſtle* in *North*, and that of the *Garter* in *South-Britain*, ought to have his Royal armorial Shield adorned with the Collars of both theſe high and moſt honourable Orders of Knighthood. And tho' that of *South-Britain* be termed the moſt noble, yet that of ours being the more ancient, it ſeems reaſonable to me that the ſame ought to be preferred, and have its Situation next the Royal Shield, and that of the *Garter* to ſurround the other, according to the Figure Sir *George M‘Kenzie* has given us in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Page* 99. in a Sculpture of the Atchievement of his then Majeſty of *Great Britain*, agreeable to the foreſaid Method uſed in *France*; where, in Juſtice, we cannot but allow thoſe of the Profeſſion of Heraldry to be well known in the ſaid Science. And all that are competent Judges will alſo allow them to be of all Nations the moſt regular in their marſhaling of Arms, and trimming of Armorial Shields. And here I commend the Juſtice *South-Britain* has done us at the Union of the two Kingdoms, by Marſhalling the Royal Banner, ſo, as to place our St. *Andrew*'s Croſs immediately on the Royal Flag on its *Azure Field*, when that of St. *George* does only ſurmount the ſame, our white *Saltire* ſerving as a Field thereto.

THE Order of the Knights of St. *Eſprit* or *Holy Ghoſt* in *France*, has of late Years taken Place of all others, and being accounted the moſt honourable Order in that Kingdom. It was inſtituted by King *Henry* III. of *France*, in the Year 1578, to unite his Nobles more firmly in their Obedience, to encourage them to perſevere in the *Romiſh* Religion, and to illuſtrate the State of his Nobility. It was ſo called, by Reaſon he was born on *Whitſunday* 1550, elected, that Day, *anno* 1573, King of *Poland*, and on that Day, *anno* 1574, ſuceeded to the Crown of *France*. And at the ſame Time to rectify the Abuſes that were crept into the Order of St. *Michael*, that had been given to unworthy Perſons, upon which Account the two Orders were incorporated, as is obſerved before. The King's Letters Patents being too long here to inſert, I refer to Sir *William Segar*'s Book, called *Honour, Military and Civil*. The moſt material of the Statutes are, That there ſhall be a Sovereign of the Order, who is to have abſolute Authority over the Brethren thereof, and all Things relating to it, and that the ſame be no other but the King of *France*, and no King to exerciſe that Authority till crowned, and on the Coronation Day to take the Oath of the Order as follows, "We *A.* by the Grace of God, &c. do ſolemnly "ſwear and vow on this Book in our Hands to God the Creator, to live and

“ die in the holy Catholick and apoſtolick Faith and Religion; As to every
“ good and moſt Chriſtian King it belongeth: And rather to die than faill at any Time
“ therein. We ſwear alſo to maintain for ever the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, without
“ ſuffering it to ſhrink, fall or diminiſh, ſo long as it remains in our Power to help
“ it, to obſerve the Statutes of the ſaid Order truly and entirely, and never to
“ alter or change the irrevocable Statutes thereof, *&c.*”

THE Number of Perſons contained in this Order is ſaid to be One hundred Knights, beſide the Sovereign or Great Maſter, which Office is inſeparable from the Crown of *France*; and in which ſaid Number are comprehended four Cardinals, five Prelates, the Chancellor, Provoſt, Maſter of the Ceremonies, Great Treaſurer and Scribe, who are called Commanders. Their Anniverſary Grand Feaſt is held on the firſt Day of the new Year, or firſt of *January*, but the firſt Part of the Ceremony begins always on the laſt Day of the old Year, when it was inſtituted; And the Place for celebrating thereof is the Church of *Auguſtin* Fryars in *Paris*; but if the King cannot be there preſent, then it is to be celebrated where he ſhall perſonally be, and in the greateſt Church, there being diverſe Ceremonies to be obſerved by them in the Celebration thereof, which are ſet down by Sir *William Segar*, *Page* 88.

THE *Habit* appointed for the Knights of this Order is a long Robe or Mantle of black Velvet turned up on the Left-ſide, and opened on the Right, being at firſt embroidered round with Gold and Silver, conſiſting of *Flower de Liſs*, and Knots of Gold between three ſundry Cyphers of Silver; and above the *Flower de Liſs* and Knots were thickly pouder'd Flames of Fire. This great Mantle was garniſhed with a Mantle of Cloth of Silver, covered with Embroidery made after the ſame Faſhion, excepting only that inſtead of Cyphers there were wrought Doves of Silver, and both theſe Robes double lined with a Satin of Orange Tawney. The great *Collar* worn over the Mantle was at firſt compos'd of *Flower de Liſs* canton'd or couner'd with Flames of Fire, interwoven with three Cyphers and diverſe Monograms of Silver; one was the Letter H. and a *Greek Lambda*, both double, being the initial Letters of the King's Name, and his Queen's *Loviſa de Lorain*; the other two were reſerv'd in the King's own Mind. But theſe Cyphers were taken off the Collar, and the Embroidery of the Robes by King *Henry* IV. and, for a Mark of his Victories, Trophies of Arms were interlac'd inſtead thereof, with the Letter H. crowned (the initial of his Name) where out aroſe Flames and Sparks of Fire; and for the like Reaſon the H. has been changed into L. both by *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. At this Collar hung a Croſs richly enamell'd in the midſt, whereon was figur'd a Dove, in a flying Poſture, as deſcending from Heaven, with full ſpread Wings: And that an Epigraph might not be wanting, ſome have attributed to it this, *Duce & Auſpice*. Beſides theſe Ornaments, the Knights of this Order wear a black Velvet Cape, with a white Plum; their Breeches and Doublets are of Cloth of Silver, and their Hoſe and Shoes white, tied with Roſes or Knots of black Velvet. The Badges ordained to be ordinarily worn, are a Croſs of yellow or orange Colour Velvet like a *Malta* Croſs of eight Points fixed on the Left-ſide of their Breaſt, except in Military Expeditions, and then they are permitted to wear them of Cloth of Silver or white Velvet, having on the Middle of the Croſs a Silver Dove, and at the Angles or Corners, Rays and Flowers *de Liſs* of Silver. They have a Croſs of the Order made of Gold of eight Points (like the *Malta* Croſs) with a Flower *de Liſs* in each Angle, to be worn about their Necks in a blue Ribbon, and to be enamell'd white about the Sides, but not in the Midle.

THE Great *Seal* of this Order is as large as the Great *Seal* of *France*. In it is repreſented King *Henry* III. on a Chair of State, with the Chancellor of the Order on his right Hand holding the *Holy Goſpels*, and on his Left the Regiſter of the Order, reading theſe Oaths which Knights are to take. Before the King kneels the Knight, holding his Hand on the holy Evangeliſts, all of them in their Robes and Collars of the Order. On the Top of the Seal in a great Light appears the *Holy Ghoſt* in the Form of a Dove, deſcending over the King, and about it Beams of Light and fiery Tongues. Round the Seal are theſe Words, *Henry* III. *of the Name, by the Grace of God, King of* France *and* Poland, *Founder and Sovereign of the Knights of the Order of the* Holy Ghoſt. On the Reverſe is an Eſcutcheon, charged with Three

Flower *de Liſs* canton'd with four Flames in the ſame Manner as on the great Collar of the Order, and in the upper Part, inſtead of a Crown, is a Dove deſcending, encompaſſed, as the Reſt of the Eſcutcheon, with Sun Beams of Gold and Flames of Fire.

The Order of Knighthood of the *Toizon d'Or*, or of the *Golden Fleece* in *Spain*, was inſtituted by *Philip* II. Duke of *Burgundy* and Earl of *Flanders*, ſirnamed the *Good*, at his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Portugal*, in the City of *Burges* in *Flanders*, the 10th of *January* 1429, to perpetuate the Memory of his great Revenues raiſed by Wools with the *Low Countries*; ſome ſay in Commemoration of *Gideon's* Fleece, or of *Jacob's* Fleece, *viz.* the Party coloured and ſtreaked Fleece, after the Example of *Jaſon* and his *Argonauts*, whoſe Expedition to *Colchos*, he intended to make his Patern by a Voyage into *Syria* againſt the *Turks* for the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, albeit it took no Effect. The Letters Patents for the Inſtitution are dated the ſaid 10th of *January* 1429. He founded it to the Glory of the Almighty Creator, and Redeemer, in Reverence of the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, whom he elected for Patron hereof, and whoſe Feſtival was celebrated on that Day, but afterwards tranſlated to the firſt of *May*, by Reaſon of the Shortneſs of the Days, and the Fatigue aged Knights would find to continue in an intemperate Seaſon, and that but once in three Years, unleſs the Sovereign otherwiſe pleaſeth. The Number of theſe Knights at the firſt Election were twenty four, all Gentlemen unblemiſh'd, himſelf and his Succeſſors to be Chiefs and Sovereigns of the Order, which was always to be to him to whom the Dukedome of *Burgundy* did lawfully deſcend, who hath in himſelf Authority to give and beſtow this Honour to whom he pleaſeth; the ſaid Duke *Philip* reſerved the Nomination of ſix more Knights at the next Chapter. But *Charles* V. encreaſed them *anno* 1516 to fifty. Duke *Charles* and *Maximilian*, Sons to the Founder, annexed many Privilege to them, which were confirmed *anno* 1556. And thoſe who were to be admitted into this Order were obliged to renounce all other Orders of Knighthood, nevertheleſs all Emperors, Kings, and Dukes are excepted, unto whom it is diſpenſed that they may wear the Enſigns of this Order, if they were Sovereigns of an Order of their own. To this Order doth belong four principal Officers, *viz.* the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Advocate, and a King at Arms, called *Toizon d'Or*.

For their *Habit* three different Mantles were ordained them at the grand Solemnity; The firſt Day one of ſcarlet Cloth, richly embroidered about the lower End, with Flints ſtruck into Sparks of Fire and Fleeces, with *Chaperons* of the ſame; And the ſame Day, after Dinner, to proceed to Veſpers in Mantles of black, and of the Colour of *Chaperons*; the Day following they were to hear Maſs, habited as themſelves thought fit; but Duke *Charles* afterwards preſcribed them Mantles of white Damask for that Days Ceremony, and changed their Cloth Mantles into Velvet. *Logan*, in his *Analogia Honorum*, ſays, for Habit they have a Caſſock of Crimſon Velvet, and over it a Mantle of the ſame, lined with White, which openeth on the right Side, and is turned upon the Left over the Shoulder, embroidered round about with a Border of Flames, Fuſils and Fleeces, and a Hood of Crimſon Velvet on their Heads.

The great *Collar* of this Order is of Gold, compoſed of double Fuſils or Steels placed back to back two and two together, as if they were double B, repreſenting it both Ways to ſignify *Burgundy*. And theſe Fuſils are interwoven with Flint Stones (in Reverence to the Arms of the ancient Kings of *Burgundy* of the *French* Race) ſeeming to ſtrike Fire, and Sparkles of Fire between them, the Device of the Founder. At the End whereof hung a Pendant, being the Reſemblance of a golden Fleece enamelled proper, which *Jaſon* won at *Colchos*, or as ſome ſuppoſe *Gideon's Fleece*, which ſignifies Fidelity or Juſtice uncorrupted. And this Collar or *Toizon* they are obliged, upon a Penalty, always to wear, and not to make any Alterations; and to ſell or exchange it is deemed moſt unlawful. To the Flint *Paradine* aſcribes the Motto, *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*; it ſtrikes before the Fire appears, and to the Fleece, *Pretium non vile laboris*. The Jewel is commonly worn in a double Chainet or Males of Gold, linked together at convenient Diſtance, between which runs a ſmall red Ribbon, or otherwiſe it is worn in a red alone. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* gave a Deviſe to the Fuſil in the Collar, being an Inſtrument to ſtrick Fire, called an Anſil, which, with theſe Words foreſaid, *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*, became his Deviſe; meaning he had Power to kindle great Trouble before it was perceived, which he did to King *Lewis* XI. of *France*. But afterwards was unlucky in his War againſt *Renato* Duke of *Lorain*, who defeat his Army, and killed himſelf before *Nance*, who ſeeing Duke *Charle*'s Standart brought to him with the Fuſil and Motto upon it, ſaid he was an unfortunate Prince, who, when he had moſt need to warm himſelf, wanted Leiſure to ſtrick Fire, the Earth being then covered with Snow.

The Emperors of *Germany* deſcended from *Philip* Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Burgundy* and Count of *Flanders*, were the Sovereigns of this Order till *Charles* V. gave the Guardianſhip of it to the Kings of *Spain*, which he performed on the 25th of *October* 1556, conferring it on his Son King *Philip* at *Bruxelles*, who aſcended the Throne of *Spain* in Right of his Wife. When he took the Collar from his Neck, and with his own Hands put it over his Sons Shoulders in the Preſence of diverſe of the Knights, with this Form, *Accipe, fili mi, quem e collo meo detraho, tibi præcipuum, Aurei velleris torquem, quem Philippus Dux Burgundiæ, cognomine Bonus Atavis noſter, monumentum fidei ſacræ Romanæ eccleſiæ, eſſe voluit & hujuſce inſtitutionis ac legum ejus, fac ſemper memineris*: Since which the Honour of being Chief of this Order, remains at this Day in the Crown of *Spain*.

Duke *Charles* Son of *Philip* (the firſt Inſtitutor of the Order) as he was the ſecond Sovereign of this Order, ſo he was the firſt that on his Seal ſurrounded the Eſcutcheon of his Arms with the Collar thereof, as is to be ſeen on his Seal appended to ſeveral *Diaplomas* in the Year 1470. As *Olivarus Vredus* in his Treatiſe de *Sigillis comitum Flandriæ*, hath given us a Figure thereof; ſo that as I obſerve this is the oldeſt Practice of ſurrounding Armorial Shields with the Collars worn by Knights of high and ſovereign Orders of Knighthood. But how ſoon the like was practiſed in *France*, I have not as yet diſcovered. As for our Uſage of this Method in trimming the Atchivements of the ſeveral Knights of our high Orders of Knighthood in *North* and *South Britain*; ſure I am the former Example of Duke *Charles* in adorning his Shield of Arms this Way, is long prior to the Practice thereof with us.

His Son-in-law *Maximilian* Duke of *Auſtria*, (Son to the Emperor *Frederick* III.) by marrying his Daughter and Heireſs *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, and Counteſs of *Flanders*, beſides their other Seals of Arms, uſed alſo one called *ſigillum ſecretum*, which is appended to ſeveral Evidents, upon which was a *Lion Seiant*, holding by his right Paw the Shield of *Maximilian*, and in his Left, that of *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*: And about the Neck of the Lion Supporter of both theſe Shields hung the Collar of the *Golden Fleece*, with his Head in a *Helmet grillie* in *profile*, adorned with *Volets*, and crowned with a *Crown* of one *Arch*; and the Legend round the Seal, *Sigillum ſecretum Maximiliani & Mariæ Ducum Auſtriæ, Burgundiæ, Brabantiæ, Comitum Flandriæ, Tirolis*, &c. And it is to be obſerved their Succeſſors, when repreſented on their Seals, inthronized, and in their Robes, had the ſaid Collar about their Necks. And when Emperors and Kings of *Spain*, they uſed it round their Shields of Arms, as Sovereigns of the Order. So much then concerning the Sovereign Orders of Knighthood abroad, and their Manner of placing of Collars and Badges of Royal Knighthood round Arms. Forbearing to proceed further to give a Deſcription of many others in *Europe*, as out of my Road; I ſhall next proceed to give a Deſcription of the Orders of Knighthood in *Britain*, beginning firſt with theſe in *South Britain*.

Where the Knights of the *round Table* may, for Antiquity, challenge th firſt Place, being an Order accounted abſolutely Military, and founded by the valiant *Arthur* King of *Britain*, who reigned about the Year of Chriſt 516, and wh lived in ſuch great Renown, that worthy Knights came from all Parts to his Cour as a Seminary of Diſcipline, to demonſtrate their Valour in Point of Arms. Thi gave him Occaſion to ſelect out of theſe, and his own Subjects, ſome ſay Twent four, others a greater Number, amongſt whom himſelf was Chief of the mo Valiant, which he united in a Fellowſhip; And to avoid all Controverſy abou

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Precedency, cauſed a round Table to be made, whence the Order had its Appellation. He admitted not only *Britains*, but Strangers; and their Qualifications were to be Perſons of Nobility, Dignity, and renowned for Virtue and Valour. The Place where they were inſtituted was *Windſor*, and their Time of conveening was *Whitſuntide*. In *Wincheſter* Caſtle was a large round Table, called (and affirmed to be) King *Arthur's*, or at leaſt ſet up in the Room of one more ancient, which was deſtroyed in the late civil Wars, with other Reliques there. The Articles which theſe Knights vowed to keep, were to be always well armed, both for Horſe or Foot Service, either by Land or Sea, and to be always ready to aſſail Tyrants and Oppreſſors, to protect and defend Widows, Maidens and Children, to maintain the Chriſtian Faith, *&c.* I forbear to relate more concerning this Order, as not anſwering my Deſign relative to Exterior Ornaments of the Armorial Shields, in regard I find no authentick Proof what Badge they bore, notwithſtanding the Report that King *Arthur* had a Shield named *Pridwin*, wherein the Virgin *Mary* was depicted. His Sword and Lance had alſo their Names, one being called *Caliburne*, the other *Irone* or *Rone*. Neither is it remembred that this Order ſurvived the Founder, but rather that it expired with him, moſt of theſe Knights periſhing with him at the Battle of *Kamblan*, now *Camelsford* in *Cornwall*, where he was killed, *anno* 542.

The next Order of Knighthood in *South Britain*, is the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, or St. *George*, which being a Royal Order, generally ſo well known, and has been treated of by ſo many learned Writers, particularly ſo copiouſly by *Elias Aſhmole*, who has obliged the World with a large Folio on the Hiſtory thereof, a little ſaid will ſuffice; referring the Curious to him, *Peter Heylyn* and others, who have wrote of it at large. It owes its Original, as is confeſſed on all Hands, to *Edward* III. King of *England* and *France*, in the Year 1350. The Vulgar and more general Account thereof is, That the Garter of *Joan*, Counteſs of *Salisbury*, dropping caſually off as ſhe danced in a ſolemn Ball, King *Edward* ſtooping, took it up from the Ground, whereupon ſome of his Nobles ſmiling, as at an amorous Action; and he obſerving their ſportive Humour, turned it off with a Reply in *French*, *Hony ſoit qui mal y penſe*; But withal added, in Diſdain of their Laughter, "That ſhortly they ſhould ſee that Garter advanced to ſo high an "Honour and Renown, as to account themſelves happy to wear it." *Segar* ſays, That King *Edward* dancing with the Queen and other Ladies of his Court, happened o take up a Blue Garter which fell from one of them, which the King wore after about his Right Leg for a Favour; whereat the Queen taking Offence, it was ſignified to the King, that ſhe was diſpleaſed; upon which he ſaid, *Hony ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. Shame be to him that Evil thinks. I will make of it (continues he) ’re it be long, the moſt honourable Garter that ever was worn, and thereupon inſtituted this Order. Yet in the original Statutes of this Order, there is not the eaſt Ground to countenance the Conceit of ſuch a Feminine Inſtitution, no not ſo much (ſays Mr. *Aſhmole*) as laying an Obligation on the Knights Companions to efend the Quarrel of Ladies, as ſome Orders, then in Being, enjoyned. But that this may appear, what indeed it is, a mere Fable, we ſhall inſert the Judgment of Dr. *Heylin*, who took great Pains in this Particular. "This, ſays he, I take to be a vain and idle Romance, derogatory both to the Founder and the Order firſt publiſhed by *Pol. Virgil*, a Stranger to the Affairs of *England*, and by him taken upon no better Ground than *fama vulgi*, the Tradition of the common People, too trifling a Foundation to ſo great a Building."

The true Motive was therefore neither the Ladies Garter, or King *Richard's* Leatheren Thong, to which it owes its Original: But King *Edward* being a Perſon of onſummate Virtue, gave himſelf up to Military Affairs; and being engaged in War r recovering his Right to *France*, made uſe of the beſt Martialiſts of the Age; and id thereupon firſt deſign (induced by its ancient Fame) the Reſtoration of King *Arthur's* round Table foreſaid, the better to invite hither the gallant Spirits from abroad, nd endear them to himſelf; and adjudging no Place more proper than *Windſor*, pon New Year's Day, *anno* 1344. he iſſued out Letters of Protection for the ſe going and returning of foreign Knights, to try their Valour at the ſolemn Juſts, Tilts, and Tournaments to be held there on *Monday*, after the Feaſt of St. *Hilary* following; and royally entertained them with magnificent Feaſts and other princely Favours, to engage them unto him; and ordained this Feſtival to be annually at *Whitſuntide*, and immediately after cauſed erect a Building in *Windſor* Caſtle, and therein placed a Table of Two hundred Foot *Diameter*, where the Knights ſhould have their Entertainment of Diet at his Expence of 100 *lib. per* Week, which he called, *The round Table.*

BUT *Philip de Valoys*, King of *France*, in Emulation of this Seminary at *Windſor*, ſet up a round Table at his Court, and invited Knights and valiant Men of Arms out of *Italy* and *Almaine* thither, leſt they ſhould repair to King *Edward* III. which meeting with Succeſs, proved a Countermine to his main Deſign. He at length reſolved upon a Projection, more particular and ſelect, and ſuch as might oblige thoſe whom he thought fit to make his Aſſociates in a laſting Bond of Friendſhip and Honour: And having iſſued forth his own *Garter*, for the Signal of Battle, that was crowned with Succeſs; (which is conceived to be the Battle of *Creſſy*, fought three Hours after his erecting the round Table;) upon ſo remarkable a Victory, he thence took Occaſion to inſtitute this Order, and the Garter had the Preheminence among the Enſigns of it; whence that ſelect Number, whom the incorporated into a Fraternity, are ſtiled, *Equites aurea periſcelidis*, and vulgarly, *Knights of the Garter.* By this Symbol he deſigned to bind the Knights and Fellows of it mutually unto one another, and all of them jointly to himſelf, as Sovereign of the Order; nor was his Expectation fruſtrated, for it ſerved not only as a Spur to Honour and Martial Virtue, but alſo a Golden Bond of Unity; And therefore Mr. *Cambden* aptly calls it a Badge of Unity and Concord. The Garter was the only Part of the whole Habit of the Order worn at firſt. And that none might believe (ſays Mr. *Miege* in his *State of South Britain*) that the Sovereign had any other Deſign, but what was juſt and honourable, the above Motto was order'd to be wrought on the Garter, *Hony ſoit qui mal y penſe.* The ſame being put in *French*, becauſe being then poſſeſſed of a great Part of *France*, that Tongue was very familiar in *England.* And Mr. *Aſhmole* tells us, That when the ſaid King *Edward* III. had laid Claim by his Title to the Kingdom of *France*, in Right of his Mother, and aſſuming its Arms, he, from the Colour of them, cauſed the Garter to be made Blue, and the Circumſcription Gold; and without ſtraining the ſaid Motto, it may be inferred therefrom, that he retorted Shame and Defiance upon him that ſhould dare to think amiſs of ſo juſt an Enterprize, as he had undertaken for recovering of his lawful Right to that Crown.

THE Value of this Order is much enhanc'd by the ſmall Number it contains, having at the firſt Inſtitution been appointed for only Twenty ſix, including the Sovereign, and that Number never after increaſed; whereas all other Orders (except our own) have been ſo freely beſtowed, that they have loſt much of their Eſteem by it.

The Patrons of this Order were ſeveral, under whoſe Protection (according to the Cuſtom of the Age) King *Edward* III. put himſelf and all the Knights Companions, that the Affairs of the Order might be defended, preſerved and governed. The firſt and chiefeſt which he elected was the *Holy Trinity.* 2*dly*, The Virgin *Mary* accounted then the general Mediatrix and Protectreſs of all Men. 3*dly*, St. *George* of *Cappadocia*, a choice Martyr, Soldier and Champion of *Chriſt*, in reſpect of whom the Knights had the Title of *Equites Georgiani*, St. *George*'s Knights; and the Order itſelf came to be called the *Ordo divi Sancti Georgii*, the Order of St. *George.* And if we may believe *Harding*, 'tis recorded, that King *Arthur* paid St. *George* particular Honours, for he advanced his Picture in one of his Banners. And, *laſtly*, The Founder added a fourth Patron, *viz.* St. *Edward* the Confeſſor, King of *England*, and we find he was invocated by this Founder, as well as St. *George*, in any great Difficulty and Straits. *Walſingham* gives an Inſtance at the Skirmiſh of *Calais*, *anno* 1349, when King *Edward* in great Anger and Grief drew out his Sword, and moſt paſſionately cried out, *Ha* St. *Edward*, *Ha* St. *George.*

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This Order has been honoured with the Companionſhip of eight Emperors of *Germany*, three Kings of *Spain*, five Kings of *France*, two Kings of *Scotland*, five Kings of *Denmark*, five Kings of *Portugal*, two Kings of *Sweden*, one King of *Poland*, one King of *Arragon*, two Kings of *Naples*, beſides diverſe foreign Dukes and other free Princes, by which the Knights and Noblemen of this Order are raiſed to this Pitch of Greatneſs, as to be Companions and Aſſociates with Emperors and Kings, a Prerogative of an high Nature, and a ſufficient Recompence for the greateſt Merit. And the learned *Selden* beſtowed an high Elogy on it, in ſaying, that it exceeds in Majeſty, Honour and Fame, all chivalrous Orders of the World.

The Habit and Enſigns of this moſt noble Order are moſt eminently diſtinguiſhable, and magnificent, and conſiſts of theſe Particulars, *viz.* the *Garter*, *Mantle*, *Surcoat* and *Hood*, which were aſſigned the Knights Companions by the Founder, and the *George* and *Collar* by King *Henry* VIII. all which are called the whole Habit or Enſigns of the Order. The Royal *Garter* challengeth the Preheminence, for from it this famous Order received its Denomination, it is the firſt Part of the Habit preſented to foreign Princes and abſent Knights, and that wherewith they and all other elect Knights are firſt adorned, and of ſo great Honour and Grandeur, that by the bare Inveſtiture with this noble Enſign, the Knights are eſteem'd Companions of this Order. The Materials whereof is an *Arcanum*; As to the ornamental Part of it, it was adorned with Gold and precious Stones, and had a Buckle of Gold at the End, to faſten it about the Leg. This according to *Polydore Virgil*. But the Garter ſent to *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, *anno* 1ſt and 2d. *Philip* and *Mary*, was ſet with Letters of Goldſmith's Work, the Buckle and Pendant of the ſame, and on the Pendant a Ruby, and a Pearl hinging at the End. But that Garter ſent to *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, outvied all others confer'd by former Sovereigns, each Letter of the Motto being compos'd of ſmall Diamonds; And for every Stop a Diamond within a Range of Diamonds above and below on the Sides of the Garter, and beſides other Diamonds on the Buckle, and about the ſame, to the Number in all of 411. The Garter which King *Charles* I. wore upon his Leg at the Time of his Martyrdom had the Letters of the Motto compos'd likewiſe of Diamonds, which amounted to the Number of 412. It came to the Hands of Captain *Preſton* (one of the Uſurper's Captains) from whom the Truſtees for Sale of the King's Goods received it, and ſold it to *Irreton* Mayor of *London* for 205 *lib.* The Motto of King *Charles* II. was ſet with Diamonds upon blue Velvet, and the Border wrought with fine Gold Wier, the Hinge of the Buckle was pure Gold, and on it the Sovereign's Picture to the Breaſt curiouſly cut, crowned with a Laurel, and on the back Side was engraven St. *George* on Horſeback encountring the Dragon. At the firſt Erection the Garter was appointed to be wore on the left Leg a little beneath the Knee, which Uſage ſtill preſides. And the placing it thus, on the ſepulchral Portraitures of Knights Companions was an early Cuſtom: For on the Alabaſter Monument of Sir *William Fitzwarin*, who was inter'd in the North-ſide of the Chanel at *Wantage* in Com. *Berks*, 35. *Edward* III. he lies there with his Surcoat of Arms upon his Breaſt, and the Repreſentation of a Garter (but without a Motto) carv'd upon his left Leg, and the like on ſeveral other Monuments. Thence forward the Practice became more frequent, and then the Motto began to be cut thereon; in ſo much that it is now the conſtant and juſt Practice to do it whenſoever the Knights Companions are exhibited in Effigies.

The ſecond Enſign is the *Mantle*, which is the Chief of theſe Veſtments which the Sovereign and Knights Companions make Uſe of upon all ſolemn Occaſions relating to the Order. That this Pattern was derived to us from the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, is not at all to be diſputed, ſince it ſo little varies in Faſhion from their *Pallium* or *Toga*. This upper Robe, called the Mantle, which was prepared for the Founder againſt the firſt Feaſt of this Order, apears to be fine Woollen Cloth. And the firſt Time we diſcover the Mantle to be of Velvet, is about the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VI. which Sort of Silk hath thence remained unto this Day. The Colour of theſe Mantles is appointed by the Statutes to be Blue, and of this Colour was the Founders, by which, as by the Ground-work of the Garter, it is not improbable he alluded to the Colour of the Field in the *French* Arms, which

a few Years before he began to quarter with theſe of *England*, and of the ſame Co
lour were the Velvet Mantles in the Time of *Henry* VI. who, tho' he altered th
Stuff, did not vary the Dye. It is apparent that the Blue Colour was retaine
to King *Edward* IV's. Reign; for when this Sovereign tranſmitted the Habit an
Enſigns of the Order to *Julian de Medicis*, the Mantle was of Blue Velvet. An
in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. the Mantle ſent by that King to our King *Jam*
V. was of Blue Velvet, and in the ancient Form of Admonition and Significatio
appointed to be ſpoken at the Inveſtiture of foreign Princes, it is called the Mant
of celeſtial Colour. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, upon what Ground Hiſtory is
lent, the Colour of foreign Princes Mantles was changed from Blue to Purple; f
of that Colour was the Mantle ſhe ſent to the *French* King, *Charles* IX. and to th
Emperor and King of *Denmark*. Thus the Purple Colour came in Requeſt, and co
tinued till about the 12th of King *Charles* I. reſtored the Colour of the Man
to the primitive Inſtitution, and the Sovereign and Knights to honour the Inſtalla
on of the Prince, afterwards King *Charles* II. made the firſt Eſſay of theſe Mantl
being of rich Blue Velvet got from *Genoa*. But on the 14th of *January anno* 1
Car. II. the Mantles and Surcoats of the Knights Companions were to be of Sk
Colour and Crimſon Velvet; the only Difference of the Mantles betwixt the Sov
reign, foreign Princes, and Knights-Subjects, is, that the two firſt have theirs mo
full and extenſive with a long Train, and the laſt have theirs more ſcanty. Th
Left-ſhoulder of each of theſe Mantles have from the Inſtitution been adorned wi
a large fair Garter containing the ſaid Motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*. And wit
in this Garter was the Arms of St. *George*, viz. *Argent a croſs Gules*, firſt wroug
in Satin, with Gold, Silver and Silk, but afterwards it was more richly done on Ve
vet. The Garter fixed on the Mantle of King *Charles* II. was done with large O
riental Pearl. The Lining of this Robe was White Damask, afterwards White S
tin, but now it is lined with Taffaty: For exemplary Ornament, the Mantle ha
fixed to its Collar a Pair of long Strings anciently woven of Blue Silk only (calle
Cordons, Robe Strings or Laces;) but of later Days twiſted round, and made of *Ve*
nice Gold, and Silk of the Colour of the Robe, at each End of which hang a grea
Knob or Button, wrought over, and raiſed with a rich Caul of Gold, and Taſſe
thereunto of like Silk and Gold: And at the Collar was uſually fixed an Hook an
Eye of Gold for its firmer affixing of it to the Shoulders.

The third Enſign of the Order is the *Surcoat* or *Kirkle*, it owes its Original t
the *Tunica* of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, which was worn next under the *Toga*, it wa
called at firſt *Roba* and *Tunica*. And as the firſt Mantles, ſo the firſt Surcoa
were compoſed of Woollen Cloath, and continued ſo till the Reign of King *Edwar*
IV. but afterwards became Velvet, as they are at this Day, tho' ſometimes the
were Blue, White and other Colours, till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. that the
were ordained to be of Crimſon Velvet, and do ſo continue. At the Inſtitution o
this Order, and a long Time after, the Surcoat was poudered all over with litt
Garters, embroidered with Silk and Gold Plate, in each of which was wrought th
Motto, *Honi ſoit*, &c. beſides, the Buckles and Pendant to theſe ſmall Garters we
Silver Gilt; of theſe Garters there was no leſs than 160. upon the firſt Surcoat an
Hood made for the Founder. But this Drapery of their Robes became at lengt
quite obſolete, perhaps when Cloth was altered to Velvet, and the plain Surcoat ha
to this Day continued in Uſe; when they were of Cloth they were lined wi
Bellies of pure *Minever Fur*, only the Sovereign's was purfled with *Ermine*. Afte
wards the Prince, a Duke, a Marquis, an Earl, had each of them five Timber o
pure *Minever* allowed to a Surcoat; But the Viſcount, Baron, Baronet, and Ba
chelor Knights but three Timber a Piece. In Time theſe Furs were diſuſed, an
the Surcoat came to be lined with White Sarcenet till *temp. Eliz.* White Taffet
ſucceeded, and that ſtill continues.

The *Hood* and *Cap* comes in the next Place to be ſpoken of, which in the blac
Book of the Order is called *Capucium*, and in the Time of King *Richard* II. 'ti
called after the *French Chaperon*; they were anciently wore for Defence of the Hea
againſt Inclemencies of Weather, but of later Times Caps and Hats have ſupplied the
Place, yet is not the Hood quite thrown by, ſince 'tis ſtill kept reclining upon th

Bac

ck almoſt like a Pilgrim's Hat. It was heretofore, and now is generally made of
e ſame Materials as the Surcoat, and was anciently trimmed, and ſet off with
mall Proportion of Garters, lined with Cloth of a different Colour, and ſuch as
ould beſt ſtrike the Sight. But now with Taffety, as is the Lining of the Surcoat.
to the Cap, which was inſtituted to ſucceed the Hood, it hath been, and yet is,
hioned of Black Velvet, lined with Taffety; but the Figure hath ſeveral Times
ried; for in King *Henry* VIII. his Time, it was flat, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign
was a little raiſed in the Head, but in King *James*'s Time they were much more
gh crown'd. This Cap hath been uſually adorned with Plumes of White Feathers
d Sprigs, and bound about with a Band ſet thick with Diamonds; ſo was the Cap
the Inſtallation of King *Charles* II. and ſometimes the Brims have been tack'd
with a large and coſtly Jewel.

To theſe may be added the *Croſs* of the Order encompaſſed with a Garter,
hich by the Soverign was ordained the 27th of *April* 2do *Car.* I. to be worn u-
n the left Side of the Cloaks, Coats, and riding Caſſocks of the Sovereigns and
ights Companions, of the Prelate, and Chancellor, at all Times, when not ador-
d with their Robes. And it was not long after e'er the Glory or Star, as it was
ually called, having certain Beams of Silver, that ſhot out in Form of a Croſs,
as introduced, and annexed to it, in Imitation of the *French*, who after the ſame
anner wore the chief Enſign of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, being the Repreſen-
tion of a Dove irradiated with ſuch like Beams.

THERE remains now the *Collar* and *George*, brought in by King *Henry* VIII.
his Collar was ordained to be of Gold, 30 Ounces *Troy* Weight, but not to exceed
; howbeit that Collar ſent to *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, weighed 34
unces and a Quarter, and that of King *Charles* I. 35 Ounces and an Half, which, after
s Sufferings, fell into the Hands of *Thomas Harriſon*, one of *Oliver*'s Major Generals,
d was by him delivered to the Truſtees for Sale of the King's Goods, and they
1649 ſent it to the Mint, with divers of the *Regalia*, to ſet the Stamp on work
the firſt Gold that the Upſtart Common-wealth coined. It was appointed by
ng *Henry* VIII. that this Collar ſhould be compoſed of Pieces of Gold in Faſhion
Garters, the Ground enamelled Blue, and the Letters of the Motto of Gold; in
e Midſt of each Garter two Roſes placed, the innermoſt enamelled Red, and
e outtermoſt White; contrarily in the next Garter, the innermoſt White and the
termoſt Red, and ſo alternately: But of later Times theſe Roſes are wholly Red.
nd ſince our King *James* ſucceeded to the Crown of *England*, there hath been an
termixture of Thiſtles. The Number of theſe Garters were 26, being faſtned to-
ther with as many Knots of Gold; nor ought the Collar to be adorned or enrich-
with precious Stones, (as the *George* may be,) ſuch being prohibited by the Law
the Order.

AT the Middle of the Collar, before Pendant, at the Table of one of the Garters
the Collar, is to be fixed the Image of St. *George* arm'd, ſitting on Horſeback,
ho, having thrown the Dragon on his Back, encounters him with a tilting Spear.
his Jewel is not encompaſs'd with a Garter or Row of Diamonds as in the leſſer
eorge; but in a round Relief. It is allowed to be beautified and ſet off with Dia-
onds and other Enrichments at the Pleaſure of the Knight-companion who poſ-
ſed it, and upon that Score it hath been frequently adorned with Variety of coſt-
Work, whereon, the Diamonds and other precious Stones were ſet, to that Ad-
antage as might, upon its Motion and Agitation, dart forth a reſplendent Luſtre.
We come now to the leſſer *George* of the Order, and we do not find that the Effigies
f St. *George* was at any Time worn by the Sovereign or Knights-companions, be-
re the Breaſt, or under the Arm, as now uſed, till the 13th of *Henry* VIII. But
hen that King decreed that every Knight ſhould wear looſely before his Breaſt the
mage of St. *George* in a Gold Chain, or otherwiſe in a Ribbon, the ſame to be faſt-
ed within the ennobled Garter as a manifeſt Diſtinction between the Knights-com-
anions, and others of the Nobility and Knights, who, according to the Mode of
heſe Times, wore large Gold Chains or Collars, the ordinary Signs of Knighthood,
f which afterwards. And thus the wearing the Medal or Jewel, uſually called
he leſſer *George*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Work at the Collar of the Order,

firſt received the Injunction, and hath ſince been frequently uſed. This *George* was, for the moſt Part, of pure Gold, curiouſly wrought, but diverſe of them were exquiſitely grav'd in *Onyx*'s and *Agats*, and with ſuch a happy Collection of precious Stones, that heightned and received their Beauty by the Skill of the Artificer. In contriving the Figures and Hiſtory, the natural Tincture of the Stones have fitted them with Colours for Fleſh, Hair, and every Thing elſe, even to Surprize and Admiration. In this Jewel is St. *George* repreſented in a riding Poſture encountering the Dragon with his drawn Sword. By the laſt Article of King *Henry* VIII.'s Statutes, it was allowed to be enriched at the Pleaſure of the Poſſeſſor (as in the great *George*) which for the moſt Part hath been curiouſly enamelled, and the Garter about it ſet with Diamonds: The Weight and Bigneſs of theſe leſſer *George*'s being an Ounce and an Half, and half quarter Weight. This Jewel was hung at a Gold Chain; afterwards they were worn in Silk Ribbons as well as Gold Chains, which were promiſcuouſly us'd, and *ad libitum*: And ſo were the Symbols of foreign Orders, as diverſe Coins and Medals declare. The Colour of theſe Ribbnos, when they came firſt to be wore, was Black. And 'tis reported that *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, obſerving in *France* the Jewels of the Order of St. *Michael* and St. *Eſprit*, to be worn in Blue Ribbons, ordered, upon his Return, thoſe Ribbons, whereat the *George* hung, to be exchanged into that Colour. And in a Picture of Queen *Elizabeth*, drawn towards the Declenſion of her Reign, her leſſer *George* is repreſented hanging before her Breaſt on a Blue Ribbon. And King *James* I. decreed, that for the future the ſaid Ribbon ſhould be always of Blue, and no other Colour, nor, in Time of Mourning itſelf, ſhould it be changed. The Manner of wearing this Ribbon, in Time of Peace, was pendant about the Neck down to the Middle of the Breaſt where the leſſer *George* hung; But ſince, for the more Conveniency of riding and Action, the ſame is ſpread over the Left-ſhoulder, and brought under the right Arm where the Jewel hangs; but where the Pictures of the Sovereign and Knights-companions are drawn in Armour, there, even to this Day, the *George* is repreſented as fixed to a Gold Chain in ſtead of a Blue Ribbon, and not brought under the right Arm, as exhibited on the three Pound Pieces of Gold ſtamped at *Oxford* by King *Charles* I. 1643. And on a Medal of *Charles* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, dated 1645. The *George* of King *Charles* II. was ſet with fair Diamonds, and after the Defeat given to the *Scots* Forces at *Worceſter*, was ſtrangely preſerved by Colonel *Blague*, one of that King's Attendants, who reſigned it for Safety to the Wife of Mr. *Barlow* of *Blare-pipe-houſe* in *Stafford* Shire, where he took Sanctuary; from whom *Robert Milward* Eſq; received, and gave it into the Hands of Mr. *Iſaac Walton* (all Loyaliſts) and came again to *Blague*'s Poſſeſſion, then Priſoner in the Tower; whence making his Eſcape, he reſtored it to King *Charles* II. Queen *Elizabeth*, in the ninth Year of her Reign, ordained that the Knights-companions ſhould be bound by Oath to take care by their Wills, that after their Deceaſe, all the Ornaments which they had received ſhould be reſtored, the Robes to the College, and the Jewels to the Sovereign that gave them. Thus much as to the Original, Enſigns, and Badges of this noble Order. And thoſe that are deſirous to have a fuller Account thereof, may have it at full Length in Mr. *Aſhmole's Inſtitutions of the Garter*.

I proceed next to ſpeak of the *Arms* and *Seals* peculiar to this Order, and when the foreſaid Symbols and Badges came in Uſe and Practice in Armories as an additional Ornament in adorning outwardly the Armorial Shield of the Knights-companions of this Order. The Arms of St. *George* is *Argent a croſs Gules*. But tho' it be the conſtant Practice of the *French* and other Nations abroad, as alſo with us in *North-Britain*, that the Knights of Royal Orders encompaſs the Shield of their Arms with the Collar of their Orders, yet the Knights of the Garter in *South-Britain* do not make Uſe of the Collar of that Order in adorning the Eſcutcheon of their Arms, but only the Garter, that being by them eſteemed its principal Enſign, and ſometimes having no Shield of Arms, the void Space within the Garter, exhibits their Arms. And very obſervable is the Seal of *Charles* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, wherein is a Shield quarterly of the *Palatinate* and *Bavaria*, obſcuring the Lyon Guardant its Supporter, his four *S S*'s only appearing quadrangularly, and his Head a Top, enſigned with an electoral Crown. This Shield is encircled both within the Garter and Collar of that Order, and is the firſt and only Example I have met with, wherein both theſe Enſigns are jointly together. Tho' it is very frequent to expreſs the Collars of different Orders together. Thus I have ſeen the Arms of *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, entour'd within the Garter, and a Collar of the Order of St. *Michael*, the Garter being the ancienteſt Order, taking place next the Shield; he having been Knight of both theſe Orders. And the Abridger of Mr. *Aſhmole*'s Hiſtory of the Garter, tells us, That the Funeral Archievement of the late *James* Duke of *Hamilton* had the Garter, and Collar of the Thiſtle about it; but of the Irregularity hereof I ſhall take Notice afterwards, when I come to the Order of the Thiſtle.

Altho' this Enſign of the Garter was firſt deſigned in Ornament to the left Leg, yet it was not confin'd ſo ſolely thereto, but was anciently uſed to incircle the Eſcutcheon of St. *George*'s Arms foreſaid, worn by the Sovereign and Knights-companions on their Mantles; who within a ſmall Space afterwards (ſays Mr. *Aſhmole*) uſed it to ſurround their own proper Coats of Arms, which their Succeſſors have retained as their peculiar Privilege, permiting it to none but to their principal Officer, the Prelate of the Order. The firſt Example (ſays the ſaid Author) that occurs is, that of Sir *Francis Burley*, who was beheaded *Anno Dom.* 1388, where, on his Monument reared in the North-wall near the Choir of St. *Paul's*, *London*, on the Front towards the Head, was depicted his own Arms impaled with his firſt Wife's ſet within a Garter, but another having the ſame Impalement (plac'd below the Feet) is ſurrounded with a Collar of *S S.* of the ſame Form with that about his Neck. Alſo on the Monument of *Joan*, Wife of *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, on the South-ſide of the Choir in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, bare the Arms of *Nevil*, empaled with theſe of *Joan* his Wife (who died *Anno Dom.* 1410) incircled within a Garter, and fixed on this Lady's Monument, Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lanceſter*. There is a Collar of *SS.* plac'd about the Square; but the Paint being faded, was rendered unintelligible. But tho' theſe and other antique Inſtances be advanced by this ingenious Author to prove the ancient Uſage of the Garter's ſurrounding Armorial Shields, yet are they not ſo convincing Documents as to eſtabliſh me in the Belief, that at the Times foreſaid the Garter really was uſed as an Exterior Ornament of the Shield; for being but old Pieces of Paintings, 'tis more probable the ſame has been done on theſe Monuments long after, at leaſt not till after the Practice hereof was introduced by King *Henry* VIII. And beſides, the ſaid Examples are not good Heraldry. For Mr. *Sandford* tells us, That no Wife's Arms impaled with thoſe of her Husband can regularly be ſurrounded with the Garter; as I ſhall take Notice of afterwards.

King *Henry* VIII. (according to Mr. *Sandford*, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of* England, and other learned Authors of that Kingdom) was the firſt King of *England* that introduced into his Great Seal the Eſcutcheon of his Arms incircled within the Garter, and enſigned with a Crown, as may be ſeen placed on either Side his Portraiture ſitting on his Royal Throne. Since him, all ſucceeding Sovereigns of this Kingdom have born their Arms after that Manner, not only in their Great and Privy Seals, but thoſe appertaining to their Courts of Juſtice, and generally in all Matters where their Arms were viſible, except Coins. In Imitation of whom, the Knights-companions have done the like. For Mr. *Sandford*, in his ſaid Hiſtory, tells us, That towards the latter End of that King's Reign, the Knights of that Order cauſed their Eſcutcheons on their Stalls at *Windſor* to be encompaſſed with the Garter, and theſe that were Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls, had their Coronets placed on their Shields, and hath been ſo practiſed ever ſince.

But there were in *anno* 21. *Car.* I. certain Half Crowns ſtamp'd in the Weſt of *England*, containing the Sovereign's Arms, ſo encompaſſed, regally crowned and ſupported, and this was the firſt Money whereon the Royal Garter appeared. After him King *Charles* II. having an Eye to the Advancement of the Honour of this Order, cauſed the irradiated Croſs of St. *George*, encompaſſed about with the Royal Garter, to be publickly ſtamped in the Centre of his Silver Coin, ſtruck upon the Recoinage of it. *Anno* 14. *Car.* II. there were other Medals heretofore ſtamp'd

Succeſſors, Chancellors of the Order, have ever ſince worn daily about their Necks. At firſt it was pendant in a Gold Chain, but ſince in a Purple Ribbon; and by a Warrant of King *Charles* I. dated at *Oxford*, 16th *December* 1645. it was ordained, "That the Chancellor, Sir *James Palmer* Knight and Baronet, and his Succeſſors " Chancellors of the Order, ſhould wear about their Necks, at all Times, in Honour " of the ſaid Place, a Medal or Jewel of Gold enamelled, with a Red Roſe (or ſuch " an one as we, or the Reſt of the Knights of the Order, do, or ſhall hereafter wear " in our Collars of the ſaid Order) within a Garter of Blue enamelled, with this Sentence inſcribed, *Hony ſoit qui mal y penſe*. And in the Reverſe thereof, he ſhall " bear the Eſcutcheon of St. *George* enamelled within a Garter, alſo, in Reverence " to the Order itſelf, which he only ſhall wear hanging by a light Purple Ribbon, " or in a Gold Chain, as hath been accuſtomed." The Chancellor of the Order is ſeated next beneath the Prelate, and in all Proceedings and Seſſions goeth and ſitteth on his Left-hand. He hath alſo an Habitation within the Caſtle of *Windſor*, and the Cuſtody of the Seals of the Order belong to him.

NEXT follows the *Regiſter* of this Order; and who was the firſt we cannot diſcover: But it may be preſumed they were Canons of *Windſor*, becauſe this Office was at firſt aſſigned to one of that College. Beſides the Regiſters from the Reign of King *Henry* V. to the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII's. Reign, were all Canons of this College, among whom, was *John Coningham* (and the firſt found was called ſo) as the Fragments of a Glaſs Inſcription in *Clare* Church near *Windſor*, where he was Rector, atteſts. The firſt Dean of *Windſor*, conſtituted Regiſter of the Order, was *John Veſey*, anno 8. *Henry* VIII. many of whoſe Succeſſors in this Deanry, have ſince been admitted, the rather as they were Canons than Deans of *Windſor*.

THE fourth Officer of the Order is *Garter*: He was ordained by King *Henry* V. with the Conſent of all the Knights-companions, who, for the Honour of the Order, was pleaſed he ſhould be the principal Officer within the College of Arms, and Chief of the Heralds: The Services enjoined him, relating to the Order, were, in preceeding Time, performed by the *Windſor* Herald of Arms, an Officer created with that Title by King *Edward* III. much about the Time of his erecting this Order. Sir *William Brugges* was the firſt created *Garter*, and called in the Inſtitution of his Office, *Jartier Roy d' armys des Anglois*. *John Smert* his Succeſſor had this Office conferred on him by Letters Patents under this Title, *Rex Armorum de Garteria*; and *John Wryth* was ſtiled, *Principalis Heraldus & Officiarius inclyti ordinis Garterii, armorumq; Rex Anglicorum*. But Sir *Gilbert Dethick* leaving out *Heraldus*, joined *principalis Rex*, which ſtill continues. And King *Henry* V. and VIII. declared, that he ſhall be a Gentleman of Blood and Arms, and a Native of *England*, and that he ſhall be Chief of all the Officers of Arms, dependent upon the Crown of *England*. This Officer is appointed to bear a White Rod or Scepter at every Feaſt of St. *George*, the Sovereign being preſent, gilded at both Ends, and at the Top the Arms of the Order impaling the Sovereign's Arms pourtrayed on an oblong Cube crowned; but no Directions are given in the Conſtitutions either for this Crown or for that Ducal one on his Head, wherewith his Effigies has been repreſented, and yet at all great Solemnities is never uſed that we can diſcover. There was aſſigned him by Queen *Elizabeth* a Badge of Gold to be worn daily by him and his Succeſſors before the Breaſt in a Gold Chain or Ribbon, and thereon enamelled the Sovereign's Arms crowned with an imperial Crown, and both ſurrounded with the Garter. But Sir *Edward Walker*, when made Garter, obtained the Soverign's Leave to impale therein St. *George*'s Arms with thoſe of the Sovereign's, which Badge is alike on both Sides. He has an Houſe appointed him within *Windſor Caſtle*, called *Garter*'s Tower, and has of Sallary 100 *lib. per annum*. His Duty in general is, to perform, or cauſe to be effected, all Tranſactions whatſoever, the Sovereign, Prelate or Chancellor ſhall enjoin him, in Relation to this moſt noble Order.

THE fifth and laſt Officer is the *Black Rod*, who was inſtituted by the Founder King *Edward* III. For the ſaid King, in the 35th Year of his Reign conferred on *William Whitehorſe*, Eſq; for Life, *Offitium hoſtiarii capellæ Regis infra caſtrum de* Windeſore, with a Fee of 12 *d.* a Day out of his *Exchequer*. *Anno* 3. *Henry* IV. this Office is called *Officium virgarii comitivæ de la Garter infra caſtrum Regis de*

Windeſore; And in *Anno* 1. *Henry* V. it is ſtiled *Officium virgarii ſive oſtiarii*, &c. Afterwards it hath the Title, *Officium virgæ bajuli corum Rege ad feſtum Sancti* Georgii *infra caſtrum Regis de* Windeſore. And ever ſince it runs in the Patents by the Appellation of *virgæ Bajulus*, *virgarius*, or *Nigri-vergiſer*. But in the Conſtitutions of his Office, he hath the Title of *Hoſtiarius*. He is alſo ordained to be a Gentleman of Blood and Arms, and Native within the Sovereign's Dominions, and if not a Knight before, he ought at his Admiſſion to be knighted, and for the Honour of the Order, the *Black Rod* is appointed chief Uſher of the Kingdom, and as he is ſo, he is called Gentleman-Uſher of the *Black-rod*. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. *James Maxwel* Eſq; enjoyed this Office, and the ſaid King, at a Chapter held at *Whitehall* 5th of *November* 1629, decreed that the little Park of *Windſor* ſhould be conferred on the ſaid *James Maxwell* in Right of his Office, and ſo for ever after be annexed thereto. And in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *John Ayton* was Gentleman-Uſher of the *Black-rod*, being both our Countrymen. The Enſign and Badge of this Office at firſt was ordained, that he or his Deputy ſhould carry a Black-rod (whence he hath his Title) before the Sovereign, or his Deputy, at the Feaſt of St. *George*, within the Caſtle of *Windſor*, and at other Solemnities and Chapters of the Order, on the Top of which there ought to be ſet a Lyon of *England*. This Rod ſerves inſtead of a Mace, and has the ſame Authority to apprehend Delinquents, and ſuch as have offended againſt the Statutes of this noble Order; and where he apprehends any one of the Order as guilty of ſome Crime, for which he is to be expelled the Order, the Manner of it is, by touching them with this Black-rod. He has aſſigned him a golden Badge to be openly worn in a Gold Chain or Ribbon before his Breaſt, compoſed of one of the Knots, in the Collar of the Order, which tye the Roſes together, and encompaſſed with a Garter, being alike on both Sides; which was conferred on him and his Succeſſors, by Decree in Chapter, held the 24th of *April*, 8. *Eliz.* He has alſo a Houſe in *Windſor* Caſtle. All thoſe Officers have particular Mantles and Penſions belonging to them, which the curious will find at large in Mr. *Aſhmole's Inſtitutions of the Garter*. And tho' they all are ſtrictly obliged to give perſonal Attendance to their Offices; yet in caſe of Sickneſs, Abſence out of the Kingdom, or other emergent Reaſons, the Sovereign is pleaſed to diſpenſe with them, and conſtitute others to officiate in their Stead, who on ſuch Occaſions wear the Robe and Badge of that Officer whom they repreſent, and ſuch Deputies are ſworn *durante deputatione & beneplacito Regis*.

BY the Statutes of the Order it is provided, That none ſhall be elected into the Order that have not been dignified with the Title of *Knight*. Thus King *Charles* I. *anno 6th Regni ſui*, deſigning to inveſt *James* Marquis of *Hamilton* with this Order, conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon him, immediately before his Nomination: And his Father *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*, when elected into this noble Order by King *James* I. the 21ſt Year of his Reign, the ſaid King, as a diſtinguiſhing Mark of his Favour, conferred the Mantle of the Order upon him, tho' a Knight-Subject, which the Sovereign very rarely beſtows on any but Strangers. And when *James* Duke of *York* came to be elected on the 20th *April*, *anno* 18. *Charles* I. the Sovereign conferred Knighthood upon him the Day before, which he received upon his Knees; and in Honour whereof four other Noblemen received the Honour of Knighthood at that Time, the Earl of *Carnarvan*, the Lords *George d'Aubignie*, *John Stewart*, and *Bernard Stewart*, each ſupported by two Knights. And thus Prince *Edward*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, being deſigned by King *Charles* II. to be admitted into this noble Order, were both firſt knighted at St. *Germains* in *France* 1649, and afterwards had the Enſigns of the Order ſent unto them, by the Hands of Sir *Edward Walker* Knight Garter, who, in Right of his Office, inveſted them therewith: But in foreign Princes the Want of Knighthood becomes no Impediment. It is alſo to be obſerved, in regard that Strangers elect into this Order, are for the moſt Part Sovereign Princes, whoſe Affairs oblige them to abide in their own Dominions, and very rarely permit them to receive perſonal Inſtallation, therefore they are allowed timely Notice of their Elections, and convenient Time of Conſideration for Acceptance, affording Inveſtiture in their own Countries, and permitting their Inſtallations to be performed at *Windſor*, by their Proxies or Deputies. In Purſuance whereof it became cuſtomary for the Sovereign, when he ſent his Letters, to ſend alſo by Way of ſolemn Embaſſy, the Habit and Enſign of the Order, with a Book of the Statutes; and in caſe the Election was accepted, Inveſtiture might be received before the Return of the Perſons, by whom the Habit was ſent. So our King *James* V. who was elected 20th *January*. *anno* 26. *Henry* VIII. had Notice of his Election immediately ſent him, by the Lord *William Howard*, who was ſent on that Embaſſy. And the laſt Thing to be done in the Inſtallation of a Knight of this Order is the ſetting up the *Helmet*, *Creſt*, *Sword*, *Banner* and *Plate* of the new inſtalled Knight, over his Stall in the Chappel of St. *George*. To deſcribe the Manner of inſtalling theſe Knights, with the Oath they take, and the Rules preſcribed them, being too long for this Place, I therefore again refer thoſe whoſe deſire it to the ſaid Mr. *Aſhmole*'s forecited Book, where the ſame may be read at full Length.

AND here I cannot omit to relate what the ingenious Mr. *Sandford*, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of* England, tells us, and gives it for a Rule, That no Wife's Arms impaled with thoſe of her Husband's, can be ſurrounded with the Garter, and ſo neither with the Collar of any other Sovereign Order; for the following Reaſon, that tho' a Husband may give his Wife an equal Share of his Eſcutcheon and hereditary Honours, by impaling her Arms with his own, yet he cannot place them ſo impaled within the Order of Royal Knighthood, which is but temporal, and which I allow is very reaſonable: But the Garter or Collar may appear on that Side of the Eſcutcheon, where the Husband's Arms are; And as for the Inſtance given to the contrary, that the Arms of *Mary* Queen of *England*, and thoſe of her Husband's *Philip* King of *Spain*, were impaled in one Shield, and ſurrounded with the Garter, is of no Force, for he was one of that Order himſelf, and ſhe hereditary Sovereign and Head of the ſame; and all Sovereign Queens have their Arms adorned as a King.

WHEREAS I have ſpoke above of another Kind of Collar, called a Collar of SS's, worn as Badges of lower and inferior Honour; it will not be amiſs to ſpeak a little concerning them. *Wicelius* informs us, from a Book in the Library of *Fulda*, where (in the Life of the two Brothers *Simplicius* and *Fauſtinus*, both Senators, and who ſuffered Martyrdom under *Diocleſian*) there is a Deſcription of the Society of St. *Simplicius*, conſiſting of noble Perſonages in their own Families, and deſcribing the Collar, wore as the Badge of it, ſays, thus: “It was the Cuſtom of theſe Perſons “to wear about their Necks Silver Collars compoſed of double SS's, which de-“notes the Name of St. *Simplicius*; between theſe double SS's. The Collar conſiſted “of twelve ſmall Plates of Silver, in which were engraven the twelve Articles of “the Creed, together with a ſingle Trefoil, the Image of St. *Simplicius* hung at “the Collar, and from it ſeven Plates, repreſenting the ſeven Gifts of the Holy “Ghoſt. As to the Manner of their Martyrdom, they were bound together by “the Neck to a Stone, and thrown over the Bridge into the River *Tyber*.” At what Time the Collar of SS's came into *England*, is not fully determined; but it will appear at leaſt 300 Years ſince, and worn as an Ornament for Women, as well as Men; for on a Monument in the collegiate Church of *Warwick*, the Figure of *Margaret* Wife to Sir *William Peito*, (ſaid to be interr'd, *temp*. *Edward* III. hath a Collar of SS's drawn about and ſet cloſe to her Neck, and the like Collar is about the Neck of Sir *Simon Burley*'s Statue in St. *Paul*'s, *London*.

IN the ancient Creation of an Eſquire in *England*, Part of the Ceremony was the King's putting about his Neck a Collar of SS's. But that the Golden one was the undoubted Badge of a Knight, as may be inſtanced by many undeniable Examples; and by King *Henry* VIII. it was allowed that Knights might publickly wear a Gold Collar of SS's, tho' ſince it is grown obſolete and uſeleſs. And *Favin* tells us, that King *Henry* V. of *England*, inſtituted an Order ſurnamed Knights of the SSs', on the Day of the Martyrs St. *Criſpine* and *Criſpianus*; for tho' the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians mention nothing hereof, yet from the Chronicle of *Juvenal des Urſins*, where he treats of the Battle of *Agincourt*, the King of *England* exhorted his Men to be at Peace, and reconciled with one another, to be civil in their March, and do their Duty well; and agreed that thoſe of their Company, who were not of gentle

Extraction, he would make ſo from the Fountain of Honour, and give them Warrants, that for the future they ſhould enjoy the Privileges the Gentlemen of *England* had; and to the End they might be diſtinguiſhed from others, he granted them Leave to wear a Collar pouder'd with the Letter S. And to eſtabliſh this, and ſhow that the ſaid Collar was in much Eſteem in *England*, the Kings of *England* ſince have ſometimes been pictured with a Collar of SS's about their Arms, in like Manner, as the Garter doth now ſurround them, as appears from an Impreſſion of King *Henry* VIII. his privy Signet; whereon his Royal Arms crowned are encircled with a Collar of SS's, to the lower End of which are affixed *two Portculiſſes*. And our King *James* III. is pictured with a Gold Chain about his Neck, which I judge ſhould be rather a Collar of SS's, to the lower End of which hang *pendant* on his Breaſt the Image of St. *Andrew*, embracing his Croſs with both his Arms.

Among the Variety of Collars of SS's, now in Vogue, there are theſe following: The Lord Mayor of *London*'s Collar is compoſed of Gold, having a Knot (like one of thoſe that ty the Garters together in the great Collar of the Order) inſerted between two SS's, and they again ſituated between two Roſes, *viz.* a white Roſe within a Red, and in the Middle before the Breaſt a large Portcullis, whereat hangs a moſt rich Jewel ſet with large Diamonds.

The Collars of the Lords *Chief Juſtices* of both the Benches, and of the Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, are (in Memory of the ſaid St. *Simplicius*, a Senator, and conſequently a Gown-man) form'd of the Letter S, and a Knot alternately, having a Roſe ſet in that Part of it, which falls out to be in the Middle of their Breaſts, and another on their Backs; the five Flowers of thoſe Roſes are conſtituted of five large Pearls.

Those Collars which appertain to the Kings and Heralds of Arms, as well as to Serjeants of Arms, having been beſtowed by former Kings, and renewed to them by King *Charles* II. to be worn upon Days of ſolemn Attendance, are compoſed of SS's linked together; in the Middle of the Breaſt is a Roſe, at each of which hangs three ſmall Drops of Silver; but the SS's in the Collars worn by the *Kings of Arms* are made ſomewhat larger than the other, and in that Part lying on either Shoulder, is a *Portcullis* taken in between the SS's, which are wanting in the other.

The general Difference of the Collars appropriate to the beforenamed Degrees, is this. *Knights* have allowed them Collars gilt, but *Eſquires* only Silver; and therefore in the creating of a Herald, in Part of that Ceremony, he is made an Eſquire, by putting on him a Collar of SS's of Silver, and ſo is a Serjeant at Arms,

I think, and humbly give it as my Opinion, that thoſe Gentlemen, while in Poſſeſſion of theſe Offices, may adorn exteriorly their Armorial Shields, with the foreſaid Collars, as the Symbols and Badges of their ſaid Offices; by which After-generations may know that they enjoyed ſuch Preferments, and that in Imitation of the Knights Companions of Royal Orders; who, ſoon after the Sovereigns of theſe Orders had introduced the Practice of ſurrounding the Eſcutcheons of their Arms with the Collars of their different Orders, did the like as to their Arms: And as Collars worn about the Neck diſtinguiſh to the preſent Generation the high Rank or Station of the Perſon wearing it, ſo the placing them round the Armorial Shield becomes a Cognoſce to future Generations, to certify them, that their Predeceſſors enjoyed ſuch high Honour, Place or Poſt. And it is certainly the main Deſign of Heraldry, by Figures and Symbols, to convey to After-generations diſtinguiſhing Marks of Perſons and Families, and to demonſtrate to Poſterity the ſeveral Degrees of Honour, Poſts and Places deſerving Perſons have enjoyed, and were advanced to by Sovereign Princes.

The next Degree of Knighthood in *South-Britain*, is the Knights of the *Bath*, ſo called from the ſolemn Manner of Bathing, and other ſacred Ceremonies uſed at their Creation. They are commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or at the Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or a Duke of the Blood Royal; ſome alledge, they are of no leſs Antiquity than the Times of the *Saxons*. And tho' Mention be made by *W.* of *Malmeſbury* of King *Alfred* making his Grandſon *Athelſtane* a Knight, he inſtances no more than the Purple Robe, with the Sword and rich Belt; yet it is apparent that when *Geoffrey* of *Anjou*, in order to his Marriage with *Maude* the

Empreſs, only Daughter to King *Henry* the firſt of *England*, was made a Knight at *Rome*, by the ſame King *Henry* on *Whitſunday Anno* 1227. It is ſaid by *John* the Monk of *Marmonſtier*, that he with 25 Eſquires then attending him, were bathed according to the ancient Cuſtom. But *Froyſard* ſays, this Order was firſt erected, *Anno* 1399, by King *Henry* the fourth of *England*, who, to add to the Luſtre of his Coronation, created 46 Knights of the Bath; and Mr. *Selden* thinks them more ancient. But that great Antiquary *Elias Aſhmole* is of Opinion, that the ſaid King did not conſtitute, but rather reſtore the ancient Manner of making Knights, and judges them to be really no other than Knights Batchelors, that is, ſuch as are created with thoſe Ceremonies wherewith Knights Batchelors were formerly created by Eccleſiaſticks. At firſt View they look like a diſtinct Order of Knighthood, but cannot be ſo accounted, becauſe they have no Statutes aſſigned, nor are in Caſe of Vacancy ſupplied, (the Eſſentials of diſtinct Orders) nor do they wear their Robes beyond the Time of that Occaſion upon which they were created, as chiefly the Coronation of a King or Queen, Prince, Duke of *York* or the like; and beſides their Number is uncertain, and always at the Pleaſure of the King. *Favine* calls them Knights of the Crown, to diſtinguiſh them from Eſquires, becauſe they wore upon their Left Shoulder an Eſcutcheon of black Silk embroidered with three Crowns of Gold; but herein he miſtakes, for they never uſed but only a white Silk Lace, and the Jewel they wore was made of Gold, containing three Crowns, with this Motto, *Tria juncta in una*, hanging down under the Left Arm at a red or Carnation Ribbon worn croſs the Body. *Benjamin Smithurſt* in his *Britain*'s Glory, *p.* 33. calls them Knights of the holy Trinity, from the Medal which they wear, which is three Crowns, with an Inſcription about it, which was formerly, *Tria numina juncta in uno*: But at our King *James* VI. his Coronation in *England*, the Word *numina* was left out, and ſo it alluded to the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, which were then joined in one. They are created with much noble Ceremonies, and have had Princes and the Prime of the Nobility of their Fellowſhip. The particular Manner of their Creation is mentioned by many Authors, but moſt exactly deſcribed and illuſtrate with Figures of all the Ceremonies by the learned *William Dugdale* Eſq; *Norroy* King at Arms, in his Deſcription of *Warwick* Shire; To which laborious Piece I refer the curious Reader.

THESE Knights are in uſe to wear the foreſaid Badge for adorning of their Armorial Shields. And *Silvanus Morgan*, in his *Sphere of Gentry*, *Lib.* 1. *Page* 82. has given us a Figure of the Practice hereof in the Arms of Sir *Hugh Ducy* Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. Who hath the Eſcutcheon of his Arms there trimmed with the ſaid Ribbon at the Back thereof, tied together with a Running-knot at the Top of the Shield, and hanging down, extended ſo oval-ways, as the ſame appears to ſurround not the Top, but only the Sides and Feet of the Shield; and to which Ribbon, at the Bottom is affixed pendant the ſaid Medal oval-ways, whereon is a Branch ſlipped with three Crowns, iſſuing therefrom, one at the Top and two below, and round the ſame the foreſaid Words, *Tria juncta in una*.

THIS leads me to the Degree of Baronets in *South-Britain*, who ſeem allied to Knighthood, by having granted them the Addition of Sir before their Names: But this gives them not the Dignity of Knighthood; nor can they properly be ſtiled Knights, until they be actually knighted: It is a modern Degree of Honour, and next to Barons, whence the Name is alſo derived, being hereditary in the Male Line; it was inſtituted by King *James* the firſt on the 22d Day of *May* 1611, and the 9th Year of his Reign over *Great-Britain*. The Manner of Creation is by a Patent under the Great Seal, the Form of them being all the ſame, *viz.* to a Man and the Heirs-male of his Body lawfully begotten, for ever; tho' ſometimes the Honour is otherways entailed for Want of Iſſue Male. The Proem, or Argument of the ſaid Patent, being for the propagating a Plantation in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, for which Purpoſe they were ordained; that is, each of them to maintain thirty Soldiers in *Ireland* for three Years, after the Rate of Eight pence *Sterling per diem*, to each Soldier; which whole Sum was paid into the *Exchequer* at once, upon paſſing the Patents under the Great Seal of *England*. They have Precedency before all Knights, except thoſe of the Garter, Bannerets, and Privy-Counſellors, and next to, and immediately after the younger Sons of Viſcounts and Barons. And as the Addition of Sir is attributed to them, ſo the Title of Lady is to their Wives; and they take Place among themſelves according to the Priority of the Dates of their Patents; no Honour is to be created between Barons and Baronets. At the firſt Inſtitution of them King *James* engaged that they ſhould not exceed Two hundred in Number; and when the ſaid Number was compleated, and any came to be extinct for want of Heirs Male, there ſhould never be any more created in their Room: However, a Commiſſion was afterwards ordered to fill up the vacant Places with Inſtructions to treat with others that deſired to be admitted to the ſame Degree, which is now obſerved without any Limitation; with this Proviſion, that they be of good Reputation, and deſcended of a Grandfather, at leaſt, by the Father's Side that bore Arms, and have alſo a yearly Revenue of One thouſand Pounds *per annum*. The Ground for erecting this Degree was partly martial; for tho' themſelves were not enjoined perſonal Service in the Wars, yet, as foreſaid, each Baronet was to maintain Thirty Foot-ſoldiers for three Years in *Ireland*, after the Rate of Eight pence a Day, for the Defence of that Kingdom, and chiefly to ſecure the Plantation of *Ulſter*. And *anno* 1612, King *James* added ſome new Privileges and Ornaments to them, *viz.* to knight thoſe already made that were no Knights, and the Heirs hereafter of every Baronet ſhould, at the Age of One and Twenty Years, receive Knighthood; Alſo in the King's Army Royal they are to have a Place near the King's Standart, and they are allowed ſome particular Solemnities at their Funeral: Likewiſe that all Baronets might bear in a *Canton* or in an *Eſcutcheon*, which they pleaſe, the Arms of *Ulſter*, *viz.* in a Field *Argent*, *a Siniſter Hand couped at the Wreſt*, *Gules*. Since the Creation of Baronets in *England*, there have been ſeveral made after the ſame Manner in *Ireland*. There was an Intention, *anno* 1627, to move His then Majeſty, that all Baronets and Knights Batchelors might wear Ribbons of ſeveral Colours, with ſome Badge or Jewel, in ſuch Sort as did the Knights of the *Bath*, to diſtinguiſh the one from the other: But that Matter dropt. Yet tho' the ſame did not ſucceed in *England* and *Ireland*, it was allowed to the Knights Baronets in *Scotland*, as ſhall be proven afterwards. I come next to treat on the Orders of Knighthood in my own Nation of *North Britain*.

Our high and Sovereign Order of Knighthood is the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the *Thiſtle*, commonly called the Order of St. *Andrew*, and ſo called from the Pendant of the Order having on a Blue Roundle the Image of St. *Andrew*. It was the Cuſtom and Policy of puiſſant Princes in all Ages to invite and ſecure to themſelves Perſons of Renown; and ſuch heroick Spirits were encouraged with Marks of Honour to diſtinguiſh them from the Vulgar, and amongſt thoſe Perſons, the more eminent, or excellent of Merit were placed in a ſuperior Orb, that their Glory might be the more ſplendid to the World; ſuch were King *David*'s mighty Men, the *Satrapæ* of *Perſia*, the Orders Military among the *Romans*, and the many Inſtitutions of Knighthood in Chriſtendom; But of all Orders, purely Military, now extant, I muſt prefer this of St. *Andrew*; not only becauſe it is of our own Nation, or that none are commonly admitted into this Order but Peers; but chiefly for the Antiquity of it, which gives it a Place and Precedency to all other Orders now in Being.

As to the Original of this moſt ancient and noble Order, *John Lelly* Biſhop of *Roſs*, in his *Hiſtory of Scotland*, tells us, it took its Beginning from a bright Croſs in Heaven, in Faſhion of that whereon St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle ſuffered Martyrdom, which appeared to *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Hungus* King of the *Picts*, the Night before the Battle was fought betwixt them and *Athelſtane* King of *England*, as they were on their Knees at Prayer; when St. *Andrew* their tutelary Saint or Patron is ſaid alſo to have appeared, and promiſed to theſe Kings that they ſhould always be victorious when that Sign appeared, and the next Day theſe Kings prevailing over King *Athelſtane* in Battle, they went in ſolemn Proceſſion, barefooted in a devout Way, to the Kirk of St. *Andrew*, to return Thanks to God and his Apoſtle for their Victory, promiſing and vowing that they and their Poſterity would ever bear the Figure of that Croſs in their Enſigns and Banners; The Place where

this

this Battle was fought retains to this Day the Name of *Athelſtane's Foord* in *Northumberland*. But the *Picts* being afterwards extinguiſhed by the Valour of the *Scots*, they aſſumed the ſaid Badge. Now as to the Order of the *Thiſtle*, *Andrew Favine*, in his *Theatre of Honour and Knighthood*, tells us, it was erected by the ſaid *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, who began to reign in the Year of Chriſt 787, on Account of the famous League, offenſive and defenſive made between *Achaius* and *Charlemain* King of *France*. But there are ſome, ſays the ſame Author, that refer the Inſtitution of this Order of the Thiſtle to the Reign of *Charles* VII. King of *France*, when the Amity was renewed between both Kingdoms. And laſtly, others yet later place its Foundation *anno* 1500. which two laſt Aſſertions, if true, would indeed give Precedency to the Garter, the Royal Order of *England*, before that of ours of the Thiſtle, ſeeing all judicious Heralds abroad, and the learned *Engliſh* themſelves are of Opinion that the ancienteſt Order of Knighthood takes place next the Eſcutcheon, even tho' other later Inſtitutions ſhould after become more honourable; And this Method has always been practiſed by all civilized Nations that eſteem regular Triming of Armorial-ſhields; as witneſs the Uſage in *France*, from whom we of *Britain* had the Science of Heraldry, and where conſtantly the Order of St. *Michael*, as being the eldeſt, takes place next the Shield, when that of the Holy Ghoſt, tho' more honourable, yet being of a later Date, doth but ſurround the the ſame, as I obſerved before. And this I judge has been the only Reaſon why our Brethren of *South-Britain* have hitherto denied our ſaid Royal Order its due Place next the Shield in their Trimings of the Sovereign's Arms, or the Arms of Knights-companions of both the Royal Orders in *Great Britain*, as judging our Order to be of no older ſtanding than the Reign of the ſaid King *Charles* VII. King of *France*, or of our own King *James* V. of *Scotland*; which, if true, would indeed make the moſt noble Order of the Garter to be of a much older Date than ours, and ſo regularly and juſtly to claim Precedency. But that the ſame is entirely falſe, and our Order long prior to that, I am hopeful to make evident by what follows.

ALBEIT moſt of all our Hiſtorians agree, that the St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, in Form of a Saltier Argent on a Field Azure, was equally uſed by *Hungus* King of the *Picts*, and *Achaius* King of the *Scots*, in Remembrance of the above notable Victory obtained by them againſt *Athelſtane* King of the *Saxons*, as *Menenius* likewiſe obſerves in his *delitiæ ordinum equeſtrium*, Page 1646. Yet *Modius* in his *Pandects*, (to which *Andrew Favine* aſſents) aſcribes the full Foundation of this Order of Knighthood to *Achaius*. *Meneius* deſcribes the Collar thereof thus, *Cujus inſigne ſeu collare ex carduis confectum preferunt gentilitia regum arma cunque, hoc addito elogio, Nemo me impune Laceſſet*; and a little after, "Fuit autem huic militiæ "Balthens aureus ex floribus cardui orbicellis aureis ſeu nodiſrubes centibus innexi "compoſitus & infra preferens imaginem Sancti Andreæ Martyrii crucem decuſſa"tam ante ſe geſtantis." *Camerarius*, in his *Symbols*, is of the Opinion that the Motto belonging to the Collar was the ſame, which he proves by his having ſeen ſome of the Deeds of King *Achaius*, amongſt the Records of *France*.

SOME think that Devices are as ancient as *Antiſthenes*, who gave *Cephiſolode* for his Device, Incenſe burning, with the Word ολλομενος ευφραινει that is to ſay, I pleaſe whilſt I conſume. But others think that Devices were no older than *Paulus Jovius*; And yet *Petra Sancta Lib.* 9. *Symbol. Heroic.* aſſerts, that the Thiſtle taken by *Achaius* King of *Scots*, when he made his Alliance with *Charlemain*, with the Word, *Nemo me impune Laceſſet*, is the ancienteſt Device now upon Record, and all praiſe it as very regular and pretty. But Sir *George M'Kenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Page* 98. ſays, ſome think it ought to be *Laceſſit*, becauſe the preſent Time ſhows beſt the Nature of the Thing, yet *Laceſſet* has more of Daring and Gallantry. In a Manuſcript under the Hand of Sir *James Balfour*, ſometime Lyon King of Arms, it is there ſaid, that the Motto or *Elogium* of this Order in all Seals, Impreſſes and Inſcriptions, and by all Authors, holds to be *Nemo me impune Laceſſit*, and that albeit *Paulus Jovius* wrote, that *Franciſcus Forra* Duke of *Milan* took for his Device a gray Hound, with this Motto, *Quietum nemo impune Laceſſit*, yet the *Ruſcelli* the *Italian*, and *Baghliour* maintain that *Achaius* King of *Scotland* was the

Deviſer of this Motto. And *Paradin* ſays expreſly that *Forra* borrowed this only from the ancient and noble Kings of *Scotland*. And as this eminent Prince King *Achaius* was one of the Number of many others who befriended the ſaid *Charles* the Great of *France*, in his Conqueſts, for which they and their Succeſſors carried in their Enſigns the Marks of that great Monarch's Favour, *viz.* the double Treſſure in the Armorial Enſigns of *Scotland*, to perpetuate that memorable League begun by *Achaius* with *Charles* the Great, and that Order of Knighthood called the *Crown Royal*, which continued for many Ages with the *Friſlanders*, alſo Allies with *Charlemain*, who ordained, for the State of *Friſland*, that the Governor thereof ſhould make Knights, by the Solemnities of girding with the Sword, and ſtricking the Perſons ſo created on the Ear, and that they ſhould wear on their Breaſts an imperial Crown as a Badge of that Order, as *Favine* relates. And *Selden*, in his *Titles of Honour*, ſays the like, and *Hancouius de rebus Friſ.* gives the Inſtitution of the Order, dated at *Rome* in the Year 802. About which Time, and in Imitation thereof, our King *Achaius* is ſaid to have inſtituted this Royal Order of the Thiſtle.

ANOTHER Inſtance of the Antiquity of this noble Order as prior to that of the Garter, is, that the ſaid Sir *James Balfour* had himſelf found amongſt the Rubbiſh of the ruined Abbey of the Monaſtry of *Scoon* (once the Theatre of our ancient Kings Inaugurations) a Record of the Coronation of King *Alexander* III. written, as would appear, by the Hand of *Robert* then Abbot of that Place, bearing, that in *anno* 1249. the ſaid King, a Child about the Age of nine Years, being about to be crowned on *Tueſday* the 7th of *May* in the aforeſaid Year, and coming to the great Church (the Place appointed for the Coronation) a great Conteſt aroſe amongſt the Nobility and Clergy there. The Biſhop of *Dumblain* Chancellor of *Scotland*, and *John Cuming* great Conſtable maintained, that the King could not be crowned hat Day, in Reſpect that he was not then made Knight of the Thiſtle, and therefore could not be Head or Principal of the ſaid Order. And to avoid further Trouble willed them all, that the King's Coronation ſhould be delayed till *Friday* thereafter. And on the Morrow after (ſays the ſaid Record) they brought the King to the great Hall of *Scoon*, where they put on him *Oblongam togam ex viridi holo ſerico car-* *uis aureis ornatum*, on the Left-ſhoulder of which (continues the Record) *in cam-* *o ceruleo imago divi Andreæ cum cruce ſua argentea depingebatur*, which is all I an find anent the ancient Uſage of Robes peculiar to the Knights of this Order, ur Records being either deſtroyed or carried off through the many Diſorders that appened in the Kingdom. And our Hiſtories and Annals have made no menion of them. At this Time the Chancellor did knight the ſaid King, the great Conſtable girt the Sword on his Left-ſide, the high Marſhal put on his Spurrs, nd *William Frazer* Biſhop of St. *Andrews* adminiſtrated the Oath of the Order to im. And the uſual Oath adminiſtrate to theſe Knights, according to *Licetus* a *renchman*, in his Book *de Ceremoniis* Page 74. was,

1*mo*, I ſhall fortifie and defend the Chriſtian Religion, and Chriſt's moſt holy vangil to the outmoſt of my Power.

2*do*, I ſhall be loyal and true to my Sovereign Lord the King, and the Brethren this Order.

3*tio*, I ſhall maintain the Honour and Dignity of the noble Order of the Thiſtle my laſt Hour, if God let.

4*to*, I ſhall never bear Treaſon about in my Heart againſt my Lord the ng, but ſhall diſcover the ſame to him. So defend me God, and the holy hurch.

AND that the Number of Knights of this Order was the ſame of old as now, is ar from *Fordan*'s Hiſtory, *Lib.* 13. where he tells us, That this King at his ſaid ronation, did make twelve Knights, amongſt whom *Walterus Cuming comes A-* *oliæ* (great Conſtable) *æques quoque creatus eſt.* And *Modius*, in his *Pandects*, ge 107. ſays, that *Antiqui Scotorum reges ſolebant ante Coronationem duodecem uites ordine cardui creare.*

ANOTHER Inſtance of the Antiquity of this noble Order, before that of the rter, I find in Mr. *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of* England, *Page*

138. when deſcribing the Seal of *Edward* I. King of *England*, ſays, that in a Grant of the Marriage of *Duncan* Son and Heir of *Duncan* Earl of *Fife* to *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hartford*, dated at *Berwick*, the 25th *June*, in the 20th Year of his Reign, which was *Anno Dom.* 1291. he is ſtiled *Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ & Dominus Hiberniæ, & Dux Aquitaniæ & ſuperior Dominus Regni Scotiæ,* &c. *in cujus rei teſtimonium has literas patentes ſigillo regimini Scotiæ deputato fecimus ſigillari*; the Circumſcription of which Seal is obliterated, but the Figure of the Crucifixion of St. *Andrew* the Badge of this Royal Order on the one Side, and the Arms of *Scotland*, viz. a *Lyon Rampant within a double Treſſure*, on the Reverſe, are apparent.

AND it was the Care of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, after he had reſtored the Sovereignty of the Kingdom, and the Liberties of the Subjects from the Uſurpations and Tyrranies of the Kings *Edwards* I. and II. of *England*, to revive again this Royal Order, which had been in diſuſe for ſometime, through the Wars and Diſorders happening in the Kingdom after the Death of the ſaid King *Alexander* III. And this clearly appears by that King *Robert*'s Charters. And particularly about the Twenty one Year of his Reign, which was *anno Dom.* 1327 (which is ſtill before the Inſtitution of the Garter) when it is to be obſerved, that ſome Years before that Time, the old Knights of this Order, formerly made by the ſaid King *Alexander* III. were very preſumably either dead or ſlain in Battle fighting for the Relief of the Kingdom from Slavery. Before this Year of King *Robert*'s Reign, the moſt eminent of his Subjects are only deſigned as other common Knights, *Miles*, or *miles noſter*, whereas about this Time, and after to diſtinguiſh the ſame Men, being of Royal Knighthood, from the common Knights, they are deſigned *Milites Patriæ*. Amongſt many other Charters, to prove this, I ſhall give one of this King's Charters taken out of *Haddington*'s Collection of Charters, now in the Advocates Library at *Edinburgh*, which is dated at *Berwick* the 15th Day of *November* the Twenty one Year of his Reign, confirming the Charters of Donations of King *Edgars* and King *Davids*, and of *Patrick*'s Son of *Waldeve* Earl of *March* to the Church of *Durham*. *Teſtibus venerabilibus in Chriſto Patribus Willielmo & Johanne Sti. Andreæ & Glaſguenſis eccleſiarum Dei gratia Epiſcopis, Thoma Ranulph Comitæ Moraviæ Domino vallis Annandiæ & Manniæ Nepote noſtro, Patricio de Dumbar Comite Marchiæ, Walter Seneſcallo Scotiæ, Jacobo Domino de Douglas & Alexander de Seton Patriæ militibus*; whereas in Charters before this, it is ſaid only *militibus* as other Knights, without the Addition of (*Patriæ*) that of their Country. And for a further Confirmation hereof, there is to be ſeen among Mr. *Sutherland*'s curious Collection of old Coins, now the Property of the Society of Advocates, and lodged in their ſaid Library at *Edinburgh*, a Piece of Gold of King *Robert the Bruce*, whereon is raiſed on one Side the Figure of St. *Andrew* expanded on his Saltier Croſs between two *Flower de Liſs*, and the Legend round the ſame is, *Dominus protector meus & liberator meus*, and on the other Side are the Arms of *Scotland* within a formal Shield timbred with an open Crown. And if it had been the Cuſtom of theſe Times to adorn Eſcutcheons of Arms with the Enſigns of Royal Orders in any Kingdom theſe of the above-named Knights had been trimed with that of this noble Order as others of that Kind of later Times do by ſurrounding the Shield of Arms; but this Method came not in Uſe and Practice for 200 Years after.

AND now having (I humbly think) convincingly proven the Antiquity of ou noble Order the Thiſtle before that of the Garter, which was but only inſtituted i the Year of our Redemption 1350. then generally and regularly the firſt in Tim ought to be preferred, amongſt ſuch as are equal in Dignity; which is clear by th civil Law, not only in Kingdoms, but in all the Degrees of Nobility and Promot ons. And this our Reaſon may teach us without Law; for if there were not ſom certain and ſtated Rule whereby Precedencies might be known, it were impoſſib to evite Confuſion, and all other Rules except this are uncertain. And of the ſam Opinion is the learned *Engliſh* themſelves. For their great Antiquary *Elias Aſhmo* in his *Inſtitution of the Garter*, *Chap.* 7. tells us, That the older the Order is in th Roll of Antiquity, whoſe chief Enſign is now repreſented in Armorial bearing the nearer ought it (ſays he) to be placed to the Eſcutcheon of Arms, being t

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more honourable Poſt. Now our Brethren of *England* come the Length to agree we had this Royal Order of Knight prior to theirs, which I judge they cannot deny from what is above ſaid, yet at the ſame Time will not allow our Order the Precedency to theirs, in reſpect, ſay they, the ſame was for a long Tract of Years after diſuſed, and became wholly extinct, and no Mention to be found anent it in all our Hiſtories till King *James* V. inſtituted or revived, ſay they, our Order of the Thiſtle; and therefore their noble Order of the Garter ought to have Precedency, as being a conſiderably older Order. Now that this King was not the Inſtitutor of our Royal Order, I have already demonſtrated, and if he was but only the Reviver of it, this ſaith nothing to the Purpoſe; for in all Competitions betwixt Kingdoms, States, or Orders, we are not to conſider their preſent Condition, but what they were formerly; and if they remain the ſame that they were in their Subſtantials, in that Caſe the former Precedency is ſtill continued.

But in my Opinion this our ancient and noble Order of the Thiſtle has never wholly been diſuſed or laid aſide by our after ſucceeding Kings ſince the Days of the ſaid King *Robert the Bruce*, except when the many Rebellions and Diſturbances in the Nation, might occaſion the ſame to be neglected for ſome Time; which in ſome Meaſure I ſhall make appear, ſo far as I have ſeen, from Charters, Coins, Seals, and other authentick Documents, tho' not ſo fully as I could wiſh, thereby to engage others of my Countrymen that have more Time and Occaſion to ſee and peruſe unqueſtionable Documents on this Head, that they would be pleaſed to oblige the World with what they have collected thereanent not only for the Honour of our Nation in general, but that of this Order in particular.

Now as King *Robert* I. had a ſpecial Regard for the Honour and Flouriſhing of this noble Order, and received only the nobleſt and gallanteſt of his Subjects Knights Companions thereof, as may appear from ſuch of their Names as I had Occaſion to narrate above, and whoſe Names are all famous in the Hiſtory of that King's Life for their ever renouned Acts of Chivalry and Gallantry; So I find King *Robert* II. has not been forgetful of the ſame; for in a Gold Coin of his, alſo to be ſeen among the forecited Mr. *Sutherland's Collection of real Coins*, kept in a Box in the ſaid Advocates Library, there is on one Side the Figure of St. *Andrew* expanded on the Croſs of his Martyrdom, and on the Reverſe the Arms of the Kingdom; and no doubt but in this King's Reign there have been created new Knights Companions of this Royal Order in Room of old ones deceaſed, tho' the Iniquity of the Times has deprived us of ſufficient Records to inſtruct the ſame. Yet I find King *Robert* III. hath had his Knights-companions of this Order, among whom I meet with *Archibald* IV. Earl of *Douglas*, and firſt Duke of *Turrain*, Lord *Longeville* and Marſhal of *France*, called *Tynman*, not for his Cowardice, being abundantly gallant and brave, but for his unfortunate Succeſs in Battle, being killed at the unfortunate Battle of *Vernoil* in *France*, *anno* 1424, and interred in the Church of St. *Gratians* at *Tours*, the 20th of *Auguſt* this Year, according to Sir *James Balfour*, in his *Peerage of* Scotland. But *Andrew Favine*, in his *Theatre of Honour*, deſcribing the Arms of this *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, whom he ſays was interred in St. *Germaines de Preze* at *Paris*, calls him *Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle*: Again I find King *James* II. retained high Regard for this noble Order; for on the Seal of *Mary* Daughter of *Arnald* Duke of *Gilderland* Queen to this King, appended to ſeveral Writs and Evidents, particularly to a Charter in the lower Parliament Houſe, granted by her to *Archibald* Abbot of *Holy-rood-houſe*, of an Annualrent of twenty Shilling payable out of the Barony of *Balernock*, in Excambion of two Acres of Land in the Territory of *Brughtoun*, belonging to the ſaid Abbot and Convent, of the Date the 16th *April anno* 1459, is her own Arms impaled with theſe of *Scotland*, and placed in the Arms of an Angel, whoſe Head and Breaſt is above the Shield and Crown, and above the Head is a Croſs, and on the Breaſt below is placed a Saltire or St. *Andrew*'s Croſs. And King *James* III. as he commonly wore about his Neck pendant at a Gold Chain on his Breaſt, the Badge of this Order, as may be ſeen on all old Paintings of his Effigies; ſo he had his Knights-companions of this Order, among whom Sir *James Balfour*, in his ſaid Peerage, gives us the Inſtance of one, *viz. William Sinclair* Earl of *Orkney*, and to prove which, he tells us, he had ſeen an old Charter, about the Time of this King's Reign, of the Lands of *Roſslin* in *Lothian* Shire, given by this Earl *William* to his ſecond Son *Oliver Sinclair*, wherein he Stiles himſelf *Willielmus de Sancto Claro Dux de Oldenburgh, Comes Orcadiæ & Cathanienſie, Dominus de Zitland, Newburgh, Sinclair, Dyſert, Roſslin, Muſſilburgh*, &c. *Limitum orientalium & occidentalium Scotiæ prefectus, Baro de Ecford & Cavertoun, Magnus Camerarius & Admiralus Scotiæ, & nobiliſſimorum Cardui St. Michaelis & aurei velleris eques.* Neither is it to be doubted but this King's Grandfather King *James* I. after his Releaſement from Captivity in *England*, being bred at that Court from his Infancy, and a very polite and learned Prince, took Occaſion after his Reſtoration to introduce many of the deſervably commendable Practices and Cuſtoms of the *Engliſh* Nation. And as their Order of the Garter was in high Repute at that Time, ſo it is very preſumable to think he alſo in Imitation thereof did his outmoſt to raiſe the Reputation of his own Order of Knighthood the Thiſtle. But however that may be, I ſhall not determine, having as yet found no Document to inſtruct the ſame; but I find, and have ſeen that in all Paintings and Sculptures of the Effigies of ſaid King *James* III. and IV. to ſhow that theſe Kings were not forgetful to honour and eſteem this his ſovereign Order of Knighthood, that of King *James* III. is commonly drawn with a large Gold Chain about his Neck (in the ſame Manner as Collars of Royal Orders of Knighthood are now uſually worn) to which hang pendant on his Breaſt the Image of St. *Andrew* imbracing his Saltire Croſs on his Breaſt, with both his Arms. And that of King *James* IV. is repreſented holding in his Hand a Thiſtle of the like Figure, as the ſame is commonly ſtruck on our Copper Coin, only it is not enſigned with a Crown as on the ſaid Coin.

AND *Balen* in his *Maiſon de Monmorencie, Lib.* 2. *Page* 3. affirms, that when King *James* V. went to *France, anno* 1535, to marry *Magdalen* Daughter to *Francis* the firſt King of *France*, among the Tokens of his Love during his Abode there, beſtowed the Order of the *Burr* (as he called it) that is to ſay the Thiſtle, not only on the *French* King, who did requite him with his Order of St. *Michael*, but alſo on the Count *de Monmorency*, whom he dearly loved. And no ſooner was the Badge of the Gartter by King *Henry* VIII. of *England* introduced to ſurround his armorial Shield (being the firſt King of *England* that had his Arms ſo trimed, as may be ſeen on his Great Seal in Mr. *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory*) but our ſaid King *James* V. ſurrounded his Royal Eſcutcheon of Arms with his Collar of the Thiſtle, which I have ſeen having the Pendant at it, being the Image of St. *Andrew*, holding before him his Saltire Croſs; and ſometimes I have obſerved the Pendant to the Collar to be only a Blue Oval, charged with a Saltire or St. *Andrew*'s Croſs Argent. And the Reaſon why the Croſs is White in a Blue Field is, becauſe the Croſs appeared as a Flaſh of Lightning in the Blue Firmament. And this Croſs is a Badge derived to us from the *Picts*, as I have obſerved before; but now the ordinary Pendant of the Collar of the Thiſtle (which is compoſed of Thiſtles, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of Leaves of Rue all of Gold) is on a blue Roundle or Oval the Image of St. *Andrew*, his Veſture of Cloth of Gold with the White Croſs of his Martyrdom on his Breaſt, and in a Circle invironing the Figure beautified with with Pearls, this Epigraph written, *Nemo me impune Laceſſet.* But the ordinary and common Sign worn by the Knights of this ancient and noble Order is a Green Ribbon, where at hang a Thiſtle of Gold crowned with an imperial Crown within a Circle alſo of Gold bearing the foreſaid Motto. And beſides, the Effigies of the ſaid King *James* V. is always drawn with the ſaid Collar about his Neck, with the Pendant thereat hanging on his Breaſt. Biſhop *Leſly* in his *Hiſtory of Scotland, Lib.* 9. *Page* 193, writeth that *James* V. King of *Scotland*, in *anno* 1534. received the Order of the *Golden Fleece* from *Charles* V. Emperor, as alſo that of S. *Michael* from *Francis* I. King of *France anno* 1535, and that of the Blue *Garter anno* 1536, from *Henry* VIII. King of *England*; and in Memory of theſe Orders received, keeping open Court, he ſolemnized the ſeveral Feaſts of St. *Andrew* Patron of the

Golden Fleece, of St. *Michael* of *France*, and of St. *George* of *England*, that the ſeveral Princes might know, how much he honoured their Orders, and held them in no mean Account. And upon the ſame Subject, he ſet the Arms of the Princes (circled with their Orders) over the Gate of his Palace at *Lithgow*, with the Order of St. *Andrew*, the particular Order of the Monarchs of *Scotland*. This Author's own Words are, *cujus rei ut luculentius ſignum toti poſteritati eluceret, inſignia Regia in porta Lithcoenſis palatii figenda, ſingulaque ordinum ſingulorum, ſimul ac divi Andreæ ornamenta (quæ ſunt noſtræ gentis propria) exquiſita artifice laude circumplicanda curavit.* The Author of a *Journey thro' Scotland*, printed at *London* in *Octavo* 1729, tells us, *Page* 197, That it was in the Palace of *Lithgow* that King *James* V. in Imitation of the Kings of *England* and *France*, called a Chapter of the worthieſt amongſt his Nobility, and added a Collar of Thyme and Rue to his Order of St. *Andrew*, ordaining the Thiſtle to be worn on their Mantles, in the Centre of the Croſs; and changed the Motto from *En Defance*, to *Nemo me impune Laceſſit.* But here I take Occaſion to correct this as a Miſtake of this Author, for *In Defence* was never (by what I ever could diſcover) the Motto of this Order, but continues to this Day the Epigraph peculiar to the Royal Creſt of this Kingdom; whereas the Device or Ditton of *Nemo me*, &c. I have ſhowen above to be of old the Motto belonging to this Order of the Thiſtle. The ſaid Author of a *Journey thro' Scotland* continues to inform us, That the ſaid King alſo ordered a Throne and twelve Stalls to be erected in St. *Michael*'s Church in this Town of *Lithgow*, for the Sovereign and twelve Knights of this Order; where their Banners were to be hung up, as in *France* and *England*: But that King's ſudden Death after the Battle of *Solway anno* 1541, and the Troubles that followed after (at the Time of the Reformation, it was laid aſide, being by the Reformers looked on as Popery) which put an End to this King's noble Views, and indeed almoſt to the Order itſelf, till King *James* VII. revived it in a Blue Ribbon, and Queen *Anne* reſtored it to the Green, as I ſhall afterwards take Notice of; but as yet the Knights (ſays the ſaid Author) have no Chappel or Hall for their Banners.

And I am informed by knowing Perſons that the Arms of the ſaid King *James* V. on his ſaid Palace of *Lithgow* (being never there my ſelf) is placed within the Collars of the Orders of St. *Andrew*, the *Garter*, and St. *Michael*, every Collar taking Place neareſt the Shield, according to the Antiquity of its ſtanding, which is perfectly agreeable to the regular Rules of Heraldry at this Day. And Mr. *Aſhmole*, in his *Hiſtory of the Garter Cap.* 7. tells us, It was a great Miſtake committed in the Marſhalling theſe Collars following, when the Duke of *Chevereux* affixed it over his Stall at *Windſor*, the Collars of St. *Michael* and the *Holy Ghoſt* are placed nearer to his Eſcutcheon than that of the *Garter*; which was certainly wrong, ſeeing it is demonſtratively evident that of the Garter is much older than the other two, and agreeable hereto, I ſay, it was as groſs a Miſtake of the *Engliſh* Painters, who, (as narrates the Continuator of Mr. *Aſhmole's Hiſtory of the Garter Page* 177,) on the Funeral Atchievement of the late *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, placed firſt the Garter next his Shield, and without that a Collar of the Thiſtle about it, his Grace having been a Knight Companion of both theſe high Orders, an Honour very rarely granted to any Subject. Now our Order, by what I have before related, being proven by far the oldeſt in Time, certainly it was very irregular to place the later Order of the Garter within, when our Order of the Thiſtle being of greater Antiquity, is contrary to the Rules of Heraldry placed without, ſurrounding the ſame. But I am hopeful the Earl Marſhal and College of Heralds of *South-Britain*, as I doubt not but in all their Armorial Deciſions they make it their chief Care to do every Thing relating to Arms agreeable to the regular and juſt Rules of Heraldry, and conformable to the Opinions of the beſt and learnedeſt Heralds, and Profeſſors of this Science at Home and Abroad, ſo I do not Queſtion but they will hereafter do us (their Brethren of *North-Britain*) exact Juſtice in allowing our moſt ancient and noble Order of the Thiſtle to poſſeſs its due Place next our Sovereign's Royal Shield, or next the Eſcutcheons of ſuch Knights Companions as ſhall hereafter be honoured with both theſe high Sovereign Orders of Knighthood.

As our ſaid King *James* V. was the firſt of our Kings that ſurrounded his Royal Arms with the Collar of the Thiſtle, ſo in Imitation of him his Knights Companions of this noble Order ſurrounded their Armorial Shields with the ſame Collar. (as theſe of the Garter had done in *England* after the Example of their King *Henry* VIII.) An Inſtance whereof I have ſeen in the Arms of *George* Lord *Seton*, who lived in this King's Reign, and was created by him a Knight Companion of this noble Order, whoſe Atchievement, as carved on the Lining of the great Hall of *Seton-houſe* yet to be ſeen, is ſurrounded with the Collar of this Order, and thereat hangs in a Roundle the Image of St. *Andrew* with his Croſs on his Breaſt, which I, in the Year 1715, ſhowed to my Lord *Iſla*, together with other Curioſities in this ancient Houſe, with which his Lordſhip was very well ſatisfied, and carried himſelf very civil to the Houſe of *Seton*.

Now tho' the Subjects of this Kingdom, after the Reformation, became ſo zealous in their Religion, that they diſregarded this high and honourable Order of Knighthood, ſo as to have no better Notions of it, but that it was a Dreg of Popery, on which Head our after Sovereigns, to avoid Diſturbances in the Nation, thought it not convenient to call a Chapter thereof; yet to demonſtrate their Regard for the Honour thereof, and that the Memory of the ſame might not quite periſh, they always, by propaling the Symbols hereof in their Arms and Coins, kept up the Remembrance of this Royal Order of Knighthood till the Nation began to intertain better Thoughts of Honour, Valour and Knighthood, and then King *James* VII. did not faill to call a Chapter of this noble Order, as did after him Queen *Anne*, as I ſhall hereafter narrate in its due Place.

Thus the Seal of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, Wife to King *Francis* II. hath thereon the Arms of *Scotland* impaled with thoſe of *France*, and ſurrounded with the Collar of the Royal Order of the Thiſtle, with the Pendant of the Image of St. *Andrew*, with his Croſs on his Breaſt thereat, and about the ſame this Legend, *Maria Dei gratia Francorum & Scotorum Regina, anno* 1560; ſhe had alſo on many of her Coins this Order's Badge of the St. *Andrew*'s Croſs. And the Eſcutcheon of King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and I. of *England*, is ſurrounded, *firſt*, with the Collar of the Order of St. *Andrew*, as the ancienteſt Order, and then with that of the Garter. And, likewiſe as to King *Charles* I. the Collars both of the Thiſtle and Garter were expreſs'd in the Coronation Medal he cauſed ſtrike when he was crowned in *Scotland anno* 1633. And the Royal Atchievement of King *Charles* II. is alſo ſurrounded with the Orders of St. *Andrew*, and of the Garter, a fair Figure whereof the Curious may behold in Sir *George M'Kenzie*'s *Science of Heraldry*, in the *Edinburgh* Edition 1680, *Fol.* 99.

As for King *James* VII. I ſhall here narrate a Warrant by him for a Patent reviving and reſtoring the ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle.

James Rex,

“ Our Sovereign Lord ordains a Letter Patent to be made and paſt under the
“ Great Seal of his ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, making mention, that whereas
“ His Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſor *Achaius* King of *Scots* (of glorious Memory)
“ did inſtitute the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, conſiſting of
“ the Sovereign, and twelve Knights Brethren, in Alluſion to our Bleſſed Saviour
“ and his twelve Apoſtles, and that under the Protection of our bleſſed Lady and
“ his holy Apoſtle St. *Andrew* Patron of *Scotland*, the ſaid Order being inſtituted for
“ the Defence of the Chriſtian Religion, and in Commemoration of a ſignal Victory
“ obtained by the ſaid *Achaius* King of *Scots*, over *Athelſtane* King of the *Saxons*,
“ after a bloody Battle, in the Time of which there appeared in the Heavens a
“ white Croſs in Form of that upon which the Apoſtle St. *Andrew* ſuffered Martyrdom;
“ by which Apparition the *Scots* being encouraged, put their Enemies to
“ Flight, killing the ſaid *Athelſtane*, with moſt of his Followers. And it being moſt
“ certain, by the general Conſent of ancient and modern Hiſtorians, and by ſeveral
“ other authentick Proofs and Documents, and Records of that Kingdom, that
“ the ſaid moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle continued in great

“Glory and Splendor for many Hundreds of Years; and that ſeveral foreign Princes and Kings have been Knights of the ſaid Order, and that the ſame was always had in great Reſpect and Honour in all Places, where-ever Chriſtian Valour advanced the Glory of the Croſs, until the unfortunate Rebellion againſt His Majeſty's Royal Great Grandmother *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, (of moſt pious and glorious Memory) at which Time the Splendor both of Church and Monarchy fell together in Contempt, and the moſt noble Order, with all its Ornaments, and Rites and Ceremonies was extinguiſhed, ſome of the Brethren of that Order laying the Enſigns thereof aſide, and out of a rebellious Contempt to their then Sovereign Lady, His Majeſty's ſaid Royal Great Grandmother, and others of them forced to fly into foreign Countries for Safety of their Lives; and whereas the ſucceeding great Diſorders, and diſmal Rebellions in the Reigns of His Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, ſince that Time hath hindered and diverted them from reſtoring the ſaid Order to its former ancient Luſtre, His Majeſty has now thought fit, as a Mark of Royal Favour and Eſteem of that his ancient Kingdom, and of the Deſire he hath to reſtore it to its former Splendor and Reputation, conſidering the many and ſeaſonable Inſtances of Duty and Affection it has ſhown to his Royal Perſon, both ſince his Acceſſion to the Crown, and in Times of his greateſt Difficulties, hath as a laſting Mark of his Royal Favour, and in Remembrance of the Nation's Duty and Affection unto him to all ſucceeding Ages, thought fit at this Time to revive the ſaid Order, of which His Majeſty is undoubted and rightful Sovereign; and doth hereby revive and reſtore the ſame to its full Glory, Luſtre and Magnificency, as it heretofore was with ſuch Change and Additions as are already made, or ſhall hereafter be declared by His Majeſty; Hereby giving it to twelve Knights, of which (with His Majeſty's Sovereign) the Order above-named is to conſiſt in all Time coming, all Honours, Dignities, Titles, Privileges, Additions, and others, which either have in Time paſt belonged to the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, or which His Majeſty ſhall declare to belong thereunto in Time coming, as an evident Proof, that no dutiful or faithful Service done by his People ſhall be paſt over, without ſuitable Return of Bounty, Honour and Favour from him. And His Majeſty ordains the ſaid Letter patent to be paſt under the Great Seal aforeſaid *per ſaltum*, without paſſing any other Regiſter or Seal; in order whereunto theſe Preſents ſhall be to the Director of His Majeſty's Chancellary and their Deputes for writing of the ſame, and to the Lord High Chancellor, for cauſing the Great Seal to be appended thereunto, a ſufficient Warrant. Given at the Court of *Windſor* the 29th Day of *May* 1687, and of His Majeſty's Reign the Third Year.”

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

“These contain your Majeſty's Warrant for a Letter patent to be made and paſt *per ſaltum*, under the Great Seal of your ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, (for the Cauſes above ſpecified) reviving and reſtoring the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, in Manner above-mentioned.”

MELFORT.

Which Patent or *Diploma pro reſtitutione antiqui cardui ordinis nobiliſſimi*, is dated at *Windſor* the 29th *May* 1687; but the ſame never being expede under the Great Seal, I forbear here to narrate it.

James Rex,

“Statutes and Ordinances of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle revived and reſtored by His Majeſty *James* VII. by the Grace of GOD, King of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the ſaid moſt noble Order, for the better regulating the Proceedings and Solemnities thereof in all the Circumſtances thereunto belonging.

“In the *firſt* Place, We think fit to continue the ancient Number of Knights, to wit, twelve Brethren with our ſelf, the Sovereign of the ſaid moſt noble Order, in all Time coming.”

“THAT the Habits of the Sovereign and Brethren be a Doublet and Trunk-hoſe of a Cloth of Silver, Stockings of Pearl coloured Silk, with white Leather Shoes, Garters and Shoe-ſtrings of Blew and Silver, the Breeches and Sleeves of the Doublet decently garniſhed with Silver and Blue Ribbons, and *Surcoat* of Purple Velvet, linned with white *Taffeta*, girt about the Middle with a Purple Sword-belt, edged with Gold, and a Buckle of Gold, at which a Sword with a gilted Hilt, whereof the Shell is to be in Form of the Badge of the Order, and the Pomel in the Form of a Thiſtle in a Scabbard of Purple Velvet, over which a Mantle or Robe of Green Velvet, linned with white *Taffeta*, with Taſſels of Gold and Green, the whole Robe *parſemines*, or poudered over with Thiſtles of Gold embroidered; upon the Left-ſhoulder of which, in a Field of Blue, St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle his Image, bearing before him the Croſs of his Martyrdom of Silver Embroidery. About the Shoulders is to be born the Collar of the Order, conſiſting of Thiſtles and Sprigs of Rue going betwixt, at the Middle of which, before, is to hang the St. *Andrew* in Gold enamelled with his Gown Green and the *Surcoat* Purple, having before him the Croſs of his Martyrdom enamelled white; or if of Diamonds, conſiſting of the Number of Thirteen, juſt the Croſs and Feet of St. *Andrews* reſting upon a Ground of Green, the Collar to be tied to the Shoulders of the Robe, with a white Ribbon. Upon their Heads in Days of ſolemn Proceſſion or Feaſting, where the Sovereign himſelf is preſent, or his Commiſſioner for that Effect, they are to wear at theſe Times of Permiſſion a Cape of Black Velvet, faced up with a Border of the ſame, a little divided before, wide and looſe in the Crown, having a large Plumb of white Feathers, with a black Eigrit or Heron's Top in the Middle of it, the Border of the Cape adorned with Jewels, the Sovereign's Cape, for Difference, to have two Roes of Diamonds croſs the Crown thereof, in Form of a Royal Crown, the Sovereign's Robes to be of a Length proportionable to his Royal Dignity, and the Badge on the Shoulder to be adorned with Pearl, beſides, with other Diſtinctions he ſhall think fit to appoint.”

“AND we having conſidered, that it was the ancient Cuſtom for the Sovereign and Knights Brethren on their daily Apparel to wear the Jewel of the Order in a Chain of Gold or precious Stones; and that the Uſe of Ribbons has been brought in ſince the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle was left off, and that Chains are not now in Uſe, we have therefore thought fit to appoint the Jewel of the ſaid Order to be worn with a Purple blue Ribbon, watered or tabied. The Jewel to have on the one Side the Image of St. *Andrew*, with the Croſs of his Martyrdom before him, enamelled as above ſaid, or enriched with precious Stones on the Croſs and round about. On the Back of which ſhall be enamelled a Thiſtle of Gold and green, the Flower rediſh, with a Motto written round it, *Nemo me Impune Laceſſet*. The Ground upon which the Thiſtle is to be done ſhall be enamelled blue.”

“UPON the Left Breaſt of the Coat and Cloak ſhall be embroidered a Badge of proportionable Bigneſs, being St. *Andrew*'s Croſs of Silver Embroidery, on the Middle of which a Circle of Gold, having the Motto of the Order in Letters of Blue, in the Middle whereof a Thiſtle of Gold upon a Field in Blue.”

“THE Order is to have a Great Seal in the Cuſtody of the Chancellor thereof, on the *Dexter* Side of the Shield St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, and on the *Siniſter* thereof the Arms of *Great Britain*, as they are carried by us in *Scotland*, encircled with the Collar of the Order, with the Image of St. *Andrew* hanging at it, with the Motto of the Order going round the Seal; On the other Side the Image of St. *Andrew*, bearing the Croſs before him, with a Glory round his Head, written round, *Magnum Sigillum antiquiſſimi & nobiliſſimi ordinis cardui*.”

“THE *Secretary* ſhall have a Mantle of Blue Sattin lined with white, on the Left Shoulder of which the Badge of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs; and upon Days of Solemnity his ordinary Badge is to be hung in a Chain of Gold, being a Thiſtle of Gold, and green upon Pens *Saltier* ways, with the Motto round about, and an Imperial Crown upon the Top.”

"The *Lion* ſhall have Robes and Badges upon the Shoulder, conform to the Secretary, in his Hand his Staff of Office, and about his Neck his Badge with St. *Andrew* turned outward."

The *Uſher*, conform to the Secretary in all Things, except his Badge, which is to be two Sprigs of Rue in Form of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs Vert upon a Ground white, upon which a Thiſtle of Gold, and round the Motto, upon which an Imperial Crown, and in his Hand the Batton of his Office."

"Before any can be admitted to be of the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, he muſt be a Knight Batchellor. Here follows the Form of the *Oath* to be taken by all ſuch as ſhall be admitted into the Order of Brethren."

"*Firſt*, I ſhall fortify and defend the Chriſtian Religion, and Chriſt's moſt holy Evangel, to the utmoſt of my Power."

"*Secondly*, I ſhall be loyal and true to my Sovereign Lord the King, and the Brethren of this Order."

"*Thirdly*, I ſhall maintain the Honour and Dignity of the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle to my beſt Power, if GOD let."

"*Fourthly*, I ſhall never bear Treaſon about in my Heart againſt my Lord the King, but ſhall diſcover the ſame. So defend me GOD and the holy Church."

"The Oath being taken by the Elect Knights, before any whom the Sovereign ſhall appoint, they may actually wear the Badges and other Ornaments for the firſt Time; and we refer it to three or more of the Knights firſt made to draw the Forms, Offices and Ranks of the Officers their Fees, and all other Things that may any Way concern the ſaid Order; and humbly to offer the ſame to our Royal Conſideration, to the End we may ſignify our Pleaſure therein; and in regard we have not as yet named a Perſon to be Chancellor of the ſaid Order, and that there is no Great Seal or Signet thereunto belonging, we do order that our Signet, now in the Cuſtody of our Secretaries of State for our ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, ſhall ſerve for any Warrants or Orders that we ſhall think fit to grant or emit, for nominating any of the Knights Brethren or Officers, or any other Thing relating to the ſaid Order, until it ſhall be fully ſettled. The Royal Chappel of our Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, to be the Chappel of the Order in Time coming, and the Sub-prior, or Dean or Prior there, to be Reader of our Orders, whoſe Badge and Ornaments ſhall be hereafter appointed. Given under our Royal Hand and Signet at our Court of *Windſor* the 29th *May* 1687, and of our Reign the third Year."

By His Majeſty's Command, MELFORT.

Statutes of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle.

"It is ſtatuted and ordained by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, Sovereign of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, That his Majeſty and his Royal Succeſſors Sovereigns thereof, ſhall in all Time coming wear the ſaid Order on the Ribbon of the Order of the Thiſtle, or other Way in any Manner his Majeſty ſhall think fit. That in Honour to the holy Apoſtle St. *Andrew*, Protector of the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, his Majeſty ſhall wear the Collar of that Order on the Day of the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, being the thirty Day of *November* yearly; that the Knights Brethren ſhall wear their Collars in all Collar Days, where-ever the Sovereign is, and within *Scotland* by Obligation, whether the Sovereign be there or not; that the Collar Days be the ſame ordinary Collar Days now obſerved by his Majeſty; that there be a Secretary of the Order to tranſmit the Sovereign's Orders to the Knights his Brethren, and that he attend his Royal Perſon for that Effect. Given under his Majeſty's Royal Hand and Signet at the Court of *Windſor* the 29th of *May* 1687, and of His Majeſty's Reign the Third Year."

By His Majeſty's Command, MELFORT.

The Sovereign's Warrant concerning the Ribbon which is to be carried. The ſame whereon is to hing the Medal of the Order.

" It is Our Will and Pleaſure that the Ribbon on which is to be hung the Medal " of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, be of the Colour and " Watering of the Pattern hereunto annexed, as well when the ſame ſhall be carried " by Us the Sovereign, as it is to be daily by the Knights Brethren of the ſaid " Order. Given under Our Royal Hand and Signet at Our Court of *Windſor* the " 31ſt Day of *May* 1687, and of Our Reign the Third Year.

By His Majeſty's ſpecial Command, MELFORT.

Commiſſion to Sir Andrew Forreſter *to be His Majeſty's Secretary of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle.*

James Rex,

" *JAMES* VII. by the Grace of GOD, King of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* " and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* Sovereign of the moſt ancient and moſt " noble Order of the Thiſtle. To Our truſty and well beloved Sir *Andrew Forreſter* " greeting. Whereas We have thought fit to revive and reſtore the ſaid moſt ancient " and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle to its ancient Splendor and Magnificence, to " the End it may remain as a laſting Mark and Teſtimony of Our Royal Favour to " Our ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*; and whereas ſeveral Officers are needful for " attending the Service of the ſame, eſpecially a Secretary for giving an Account of " Our Intention and Pleaſure from Time to Time to the Knights Brethren of the " ſaid Order, We have therefore thought fit to nominate, conſtitute and appoint " you the ſaid Sir *Andrew Forreſter* to be Our Secretary of that moſt ancient and " moſt noble Order, giving, granting and diſponing unto you the Place and Office " of Our Secretary of the Order aforeſaid, with all Power and Authority to you to " receive all Fees, Profits and Perquiſites, and to enjoy all Privileges and Immunities " belonging, or that hereafter ſhall be by Us declared to pertain and belong to the " ſame, and generally with full Power to do and perform all Things pertaining to " the Place, Office and Duty of Secretary of that Order, and after you have taken " your Oath *de fideli adminiſtratione* in the ſaid Office, you are hereby authorized to " carry a Badge, and to wear and uſe all Habits and Diſtinctions, and others which " to Our Secretary of the ſaid Order do rightly belong; for all which this ſhall be " your Warrant. Given under Our Royal Hand at Our Court at *Windſor*, the 31ſt " Day of *May* 1687, and of Our Reign the Third Year."

By His Majeſty's Command, MELFORT.

James Rex,

The Form of the Oath taken by His Majeſty's Secretary of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle.

" I ſhall bear Faith and true Allegiance to my Sovereign Lord the King's moſt " excellent Majeſty, Sovereign of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, " I ſhall faithfully perform the Duty of Secretary to the ſaid moſt noble Order, " and will never reveal the Secrets of the ſame. I will be true and faithful to the " Knights Brethren of the ſaid Order. I will (to the outmoſt of my Power) main- " tain the Honours, Rights and Privileges of the ſaid moſt ancient and moſt noble " Order. So help me GOD."

Windſor, 31ſt
May 1687.

" *Nota*, That hereafter there are no Papers relating to the Order to be recorded " in the principal Secretaries of State their Office, in Regard His Majeſty's " Secretary of the Order is to keep a Regiſter apart in which they are to be " recorded.'

Follows the Liſt of the Knights Companions of the noble Order of the Thiſtle revived in the Reign of King James VII. *and created ſo by him.*

James Earl of *Perth*, then Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, *George* Duke of *Gordon*, *John* Marquis of *Athole* Lord Privy Seal, *James* Earl of *Arran*, after Duke of *Hamilton*, *Alexander* Earl of *Murray*, *John* Earl of *Melfort*, then principal Secretary of State, *Kenneth* Earl of *Seaforth*, *George* Earl of *Dumbartoun*, Sir *Andrew Forreſter* Secretary to the Order, ——— Uſher of the Thiſtle.

Thus this moſt ancient and noble Order of the Thiſtle continued to flouriſh during the Remainder of this King's Reign. But the Revolution afterwards ſucceeding, which occaſioned the ſaid King *James* to retire to *France*, and the Prince of *Orange* being in his Place crowned King of theſe Realms by the Revolutioners, they laid again aſide the Uſage of this noble Order, and their Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion occaſioned them to have no juſter Sentiments of it than our old Reformers had, who eſteemed no better of this high Order of Knighthood than that it was a Popiſh Inſtitution. For as the ſaid Prince of *Orange* was a Hero of unqueſtionable Bravery, ſo he had a great Eſteem of Knighthood and Valour, as may appear from his creating as many Knights of the Garter as has been done in any ſucceeding Reign ſince; neither is it to be doubted but he would have given as much Encouragement to the Honour, Splendor and Reputation of our ſaid Royal Order of Knighthood during his Reign as any of our preceeding Kings had done, had he found the Humour of our Nation to have laid aſide all their Prejudices thereto, and agreed with his juſt Sentiments of Honour: And therefore to give our ſaid Nation no Occaſion of Diſcontent during his Government, he thought it proper to lay aſide the Uſage of this moſt ancient and moſt noble Order; ſo that no Creation of any new Knights thereof happened during his Reign.

But his Succeſſor Queen *Anne* finding this Kingdom begin to have better Conceptions of the great Honour of Royal Knighthood, ſhe was pleaſed, in the ſecond Year of her Reign, to ſign a Patent to be paſſed the Great Seal of *Scotland*, for again reviving and reſtoring our moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, whereof the Tenor follows.

" *Anna* Dei Gratia *Scotiæ*, *Angliæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Regina, fidei que defenſor,
" omnibus probis hominibus; quandoquidem ſereniſſimus noſter progenitor
" *Scotorum* Rex *Achaius* glorioſæ memoriæ, ordinem cardui antiquum, ac longe nobiliſſimum,
" ex ſummo principe & duo decem æquitibus conſtantem inſtituiſſe, idque
" ad Chriſtianæ religionis tutelam, & in memoriam inſignis victoriæ, per eundem
" adverſus *Athelſtanum Saxonum* Regem, poſt prælium cruentum parte ubi dum
" pugnaretur, in æthere aparuit crux *Alba* decuſata ad formam illius qua Sanctus *Andreas*
" Apoſtolus martyrium paſſus eſt, quiquidem antiquiſſimus & nobiliſſimus ordo,
" non ſolum in archivis noſtris, & hujus regni noſtri *Scotiæ* hiſtoriis, ſed etiam
" ab exteris hiſtoriarum ſcriptoribus, honorifice commemoratur; quæ ſunt authentica
" documenta prælustris eſtimationis ejus nobiliſſimi ordinis generatim ſuſceptæ, ſed
" ob continuata bella & tumultus quæ inteſtinos poſt obitum *Jacobi* quinti Regis
" ſucceſſivas minoritates Regiæ Coronæ ſplendor, huic multis in rebus diverſique
" modus obumbratus fuit & inter alia honos huic nobiliſſimæ inſtitutioni debitus,
" quæque ſic præſtetit, uſque ad tertium annum regni regis noſtri patris *Jacobi* ſeptimi,
" qui conſideratione multiplicium officii, & affectionis judiciorum ipſi exhibitorum,
" per hoc antiquum regnum noſtrum, eundem nobiliſſium ordinem redintegravit
" & reſtituit, & ob ejuſdem reſtitutionem, nos inter multa alia teſtimonia
" curæ noſtræ regiæ antiquiti hujus regni noſtri, tam pro ejuſdem honore quem aliis
" quæ ad idem ſpectant, & predicti nobiliſſimi ordinis ad juſtum ſplendorem &
" exiſtimationem erectione, eo ut preſens hoc noſtrum ſeculum atque ætates futuræ
" ad emulationem nobilem talia gratiæ regiæ ſigna diſcriminantia merendi, in ſuarum
" nobilium anteceſſorum imitationem excitentur ac moventur, congruum nos nunc
" putamus tanquam princeps ſuprema dicti nobiliſſimi ordinis indubitatum noſtrum
" jus exequi: Noveritis igitur nos redintegraſſe & reſtituiſſe, ſicuti per preſentes

“has literas noſtras Patentes redintegramus & reſtituimus, eundem dictum ordinem, ad omnes honores, dignitates, titulos & privilegia quæ olim aut nunc ad eundem pertinentem, cum omnibus aliis additamentis, quæ nos aut noſtri regii ſucceſſores ſupremi principes dicti nobiliſſimi ordinis, in poſterum declaravimus, vel in eos conferemus, atque per preſentes has literas noſtras patentes duo decem æquitibus nobiſcum ſupremo principe ex quibus prædictus nobiliſſimus ordo tempore elapſo conſtetit, atque in poſterum conſtabit, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in dicto ordine damus & concedimus omnes honores, dignitates, titulos & privilegia ad plenum ſuum vigorem, gloriam & magnificentiam, pro ut hactenus obtinuit, vel quæ in futurum ad ejuſdem pertinere declaravimus. In cujus rei teſtimonium magnum ſigillum noſtrum appendi præcepimus. Datum apud aulam noſtrum de St. *Jameſes*, trigeſimo primo die menſis *Decembris*, anno Domini Mileſimo ſeptingenteſimo quarto, & anno regni noſtri ſecundo.”

ANNE R.

Locus ſigilli.

Statutes and Orders of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, revived by Her Majeſty, Anne *by the Grace of* GOD, *Queen of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the ſaid moſt noble Order, for the better regulating the Proceedings and Solemnities thereof in all the Circumſtances thereunto belonging.*

“IN the *firſt* Place, We think fit to continue the ancient Number of Knights, to *wit*, Twelve Brethren with our ſelf the Sovereign of the ſaid moſt noble Order, to be the preciſe Number of that Order in all Time coming.”

“THAT the Sovereign's Habit be ſuch as they ſhall think fit at any Time hereafter to appoint. That the Habit of Brethren of this Order be a Doublet and Trunk-hoſe of Cloth of Silver, Stockings of Pearl-coloured Silk, with white Leather Shoes, Garters and Shoe-ſtrings of Green and Silver, the Breeches and Sleeves of the Doublet decently garniſhed with Silver and Green Ribbons, a Surcoat of Purple Velvet, lined with White Taffeta, girt about the Middle with a Purple Sword-belt, edged with Gold, and a Buckle of Gold, at which a Sword with a gilted Hilt, whereof the Shell is to be in the Form of the Badge of the Order, and the Pomel in the Form of a Thiſtle, in a Scabbard of Purple Velvet, over all which a Mantle or Robe of Green Velvet, lined with White Taffeta, with Taſſels of Gold and Green; upon the Left-ſhoulder of which in a Field of Green St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle his Image, bearing before him the Croſs of his Martyrdom of Silver Embroidery, with a Circle of Gold round it, upon which the Motto, *Nemo me impune Laceſſet*, in Letters of Green; and at the lower Part of it a Thiſtle of Gold and Green, the Flower Rediſh, about the Shoulder is to be worn the Collar of the Order, conſiſting of Thiſtles, and Sprigs of Rue going betwixt; at the Middle of which before is to be hung the St. *Andrew* of Gold enamelled White, or if of Diamonds, conſiſting of the Number of Thirteen juſt, the Croſs and Feet of St. *Andrew* reſting upon a Ground of Green, the Collar to be tied to the Shoulders of the Robe, and white Ribbons upon their Heads on Days of ſolemn Proceſſion or Feaſting, where the Sovereign is preſent, or has a Commiſſioner for that Effect. They are to wear at the Times of Permiſſion, a Cap of Black Velvet faced up with a Border of the ſame, a little divided before, wide and looſe in the Crown, having a large Plumb of white Feathers, with a black Egrit or Heron's Tap in the Middle of it, the Borders of the Cap adorned with Jewels.”

“THAT the Jewel of the ſaid Order is to be worn at a Green Ribbon over the Left Shoulder, croſs the Body and tied under the Right Arm. The Jewel to have on the one Side the Image of St. *Andrew*, with the Croſs before enamelled as is above ſaid, or cut on Stone, enriched with precious Stones round it, on the Back of which ſhall be enamelled a Thiſtle Gold and Green, the Flower rediſh with the before mentioned Motto round it. The Ground upon which the Thiſtle is to be done ſhall be enamelled Green.”

“That the Medal of the Order be all of Gold, being the St. *Andrew*, bearing before him the Croſs of his Martyrdom, with a Circle round, on which to be the Motto of the Order, and at the lower Part of the Circle between the joining of the Words a Thiſtle, and to be worn in a green Ribbon as the Jewel, at Times when the Jewel is not worn.”

“That upon the Left Breaſt of the Coat and Cloak ſhall be embroidered a Badge of a proportionable Bigneſs, being a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs of Silver Embroidery, with Rays going out betwixt the Points of the Croſs, on the Middle of which a Thiſtle of Gold and Green upon a Field of Green, and round the Thiſtle and Field a Circle of Gold, having on it the Motto of the Order in Letters of Green.

“That Her Majeſty and Her Royal Succeſſors, Sovereigns of the ſaid moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, ſhall in all Time coming wear the ſaid Order on the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, or otherwiſe in any Manner that Her Majeſty ſhall think fit, and ſhall wear the Collar of the ſaid Order on the Day of the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, being the Thirtieth of *November* yearly.”

“That the Knights Brethren of the ſaid Order ſhall wear their Collars on all Collar Days, where-ever the Sovereign is, and within *Scotland*, by Obligation, upon all Days of publick Solemnities, whether the Sovereign be there or not.”

“That the Collar Days be the ſame ordinary Collar Days now obſerved by Her Majeſty. That the Collar with the St. *Andrew* belonging to it, and the Medal of the Order given by Her Majeſty and Succeſſors, Sovereigns of the ſaid moſt noble Order, to the Knights Brethren thereof at their Admiſſion, be returned at their Deaths to the Sovereign.”

“The Order is to have a Great Seal in the Cuſtody of the Chancellor thereof, having on the *Dexter* Side St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, and on the *Siniſter* the Arms of *Great Britain*, as they are carried by us in *Scotland*, encircled with the Collar of the Order, with the Image of St. *Andrew* hanging at it, with the Motto of the Order going round the Seal. On the other Side the Image of St. *Andrew*, bearing a Croſs before him, with a Glory round his Head, written round, *Magnum Sigillum antiquiſſimi & nobiliſſimi ordinis cardui.*”

“That there be a *Secretary* of the Order to tranſmit the Sovereign's Orders to the Knights Brethren, and that he attend Her Royal Perſon for that Effect. He ſhall have on Days of Solemnity, a Mantle of green Sattin, lined with white on the Left Shoulder, of which the Badge of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, his ordinary Badge, is to be hung in a Chain of Gold, being a Thiſtle of Gold and Green, upon two Pens croſſed *Saltier* ways, with the Motto round about it, and an Imperial Crown upon the Top.”

“The *Lion* ſhall have Robes and Badges upon the Shoulder, conform to the Secretary, in his Hand his Staff of Office, and about his Neck his Badge, with the St. *Andrew* turned outward.”

“The *Uſher* conform to the Secretary in all Things, except his Badge, which is to be two Sprigs of Rue in Form of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs *Vert*, upon a Ground white, upon which a Thiſtle of Gold, and round the Motto, upon which an Imperial Crown, and in his Hand the Batton of his Office.”

“Before any can be admitted to the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, he muſt be a Knight Batchelor.”

Here follows the Form of the Oath to be taken by all ſuch, as ſhall be admitted into this Order as Brethren.

“I———— ſhall fortify and defend the true reformed Proteſtant Religion, and CHRIST's moſt holy Evangel, to the utmoſt of my Power.”

“I ſhall be loyal and true to my Sovereign Lady the Queen, Sovereign of this moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle.”

“I ſhall maintain and defend the Statutes, Privileges and Honours of the ſaid Order.”

“I ſhall never bear any Treaſon about in my Heart againſt our Sovereign Lady the Queen, but ſhall diſcover the ſame to her. So help me GOD.”

“THE Oath being taken by the Elect Knights, before any whom the Sovereign ſhall appoint, they may actually wear the Badge and other Ornaments belonging to the Order; and in regard, we have not as yet named a Perſon, to be Chancellor of the ſaid Order, and that there is no Great Seal belonging thereto, we do therefore ordain that Our Signet of the ſaid Order, which is to be in the Cuſtody of Our Secretary to the ſaid Order, ſhall ſerve for any Warrant or Order, that we ſhall think fit to grant or emit for the nominating any of the Knights Brethren or Officers, or any other Thing relating to the ſaid Order.”

“THE Royal Chappel of Our Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, to be the Chappel of the Order in Time coming.”

THAT no Alteration of the Habit, Jewel, Collar, Badge, or other Ornaments belonging to the ſaid Order, or of the uſing or wearing of them, be offered to Her Majeſty by any of the Brethren, without a Concurrence of the major Part of them. Given under Our Royal Hand, and ſignet at Our Court at St. *James's* the 31ſt Day of *December* 1703 Years, and of Our Reign the Second Year.”

A. R.

By Her Majeſty's Command, CROMERTIE.

The Fees appointed by Her Sacred Majeſty Queen Anne, *Sovereign of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, to be paid by thoſe who ſhall be admitted as Knights Brethren of the ſaid Order at their Admiſſion thereto.*

	Sterling	*Money.*	
“ *Impr.* To the Secretary of the Order, - - - -	55	11	01
“ To the Commiſſioner's Servants, - - - -	08	06	07
“ To the Church Fees, *viz.* Ringer of Bells, - - - -	05	11	01
“ To the Uſher of the Order, - - - - -	08	06	07
“ To the Lion's Office, Heralds, Purſevants, Trumpets, &c. -	27	15	06
“ It is ſaid their preſent Fees on this Head is now 72 *lib. Sterl.*			
“ To the Queen's Uſhers, - - - - - -	05	11	01
Summa,	111	02	02

A. R.

“WE do hereby order and require all who are or ſhall be admitted as Knights Brethren of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, to pay the Fees according to the above Diſtribution, upon their being admitted to the ſaid Order. Given under Our Royal Hand, and ſignet of the ſaid Order at Our Court of St. *James's* the 29th Day of *October* 1705, and of Our Reign the Fourth Year.”

“THIS is a true Copy of the Statutes and Orders ſigned by Her Majeſty, examined and compared with the Originals, by me”

DAVID NAIRN *Sec. nob. ord. cardui.*

THE Hiſtory of *Europe*, for the Year 1704, tells us, that on the 31ſt of *January* the Queen was pleaſed to ſign the foreſaid Patent to be paſſed the Great Seal of *Scotland*, for reviving and reſtoring there the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle. In Purſuance of which Patent, *John* Duke of *Argyle* was received into that Order the Fourth of *February* by Her Majeſty the Sovereign thereof, ſo were three Days after *John* Duke of *Athole*, *William* Marquis of *Annandale*, *James* Earl of *Dalkeith*, *George* Earl of *Orkney*, and *James* Earl of *Seafield*. Her Majeſty diſpenſed, during Her Royal Pleaſure, with the Ceremonies and Solemnities of their Inſtalment, as well as of all the reſt of the Knights Brethren; and was pleaſed to give a Commiſſion to *David Nairn* Eſq; to be Secretary of the ſaid Order, and to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood.

MR. *Miege*, in his *State of North-Britain*, gives us a Liſt of the Knights Companions of the noble Order of the Thiſtle in the Reign of Queen *Anne* to the Year 1711, whoſe Names are as follows, *John* Duke of *Argyle*, *John* Duke of *Athole*,

Willam

William Marquis of *Annandale*, *George* Earl of *Orkney*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *William*, Marquis of *Lothian*, *Charles* Earl of *Orrery Engliſh*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, *Hugh* Earl of *Loudoun*, and *John* Earl of *Stair*, Sir *Davia Nairn* Bart. Secretary to the Order,———Uſher of the Thiſtle.

AND not only during the Reign of the ſaid Queen *Anne*, the moſt ancient and noble Order of the Thiſtle continued to flouriſh in great Splendor and Eſteem; But her Succeſſor King *George* highly honoured the ſame. For Sir *Thomas Brand* was created by him Gentleman Uſher of the Green Rod, of the moſt ancient Order of the Thiſtle, or St. *Andrew*, and Gentleman Uſher daily Waiter to His Majeſty King *George*, and by Patent carries quarterly 1ſt and 4th, Two Batons (or Rods) *Or*, enſigned on the Top with the Unicorn of *Scotland*, as the Badge of his Office, and the 2d and 3d Quarter of his Arms is his paternal Coat, Creſt a Voll, with the Batton of the Office erected in Pale, Motto, *Advance*, and places round his Arms the Chain of Gold, with the Badge of the Order pendent, *viz.* on an Oval Argent a St. *Andrew* Croſs ſurmounted of a Thiſtle, and round the ſame the Motto, *Nemo me impune Laceſſit*, which he commonly wears, and behind the Shield he carries two Battons in Saltire, to ſhow he is actually in Poſt, a Figure whereof I have cauſed cut in the Plates of Atchievements, ſubjoined to the firſt Volume of my *Syſtem of Heraldry*. And I ſee no Reaſon but the Reſt of the Officers of this moſt ancient Order, *viz.* the Secretary, Lyon, *&c.* may outwardly adorn and trim their Armorial Shields with the Collars and Badges of their ſeveral Offices after the like Manner. King *George* did alſo create new Knight Companions of this noble Order in the Room of old ones deceaſed, *viz.* *John* Earl of *Sutherland*, as does alſo his Son, who now reigns, who on St. *Andrew*'s Day yearly *November* 30th, goeth with the Royal Family to his Royal Chappel, and wear St. *Andrew*'s Croſſes in Honour of that Day: So that this Royal Order of Knighthood continues ſtill its Honour and Reputation at this very Day, tho' above Eight hundred and twenty Years ſtanding ſince its firſt Inſtitution by King *Achaius*.

AND beſides (which adds very much to the Honour of this high Order) according to the ancient and primitive Inſtitution, this Order is to conſiſt of no more than of Thirteen Perſons, *viz.* the Sovereign and Twelve Knights, in Memory of our Saviour and his Twelve Apoſtles; whereas the great Increaſe of Knights Companions of many other Orders has been the Occaſion of their Ruin and Diſeſteem.

THE ſolemn Meeting of theſe Knights of old was annually on St. *Andrew*'s Day, in the Church of the Town dedicate to his Name; during the Feſtivity the Knights were richly habited, and wore their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their Left-ſhoulders an *Azure* Roundle, charged with a *Saltire Argent*, or St. *Andrew*'s Croſs enfil'd in Centre, with a Crown compoſed of *Flower de Liſs Or*; for the ordinary and common Enſigns the Knights uſed a Gren Ribbon, whereat hung a Thiſtle of Gold crowned with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold containing the Epigraph *Nemo me impune Laceſſit*. But now they have ſew'd to their Left-breaſt an Irradiation (like that of the Knights of the Garter) over a Saltire Silver, the Irradiation charged with a Blue Roundle of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs. As alſo the ſaid St. *Andrew*'s Church the ancient Chappel of the Order being ruined at the Reformation, which happened in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and beſides, this noble Order was laid aſide, and continued ſo (as I obſerved before) till his late Majeſty King *James* VII. reſtored it again by a Patent dated at *Windſor* the 29th *May* 1687, appointing alſo his Chappel Royal in his Palace at *Holy-rood-houſe* to be hereafter the Chappel of the Order inſtead of the ſaid St. *Andrew*'s Church which was ruined, which Chappel he cauſed beautifully to be repaired, and fitted up by the Hands of many exquiſite Workmen Forreign and Domeſtick, who adorned the ſame with the Effigies of our Saviour, his Twelve Apoſtles, and other admirable Pieces of Sculpture for the greater Honour and Conveniency of the ſaid Royal Knights. But in *December* 1688, the City of *Edinburgh* having overpowered Captain *Wallace*, who was poſted to defend the ſaid Royal Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, they without Oppoſition went firſt to the ſaid Royal Chappel, and broke and deſtroyed to Pieces all the curious Workmanſhip therein, which had coſt the ſaid King *James* a conſiderable

Sum

Sum to perform, and carried ſeveral Parcels of theſe Pieces of Work up to the Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and burnt them there. The Author of a *Journey thro' Scotland*, *October*, *London* 1729, *Page* 61, tells us, "That this Church or Chappel is very neat, with the higheſt Roof (ſays he) I have ſeen, and the Pillars as exquiſite as St. *George*'s Chappel at *Windſor*, with two Rows of Stone Galleries above. King *James* VII. (continues he) erected a magnificent Throne here for the Sovereign, and Twelve Stalls for the Twelve Knights Companions of the Order of the Thiſtle or St. *Andrew*, all of Oak, and the fineſt Maſters in carved Work all over *Europe* employed in it. The Floor was finely paved with Marble, a fine Organ was alſo erected; but the Mob, at the Revolution, pulled it all to Pieces, thinking that it ſmelled too rank of Popery, not leaving ſo much as a Stone of the Pavement, but what they pulled up and carried away." Yet notwithſtanding hereof, her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, upon her again reſtoring this noble Order of Knighthood, by a Warrant under her Royal Hand and Signet, dated at St. *James*'s the 31ſt of *December* 1703, did again ordain and confirm her Royal Father's Order, in appointing the Royal Chappel of her Palace of *Holyrood-houſe* to be the Chappel of this Order in Time coming, and which continues ſo at this Day.

Andrew Favine, in his *Theatre of Honour*, *Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 3. *Page* 96. tells us, That the foreſaid *Achaius* King of *Scotland* having won the Love and Alliance of the King *Charlemaigne*, and the Moſt Chriſtian Kings of *France* his Succeſſors, found himſelf to be ſo ſtrong and mighty, that he took for his Device the Thiſtle and the Rue, and for a Motto thereto, *Pour ma defence*, becauſe (ſays he) the Thiſtle is not tractable, or eaſily handled without good Gloves made of the Hart's Skin, whereby all his Pricking is avoided. As giving Acknowledgement thereby, that he feared no foreign Princes his Neighbours (continues he) ſeeing he leaned on the Succour and Alliance of the *French*. But herein this Author is miſtaken, for it is of Verity that *France* has been more obliged to the Valour of the Men of our Nation than any Aſſiſtance they ever gave to us; yea we have ſuffered almoſt our Kingdom to be over-run by the *Engliſh* in their Quarrel, and had it not been the Valour of our Heroes, who always of old aſſiſted them, *England*, long ere now, had made a Conqueſt of that Kingdom; and the ſaid Author, *Favine*, confeſſes no leſs, as he ingeniouſly makes appear in his ſaid fifth Book, by giving us a Liſt of the many Thouſands of *Scotſmen* ſent by our King from *Scotland* to the Aſſiſtance of the Kings of *France*, all led by gallant Commanders, for which good Service, our Nation received from them many valuable Privileges, and our Nobility and Captains ſent thither, were highly rewarded with the greateſt Honours and Preferments that Kingdom could give. Again, as to the Motto, *In Defence*, which this Author appropriates to the Thiſtle, as I obſerved before, I ſtill judge it to be the Motto of the Royal Arms, or Creſt aſſumed by King *Achaius*, when *Charles* the Great honoured the ſaid King with the double Treſſure to ſurround the Rampant Lyon in his Arms, upon the Alliance of the two Crowns of *Scotland* and *France*, as a Symbol, to ſhow that the Lillies of *France* ſhould always defend the Lyon of *Scotland*. The old Motto of the Order of the Thiſtle, *viz. Nemo me impune Laceſſet*, being by far more proper and agreeable thereto, and *Menenius* alſo tells us, That this was the old and only Motto peculiar to the Order of the Thiſtle.

As for the Collar of this noble Order, which conſiſts of Thiſtles and Sprigs of Rue. The Thiſtle, ſays *Pliny*, in his *Natural Hiſtory*, *Tom.* 2. *Page* 79. have their Leaves beſet with Prickles, they bear Heads, pointed with ſharp Prickles round about in Manner of Caltrops, and the Artichoke Thiſtle puts forth a Purple Flower amidſt theſe ſharp pointed Prickles, and when ſodden is a great Strengthner of the Stomack, and if applied to the Matrix of Women, it diſpoſeth and prepareth it to conceive Men Children, and *Chæveas* the *Athenian*, and *Glaucias* eſpecially, ſays the ſame; as likewiſe theſe Thiſtles cauſeth a ſweet Breath. As for the Rue, although it be an Herb and Plant very mean, yet it is nevertheleſs full of admirable Vertues, ſo that Men and Beaſts likewiſe having eaten thereof, their Breath only ſerveth to expel, and drive Serpents to Flight: For the ſaid *Pliny* and all the Naturaliſts do hold, that the Woodmartine, the Weezel, and other ſmall Beaſts dare be bold to graple with Serpents, yea the Viper himſelf, after their Stomacks are filled with Rue. *Paulus Ægineta*, and all the Herbaliſts are of Opinion, that there is not a more ſovereign Remedy, for ſuch as are poiſoned, to vomit up the Poiſon, then to drink it in warm Wine, and preſent Cure has inſtantly enſued by this Herb. And for this Reaſon King *Achaius*, to demonſtrate to his Enemies, that he had Power to make all their Practices unprofitable, he took theſe two Herbs for his Device, and compoſed them in a Collar of this Order, which has continued to this Day.

The Manner of wearing the *Ribbon* of this moſt noble Order, in Time of Peace, was of later Times pendant about the Neck, down to the Middle of the Breaſt, where hung the Jewel of the Order, having on the one Side the Image of St. *Andrew*, holding his Croſs before him, and on the Reverſe a Thiſtle, *Or* and *Vert*, the Flower rediſh, with the foreſaid Motto round it. But ſince, for the more Conveniency of Riding or Action, the ſame is ſpread over the Left Shoulder, and brought under the Right Arm, where the Jewel now hangs. But where the Pictures of the Sovereign and Knights Companions are drawn in Armour, there, even to this Day, the ſaid Jewel is repreſented as fixed to a Gold-chain inſtead of a Ribbon, and worn about the Neck, and not brought under the Right Arm.

And there is a Standard of Honour provided for the Sovereign, to meaſure the Extraction, Quality, and Merit of the Perſon propoſed to be elected of this Order, leſt it might chance, thro' the Indulgence of the Sovereign, this Fountain of Honour might be mudded by the Choice of inferior and undeſerving Perſons: For *Benjamin Smithurſt*, in his *Britain*'s *Glory*, Page 43. tells us, That the Knights of this Order are appointed to be of the moſt noble Men of *Scotland*; and if of another Nation, they are never choſen below Nobility, as witneſs *Charles Boyle* Earl of *Orrery* an *Iriſh* Peer, who was elected by Queen *Anne* a Knight Companion of this Order; and no doubt the Sovereign's Deſign herein was that none ſhould be elected of this Order, unleſs he be worthy, upon the Account of Birth and Arms. For 'tis certain, Gentility does not receive its Perfection in the Perſon it was firſt devolved on, but is rather compleated by Succeſſion: For among the *Romans*, tho' the Father was free born, and of the *Equeſtrian Cenſe*; yet it was farther requiſite that the Grandfather ſhould be the ſame, or elſe they could not obtain the Ring, one of the Symbols of the Equeſtrian Order, as *Pliny* informs us. Gentility therefore hath its Beginning in the Grandfather, its Increaſe in the Father, and full Ripeneſs in the Son; and conſequently in the Conſtitution of Gentility, the Father and Grandfather conveying a Luſtre to the Son, make it intire and compleat; for 'tis incongruous to ſuppoſe a Ripeneſs in the Son, unleſs there had been a former Increaſe in the Father.

As to the Objections made by ſome *Engliſh* Authors, and others miſled by them, againſt the Antiquity of this noble Order, ſeeing they carry more of Prejudice than Reaſon, I ſhall paſs them over with Silence, and the rather, that ſince the Union theſe Prejudices are now laid aſide by them, hoping I have advanced above what will be ſufficient to convince my impartial Reader of the Antiquity of this moſt ancient and noble Order of Knighthood; And if our Nation had been ſo fortunate, as to have had our ancient Records and old Monuments of Antiquity preſerved to this Day, which the Calamity of War and other Accidents has deprived us of, we might have had fuller Accounts and clearer Documents to have obliged the preſent Generation with concerning the ſame. As for the Story about the Commencement of this Royal Order of St. *Andrew*, by the Appearance of the Croſs of his Martyrdom in the Sky, tho' it may, to the polite Wits of this Age, look like a Legend, yet I believe it is much of a Piece with what we are told by the following famous Authors, *viz. Euſebius de Vit. Conſtant. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 29. *Socrates Hiſt. Eccl. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 2. *Sozomens, Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 3. and others, concerning the firſt Chriſtian Emperor *Conſtantine*: They ſay, That while this Prince was (at the Intreaty of the Senate and People of *Rome*) on his March, in order to ſuppreſs the Tyranny of *Maxentius*; and being doubtful of the Succeſs, and therefore afraid of the Danger of ſuch an Expedition, he perceived a burning Croſs in the Heavens, with three *Greek* Words, which ſignified that this ſhould be a Sign of his Victory; And they add, that upon this Aſſurance cauſed the Figure of the Croſs, juſt as he had ſeen it, to be ſet in Gold upon the Imperial Standart, and then ſet forward, and proſpered. Now whether either or both of theſe Miracles have been wrought by deſigning Providence, or if they ought to be but ranked among the pious Cheats of the old Prieſts and Monks, I leave it to the more Curious to examine. This is certain *Conſtantine* overthrew *Maxentius*, and *Achaius* defeat *Athelſtane*.

THE next old Order of Knighthood with us was the *Banrents* or *Bannerets*, created ſo under the Royal Banner for gallant Actions in the Field, and ſeldom or never conferred but on Perſons of extraordinary Merit, many of whom were able by their Arms and numerous Vaſſals to raiſe, maintain, command, and lead gallantly a Company of Soldiers to Field in Time of War, under their own particular Banners of their Arms; And very many of the Predeceſſors of our old Families here in *Scotland* have been advanced to this truly honourable Degree of Knighthood, on the Conſideration of their Courage and valorous Exploits in Times of War and Battles; ſo that our Nation of old having produced ſo many of theſe gallant Heroes, it would take up the Subject of a Volume by itſelf, to narrate their Names and heroick Deeds; Sir *Robert* the *Bruce*, Sir *William Wallace*, and many Hundreds more of our Nation being all advanced to this military Order of Knighthood, on Account of their Valour, and the ſame being but only a temporary Dignity, it was beſtowed on none but thoſe, who, by their Valour in Chivalry, deſerved it; and the Son could not ſucceed the Father in this Dignity, till he had performed ſome valorous Action to merit the ſame, in order to fit him for being a Leader of a Company of Men of War.

SIR *George Mackenzie*, in his *Precedency*, p. 55. ſays, "That he finds of old a " Bannerent (or a Ban-rent) has been with us a Title higher than a Baron, for " by Act 102. Parliament 7th, *James* I. *anno* 1427. Barons may chooſe their own " Commiſſioners, but Biſhops, Dukes, Earls, Lords and Ban rents are to be ſummoned to Parliament by the King's ſpecial Precept; And it is probable (continues " he) that theſe Ban-rents were Knights of extraordinary Reputation, who were " allowed to raiſe a Company of Men under their own Banners; but now it is " commonly taken for ſuch as are knighted by the King or Prince, under the Royal " Standart in Time of War." But I conceive that thoſe could not now ſit in Parliament upon the King's Precept, the former Act of Parliament being in Deſuetude: They have the Precedency from Baronets, tho' their Wives have not, this being but a temporary Dignity, and the other an heritable. The undoubted Badge of theſe Knights was a Golden Collar of SS's; tho' the Uſage thereof is now grown obſolete, yet I ſee no Reaſon why thoſe of this Degree of Knighthood may not at this Time exteriorly adorn their Armorial Shields with ſuch a Collar, the ſame being both regular and agreeable to the Practice of all Knights, who are honoured with the Cognoſce or Symbol of a Collar, as the Badge of their Dignity.

THE next Degree of Knighthood with us is the Order of Baronet in *Scotland*, which was erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for ſettling a Colony there, to which the Aid of theſe Knights was deſigned. The Order was only intended by King *James* VI. before his Death; for in his firſt Charter of *Nova Scotia*, in Favours of Sir *William Alexander*, dated 10th of *September* 1621. and in another Charter granted to Sir *Robert Dunbar* of *Lochinvar*, of a Part of *Nova Scotia*, deſigned the Barony of *Galloway*, dated 8th *November* 1621, there is no Mention made of this Order: So that the ſame was only erected by King *Charles* I. *anno* 1625. In the ſeveral Patents granted to Baronets, His Majeſty did diſpone to each of theſe Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*, erecting the ſame into a free Barony, with great and ample Privileges, unneceſſary to be inſert here. And moreover, for their Encouragement, did erect, create, make, conſtitute, and ordain that heritable State, Degree, Dignity, Name, Order, Title and Stile of Baronet, to be enjoyed by every of theſe Gentlemen, who did hazard for the Good and Increaſe of that Plantation: And ſo preferred them to that Order and Title, creating them and their Heirs Male heritable Baronets in all Time coming, with the Place, Pre-eminency, Priority, and Precedency in all Commiſſions, Brieves, Letters Patents, Namings, and Writs, and in all Seſſions, Conventions, Congregations and Places, at all Times and Occaſions whatſoever, before all Knights, called *æquites aurati*, all leſſer Barons, commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen: Excepting the above Sir *William Alexander* His Majeſty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, who (with his Heir, their Wives and Children conform) is not only excepted in each of theſe Letters Patents granted to the Knights his Conſorts, but likewiſe the Charter granted to himſelf by King *Charles* I. *anno* 1625, did bear expreſly this Exception and Proviſion; As alſo excepting Knights Bannerets, who ſhould be created under the Royal Standart in His Majeſty's Army, and in open War, the King himſelf being preſent, and that during the Banneret's Lifetime only: And with Precedency before all of the ſame Order, whoſe Patents are of a poſterior Date. His Majeſty did moreover declare and ordain, that the Wives of theſe Knights, and of their Heirs Male, ſhould have the Precedency, as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they ſhould happpen to ſurvive, before the Wives of all thoſe of whom the Knights Baronets and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights Bannerets before excepted, (the Degree of Baronet being heritable;) and alſo that the Children Male and Female of the Baronet ſhould take place before the Children Male and Female reſpectively, of all Perſons of whom the Baronets and their Heirs Male had the Priority: And likewiſe before the Children of the Bannerets; And that the Wives of the Sons of the Baronets, and of their Heirs Male, ſhould preceed the Wives of all Perſons whom their Husbands might preceed, and that as well their Husbands being dead as living. And further, His Majeſty did declare and promiſe, that whenſoever the eldeſt Sons and apparent Heirs Male of the Baronets ſhould attain to the Age of Twenty one Years, they ſhould be by His Majeſty and his Succeſſors created *æquites aurati*, or Knights Batchelors, without Payment of any Fees or Dues for the ſame, providing they ſhould deſire it. But here it is to be obſerved, that ſome of the eldeſt Sons of Baronets pretend to the Title of *Knight* at their Majority, by virtue of this Clauſe, without any previous Deſire or Dubbing, which certainly is an Error; for if they will not be at the Pains to deſire it of His Majeſty, or his Commiſſioner, they ſhould not aſſume it: Likeas, His Majeſty did declare and ordain, That the Baronets and their Heirs Male ſhould, as an Additament of Honour to their Armorial Enſigns, bear either on a Canton or Ineſcutcheon in their Option, the Enſign of *Nova Scotia*, being *Argent, a Croſs of St. Andrew Azure,* (the Badge of *Scotland counter-changed) charged with an Ineſcutcheon of the Royal Arms of* Scotland: *Supported on the Dexter by the Royal Unicorn, and on the Siniſter by a Savage or wild Man proper*; and for the *Creſt a Branch of Laurel, and a Thiſtle iſſuing from two Hands conjoined, the one being armed, the other naked, with this Ditto, Munit hæc & altera vincit.* And that they and their Heirs Male ſhould in all Times coming have place in all His Majeſty's and his Succeſſors Armies in the middle Battle, near and about the Royal Standard for Defence thereof. And that they and their Heirs Male may have two Attenders of the Body for bearing up the Pale, one principal Mourner and four Aſſiſtants at their Funerals; And that they ſhould be always called, intitled and deſigned by the Name and Title of *Baronet*, and that in all *Scottiſh* Speeches and Writings, the Addition of *Sir*, and in all other Diſcourſes and Writings, a Word ſignifying the ſame, ſhould be preponed to their Names and other Titles, and that the Stile and Title of Baronet ſhould be poſtponed and ſubjoined thereto in all Letters Patents and other Writs whatſoever, as a neceſſary Addition of Dignity, and that each of them ſhall be intitled, *Sir* A. B. *Baronet*, and his and his Sons Wives ſhould enjoy the Stile, Title and Appellation of *Lady, Madam* and *Dame*, reſpectively, according to the uſual Phraſe in Speaking and Writing. And alſo His Majeſty did thereby promiſe, that the Number of the Baronets, as well in *Scotland*, as the new Colony of *Nova Scotia*, ſhould never exceed the Number of 150, (albeit this Number is at preſent ſomewhat augmented;) and did likewiſe declare, That he nor his Succeſſors ſhould never create nor erect in Time coming any other Dignity, Degree, Stile, Name, Order, Title, or State, nor ſhould give the Priority or Precedency to any Perſon or Perſons, under the Stile, Degree and Dignity of a Lord of Parliament of *Scotland*, which ſhould be, or ſhould be preſumed to be higher, ſuperior, or equal to that of Baronet: And that the Ba-

Baronet ſhould have Liberty to take place before any ſuch, who ſhould happen to be created of any ſuch Degree or Order, and that their Wives, Sons, Daughters, and Sons Wives ſhould have their Places accordingly: And that if any Queſtion or Doubt ſhould ariſe anent their Places and Prerogatives, the ſame ſhould be decided and judged according to theſe Laws and Cuſtoms, by which other Degrees of heritable Dignities have their Privileges cognoſced and determined. And finally, that none ſhould be created Baronet, either of *Scotland*, or *Nova Scotia*, till he had firſt fulfilled the Conditions deſigned by His Majeſty, for the Good and Increaſe of that Plantation, and until he had certified the ſame to the King by His Majeſty's Lieutenant there.

THESE Patents were ratified in Parliament, and were always of this Form, till the ſelling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*; after which they were made much ſhorter, and granted in general Terms, with all the Privileges, Precedencies, &c. of the former Baronets. Mr. *Miege*, in his *State of North Britain*, tells us, That Knight Baronets in *Scotland*, are allowed to wear about their Necks an *Orange Tawnny Silk Ribbon*, to which is appended in a *Scutcheon Argent*, *a Saltier Azure*, *ſurcharged with an Ineſcutcheon of the Arms of* Scotland, and an Imperial Crown above the laſt Scutcheon, encircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honeſtæ gloria*, and the learned and judicious *Elias Aſhmole*, in his *Inſtitutions of the Garter*, ſays the ſame: And to confirm this, in the Year 1629, His Majeſty did allow theſe Baronets a particular Cognizance, which will be beſt known by the Copy of the following Letter, directed by His Majeſty King *Charles* I. to the Lords of his Privy Council of this Kingdom, a Copy whereof, as inſert by Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Precedency*, Page 54. I here narrate as follows.

“RIGHT Truſty, and right well beloved Couſin and Counſellor, right truſty and well beloved Couſins and Counſellors, and right truſty and well beloved Counſellors, We greet you well. Whereas upon good Conſideration, and for the better Advancement of the Plantation of *New Scotland*, which may much import the Good of our Service, and the Honour and Benefit of that our ancient Kingdom, our Royal Father did intend, and we ſince have erected the Order and Title of Baronet in our ſaid ancient Kingdom, which we have ſince eſtabliſhed, and conferred the ſame on diverſe Gentlemen of good Quality. And ſeeing our truſty and well beloved Counſellor Sir *William Alexander* Knight, our principal Secretary of that our ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, and our Lieutenant of *New Scotland*, who theſe many Years bygone hath been at great Charges for the Diſcovery thereof, hath now in End a Colony there, where his Son Sir *William* is now Reſident; And we being moſt willing to afford all the poſſible Means of Encouragement that conveniently we can to the Baronets of that our ancient Kingdom, for the Furtherance of ſo good a Work, and to the Effect they may be honoured, and have Place in all Reſpects according to their Patents from us; we have been pleaſed to authorize and allow, as by theſe Preſents, for us and our Succeſſors, we authorize and allow the ſaid Lieutenant and Baronets, and every one of them, and their Heirs Male, to wear and carry about their Necks in all Time coming an *Orange Tannie Silk Ribbon*, whereon ſhall be pendant in a *Scutcheon Argent*, *a Saltire Azure*, thereon an Ineſcutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, and incircled with this Motto, *Fax Mentis Honeſtæ Gloria*, which Cogniſance our ſaid preſent Lieutenant ſhall deliver now to them from us, that they may be the better known and diſtinguiſhed from other Perſons. And that none pretend Ignorance of the Reſpect due unto them, our Pleaſure therefore is, that by open Proclamation at the Market Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and of all other Head Burghs of our Kingdom, and ſuch other Places as you ſhall think neceſſary, you cauſe intimate our Royal Pleaſure and Intention herein to all our Subjects. And if any Perſon, out of Neglect or Contempt, ſhall preſume to take Place or Precedency of the ſaid Baronets, their Wives or Children, which is due unto them by their Patents, or to wear their Cogniſance, we will that upon Notice thereof given to you, you cauſe puniſh ſuch Offenders, by Fining or impriſoning them as you ſhall think fitting, that others may be terrified from attempting the like. And we ordain that from Time to Time, as Occaſion of granting or renewing

“ their Patents, or their Heirs ſucceeding to the Dignity ſhall offer, that the ſaid Power to them to carry the ſaid Ribbon, and Cogniſance ſhall be therein particularly granted and inſerted. And we likewiſe ordain thir Preſents to be inſert and regiſtrate in the Books of our Council and Exchequer, and that you cauſe regiſtrate the ſame in the Books of the *Lyon King of Arms*, and Heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*; And that all Parties having Intereſt may have authentick Copies and Extracts thereof. And for your ſo doing, theſe our Letters ſhall be unto you, and every one of you from Time to Time your ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge in that Behalf. Given at our Court at *Whitehall*, the 17th of *November* 1629 Years.”

FROM hence I obſerve, that after ſo plain and poſitive a Letter from his then Royal Majeſty King *Charles* I. whoſe Will and Pleaſure therein is alſo expreſly ordained by him to be openly proclaimed, that none might pretend Ignorance (and which unqueſtionably was done and performed at the Places needful within this Kingdom) of the honourable Privilege and Allowance granted by his ſaid Majeſty to all Knight Baronets within this Realm, allowing each of them and their Heirs Male to wear about their Necks a Ribbon or Collar for the greater Honour of this Degree of Knighthood, with a Pendant hanging thereto, as is fully and clearly narrated in the ſaid Letter, which his Majeſty authorizes and allows not only for himſelf, but ordains his Succeſſors in the Government of this Kingdom to authorize and allow of the ſame to the ſaid Baronets and their ſaid Heirs Male, and alſo that ſucceeding Generations might be certified of his poſitive Will and Order herein, ordaining likewiſe his ſaid Letter to be regiſtrate not only in the Books of his ſecret Council and Exchequer, but alſo of thoſe of the Lyon King of Arms and Heralds; and there being no other Order or Deed ſince granted (that I know of) in Prejudice hereof by any of our ſucceeding Kings, it has certainly been a Wrong in our ſeveral Lord Lyons ſince to have granted Warrants under their Seals of Office to theſe Knights Baronets for carrying their Arms with no other Diſtinction for the Degree of Baronet than the bare Enſign or Arms of *Nova-Scotia*, in a Canton or Ineſcutcheon within their Armorial Shield. As alſo, it hath been no leſs irregular in his Brethren Herald Painters to have drawn and illuminate ſuch Coats of Arms intirely contrary to the ſaid expreſs Royal Order and Command; for in ſo doing, as they have no Royal Warrant to authorize the ſame, ſo thereby they very much deprive the Knights of this Degree of the Honour and Privilege, his ſaid Majeſty was pleaſed to confer upon them, in Relation to their Armorial Bearings, and as a diſtinguiſhing Cognoſce particularly allowed by him to this Order of Knighthood. Yet tho' theſe Practices hath been continued by the Lord Lyon and his ſaid Brethren even to this Time, to the great diminiſhing the Honour allowed theſe collared Knights by Royal Authority; ſo I am hopeful, on the Conſiderations following, they will in Time coming be pleaſed to rectify their Miſtake herein, and in Triming for the Future the Armorial Shields of all thoſe Gentlemen of this Degree of Knighthood allow them this Honour that our ſaid Royal Sovereign has ſo expreſly granted unto them, to wear and carry about their Necks in all Time coming a Ribbon and Pendant, as aforeſaid; And ſo likewiſe, according to the Cuſtom and Practice of all other collared Knights, they may as regularly have the Shield of their Arms exteriorly ſurrounded and adorned with *an Orange Tannie Silk Ribbon, with an oval Pendant hanging thereat, charged with a Shield*, containing the Arms of *Nova-Scotia*, viz. *Argent a Saltier Azure, ſurmounted of another Shield Or, charged with a Lyon Rampant within a double Treſſure, counter flowered with Flower de Lis Gules*, being the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, and which laſt Shield is *enſigned on the Top with an Imperial Crown proper*, and within a Circle going round the ſaid Oval this Motto, *Fax Mentis Honeſta Gloria*.

NOW as this Method of Triming theſe Knights Arms is more honourable, ſo it is certainly more regular; for hereby the Armorial Shield within is freed of the Incumbrances of a Canton or Ineſcutcheon of the ſaid Arms of *Nova Scotia*, by which Uſage very often ſome of the principal Figures in the Charge are ſuppreſt, and not viſible in Order and Equity to give Place hereto. And when the Arms of any of theſe Knights happens to be a quarterly quartered Coat, then commonly this

Badge of *Nova-Scotia* is placed in Surtout, by which ſome of the Figures in four Quarters of ſuch Bearings are hid and not decernable. And more-over in all minute Figures and Drawings of ſuch Arms, as many of the principal Figures within the Shield are thereby ſuppreſt, ſo the Badge itſelf being (for Proportions ſake) obliged to be formed ſo very ſmall, the ſame is very often hardly perceptable.

YET tho' theſe Incumbrances do not prove ſo convincing and ſatisfactory a Reaſon, as to cauſe our Lord Lyon and preſent Herald Painters alter their former and preſent Practice hereanent, my *next* Conſideration, to prove the Irregularity hereof, is this, That tho' King *Charles* I. by his firſt Royal Patents to theſe Knights Baronets in the Year 1625, as an Additament of Honour allowed by him to be born by them in their Armorial Enſigns, granted them to carry within their Shields of Arms, either on a Canton or Shield, in their Option, the ſaid Enſign of *Nova-Scotia*; yet it is to be further obſerved, that at the ſame Time, and on the ſame Head, they are alſo allowed to trim the ſaid Badge or Enſign with particular Exterior Ornaments, *viz.* the Supporters, Creſt and Motto belonging thereto, which are as expreſly therein-named by the ſaid King as the Badge itſelf. Now if the Lyon and his ſaid Brethren, notwithſtanding of this Royal Allowance, ſhall hereafter continue their old Practice, in only allowing theſe Knights to carry within their Armorial Shields the bare Enſign of *Nova-Scotia*, as a Cognoſce of that Degree of Knighthood; then certainly in my Opinion theſe Knights are hereby very much wronged, and the Armorial Diſtinction granted to them by his ſaid Majeſty is at the ſame Time greatly diminiſhed, by abſtracting therefrom the proper Exterior Ornaments granted by the ſaid King for adorning of the ſaid Badge or Enſign; And that the ſaid Badge was ever trimed with theſe Exterior Ornaments, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Patents, is what I never ſaw done or performed in any of theſe Knights Arms.

MY laſt and chief Reaſon for altering and rectifying the foreſaid Practice, is, That the Allowance granted by his ſaid Majeſty in his firſt Patents to the ſaid Knights anent the Enſign or Cognoſce allowed by him to be worn by them within the Eſcutcheon of their Arms, was at the ſame time diſallowed, and unqueſtionably annulled by a poſterior Letter or Proclamation granted by the ſaid King *Charles* in the Year 1629, by which, for the greater Honour of theſe Knights, and to free their Armorial Shields of the foreſaid Incumbrances, allowed them (as a diſtinguiſhing Badge of this Degree of Knighthood) to carry hereafter a Ribbon and Pendant as aforeſaid: For to continue the Cognoſce allowed by his ſaid Majeſty to theſe Knights within their Shield of Arms, and to make the ſame anywiſe perceptable, the Field undoubtedly would require to be very large, ſo as to admit of a Canton or Shield (which according to the regular Rules of Heraldry are allowed but a ſuitable Bounds in the Field) to trim the ſaid Enſign or Badge, which contains ſo many Figures within and without the Shield thereof, that the ſame is a ſufficient Coat of Arms by itſelf, and too narrow to be wholly trimed in a Canton or Shield, and in a minute Figure it is almoſt impoſſible to be performed; and our ſaid Royal Sovereign, very probably on this Conſideration, being afterwards more rightly informed of the Impracticableneſs hereof, preſumeably by the truly ingenious, curious, and learned Antiquary Sir *James Balfour* of *Denmill* then Lord Lyon (to whom our Nation is much obliged for his valuable Collections, many of which are now lodged in the Lawiers Library at *Edinburgh*) wiſely thought fit to alter his former Grant, and by his ſaid Letter to his Council, in Place of the ſaid Canton, expreſly grants to theſe Knights as the Badge of that Knighthood, to wear a Collar with a Pendant as aforeſaid.

BUT if here it ſhall be objected, That notwithſtanding of the above particular Order, yet now the Stile of the new Patents granted by ſucceeding Kings to ſuch Gentlemen as they have been pleaſed to advance to this Degree of Knighthood, are narrated otherwiſe, and the Badge or Symbol, fit and convenient for them to carry in their Arms, as being Baronet, is now left to the Lord Lyon to grant as he thinks moſt proper. As in the Patent or Diploma granted by King *James* VII. to Sir *Robert Mylne* of *Barntoun*, of the Stile and Dignity of Knight Baronet, dated at *Whitehall*, 19th *March* 1686, which runs thus, " *Leoni porro armorum regi ejuſque* "*fratribus fecialibus prænominato Roberto Mylne ejuſque heredibus ante dictum* "*maſculis inſignia armorea, ſeu prioribus inſigniis additamenta quæ apta & conve-* "*nientia hac occaſione videbuntur dare & preſcribere imperamus.*" To this I anſwer, That tho' the ſaid King *James* and his Succeſſors ſince may have granted their Patents to theſe Knights after this Method and Stile, yet it is very preſumable the ſame has been done by them thro' Miſinformation, and the Ignorance of thoſe who compoſed the Form and Stile of theſe Patents that they have been pleaſed to ſign: For it is not to be doubted but the ſaid King *James* had more Regard for his Father then to paſs any Deed under his Hand contrary to his ſaid Father's ſo expreſs Will and Pleaſure in the above Royal Letter, if he had been rightly informed thereanent; ſo that I cannot think this to be the real Will and Intention of our ſaid Sovereign, but the Miſtake of the Formaliſts, when it is ſo expreſly narrated in the above-mentioned Royal Letter granted by King *Charles* I. in Favours of Knights Baronets, in Manner following, *viz.* "And we ordain, that from Time to Time, "as Occaſion of granting or renewing their Patents, or their Heirs ſucceeding to "the Dignity, ſhall offer, that the ſaid Power to them to carry the ſaid Ribbon and "Cogniſcance ſhall be therein particularly granted and inſerted." And in my Opinion, as no Authority that I yet know of is more expreſs and poſitive, ſo no Badge that has as yet been made Uſe of is more honourable, fit and convenient to be hereafter granted by the Lord Lyon and his ſaid Brethren to theſe Knights than the above-mentioned Ribbon and Pendant.

THE *next* and *laſt* Degree of Knighthood with us, is that of *Knight Batchelors.* Theſe of this Degree are the ſame Sort with thoſe that were formerly made ſuch by holding a certain Proportion of Land by Knight's Service, and therefore were obliged to ſerve the King in his Wars, at their own Expence, for the Space of forty Days, well and compleatly arrayed for the War. About the Quantity of a Knight's Fee there have been various Opinions, or rather it has varied according to the Times, being firſt reckoned at twenty Pounds *per annum*, and afterwards at Forty. In *Latine* a Knight is commonly called *Miles*, a Soldier, becauſe they ought to be the Prime of Soldiers, tho' now very few know any Thing of it. For as our Kings of old did order their Lands and Tenements, ſo as one Part they kept and detained in their own Hands, and in them ſtately Houſes and Caſtles were erected and made for their Habitation and Defence of their Perſons and of the Realm, alſo Forreſts and Parks were there made for their Majeſties Recreation; and another Part thereof was given to the Nobles, and others of their Chivalry, reſerving Tenure by Knights Service. And in this Manner the Nobles alſo diſſipated a great Part of their Lands to the Gentlemen their Followers to hold of them by Knights Service; and becauſe this Tenure doth concern Service in War, the Tenants are therefore called *Milites Militiæ.* For tho' the Word doth properly ſignify a Soldier, and yet Antiquity hath appropriated that Name to the chiefeſt of Military Profeſſion; and in all our old Charters they are ſtiled *Milites*, and never *Equites*; yet ſo, that *Miles* is taken for the ſelf ſame that Chivalry is. And they alſo in other Places are ſtiled *Equites*, Horſemen, becauſe they were wont to ſerve on Horſeback; but that is now the general Denomination of all Knights, whereas theſe we are ſpeaking of are ſtil'd *Equites aurati*, or Knights of the *Gilt-ſpurs*, becauſe they had ſuch given them at their Creation. For this Reaſon, when a Knight had committed a capital Offence, it was uſual publickly to arm him *Capapee*, and placed on a high Scaffold in the Church, where the Prieſt ſung ſome funeral *Pſalms* as though he were dead, and then degrade and deprive him of his Honour of Knighthood, which was done by taking off his Helmet, ungirding his military Belt, taking off his Sword, and breaking it over his Head, and hewing off his Spurs with a Hatchet, his Gauntlets being alſo pluck'd from him, and the Eſcutcheon of his Arms was alſo reverſed. Sir *George M'Kenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry*, *Page* 78, tells us, That theſe who write as Lawiers upon the Subject of Abatements of Arms do remark, that Arms are diminiſhed or loſt, for Murder, Falſhood, Oppreſſion, falſe Witneſs, and a profligate Life, and that they are many ſeveral Ways defaced or diminiſhed, ſuch as Abraſion, Perforation. But the moſt ordinary Way for Treaſon is by reverſing and riving, and which *Far.* alſo obſerves to be ordinary in caſe of Treaſon, *de crim. leſ. maj. cap.* 16. which Puniſhment is ſtill in Obſervance by the Laws and Cuſtoms of *North Britain*; for when any Perſon is forfeited in Parliament, the Lion and his Brethren Heralds come in with their Coats and Formalities, and the Lion does publickly tear the Arms of the Perſon forfeited; and if he be a Cadet of a Family, he ſays, that the tearing of theſe Arms openly ſhall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman or Chief, whoſe Arms theſe are; after which he and his Brethren go to the Croſs, and there he hangs up the Shield reverſed, turning the baſe or loweſt Point upwards, Which *Decian tract. crim. lib.* 7. *cap.* 31. aſſerts to be uſed in Imitation of the old Form of hanging Traitors by the Feet.

AND altho' this Dignity of Knighthood had its Original, and was given to Men of War and Prowеſs, yet in all Succeſſions of Ages, and in all Nations, the ſame alſo is beſtowed on Men of Peace by the ſovereign Power to deſerving Perſons, where by the Service of the Common-wealth at Home, is made equal with that Abroad. For as *Tully* ſaith truly, *Parvi ſunt arma foris niſi eſt concilium domi.* But Experience, the faithfuleſt Counſellor, and beſt Miſtreſs, hath made it manifeſt both in this modern Age, as well as in that of *Tully*'s, that the Camp hath bred more eminent Stateſmen, and happily as good Politicians, as the long Robe; Perhaps for this Reaſon; one aims chiefly at Glory and Honour, which eaſily attracts Admirers and Favourers, the other at Riches and indirect Negociations, which begets Envy and private Enemies.

HE that is to receive this Dignity of Knighthood kneeleth down before the King or his Commiſſioner, who ſlightly ſmiteth or toucheth him upon the Shoulder with his naked Sword flatwiſe, and ſaith unto him theſe Words in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au nome de Dieu*, or *Sis Eques in nomine Dei*, be a Knight in the Name of GOD; and then adds, *advance Chevalier*, riſe Sir *A. B.* the which Honour does not deſcend to the Poſterity. For a Knight is not made by Letters Patents, or by the King's Writ, as thoſe of higher Dignity, but by the Sword; for this Honour is ſuppoſed to be given on the Sudden; and therefore is commonly done by the Sword, (altho' the King may by his Letters Patents create a Knight as he doth the Knight Baronets) which we commonly call Dubbing, the old *Engliſh* Word uſed for creating (conſecrating) a Knight, from *Doopen* to dip, by Bathing. There is alſo Mention (by Mr. *Selden*) of conſecrating the Sword, offering it at the Altar, and receiving it again from thence, as an implicite Kind of taking an Oath. But as in Peace and great Leaſure theſe tedious Ceremonies were of old uſed, yet it was otherwiſe in Times of War, or in a Day of Battle, where Hurry and Throng of Affairs would not permit; and therefore, as well before the joining of Battle, as after Victory obtained, it was uſual for the Prince or General in the Field on Sight of the Army, to give thoſe whom he thought fit to advance to that Honour, (they humbly kneeling before him,) a light Stroke with a naked Sword on the Head or Shoulder, ſaying as above narrated.

EARLS in ancient Times had a Power of Knighting; but now neither may the Prince, or any other of the Nobility (except thoſe who are advanced to the high Degree of Commiſſioner to Parliament) make a Knight, but only the King or his ſaid Commiſſioner, who, during the *Sederunt* of our Parliaments, repreſented His Majeſty's Perſon when abſent therefrom in *England*, or the King's Lieutenant General by his Commiſſion. No Man is born a Knight with us, as he may be to Titles of Honour by Patent; and even the eldeſt Sons and apparent Heirs Male of all our Baronets are ordained at the Age of Twenty one Years, to be by His Majeſty firſt created or dubbed *equites aurati*, or Knights Batchelors, before they take on the Title of Baronet; yet this they now very often neglect to do, which certainly is an Error. Of old, if a Villain was made a Knight, he was immediately enfranchis'd, and if a Man of baſe Birth and Condition did ſtrike a Knight, he was to loſe his Hand. And Knights in all foreign Countries, ſays the Author of *Analogia honorum*, ſubjoined to the new Edition of Mr. *Guillim*'s *Heraldry*, have ever Place and Precedency according to their Seniority of being knighted, which Privilege is denied to Noblemen, for be they never ſo ancient in foreign Countries they ſhall go below, as *Puiſnes*. The Degree of Knighthood is not only a Dignity and Honour to the

Party, but an Honour to the Kingdom: And therefore it hath been an ancient Prerogative of the Kings of this Realm, at their Pleaſure to compel Men of Worth to take upon them that Degree, upon Payment of a Fine. But now we ſee by Experience in theſe Days, that none are compelled thereto, and there is ſo little belong to Knights now, that more need not be ſaid of them; for to ſearch out what was and has now ceaſed to be, is little to the Purpoſe.

BY the Statute made in *England* the Twenty fourth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 13. entitled, *An Act for Reformation of Apparel*, it was permitted for Knights to wear a Collar of Gold, named the Collar of SS, which no doubt became alſo cuſtomable here. And in regard whereof I judge it no Irregularity, but rather very fit and convenient for all Knights Batchelors, as a Cognoſce and Badge in their Armorial Bearings, to trim and outwardly adorn their Shields of Arms with the ſaid Collar.

SO much then for the placing of Collars and Badges of Knighthood round the Eſcutcheon of Arms, forbearing to give a Deſcription of theſe many other Orders of Knighthood in *Europe*, as out of my Road, ſince the Situation and Poſition of them in Armories is after the ſame Method, as thoſe that I have above deſcribed, except a few, which I ſhall hereafter mention; yet before I cloſe with the Collar, it is not amiſs I give my Reader the following Obſerve, That in priſtine Times none but Kings and Princes wore Collars; and therefore their Uſe ſeems to be of Dignity and Power, as is evident from *Daniel*, where the *Aſſyrian* Kings uſed this Ornament. Afterwards Men famous for Wiſdom and Council had them as a diſtinguiſhing Badge, as in the Example of *Joſeph*, Gen. xli. 42. and from the Proclamation of *Belſhazzar* King of *Babylon*, who propoſed it as a *Præmium* to him that would interpret the Hand-writing upon the Wall, *Daniel* v. 7. And Men famous for military Atchievements had it conferred upon them, in Recompence of their Merits; Thus Collars were of the Number of the *dona & præmia militaria*, among the *Romans*, and the Honour of receiving them thought worthy to be conſigned to Poſterity in Marble Inſcriptions. From them the later Emperors received it, and we read of inveſting a Knight of the *holy Sepulchre*, with a Collar at his Creation; where, as ſoon as the Ceremony of his Ordination is over, the *Padre* Guardian kiſſes the new made Knight, and puts about his Neck (according to the Mode of the Ancients) a Golden Collar, with a Croſs hanging at it. Moſt aptly therefore have the Sovereigns of military Orders annexed this Ornament of the Collar to their Habit, and conferred it on the Fellows and Companions, who have meritoriouſly deſerved it, in reſpect of their Wiſdom or Valour. There were other Enſigns of Knighthood that could not go round the Shield, which ſhall be taken Notice of afterwards.

I ſhall next a little inſiſt on other Figures made uſe of in adorning Arms exteriorly, by ſurrounding the Armorial Shield, which by the By were never eſteemed to be particular Marks of Dignity, but only Ornaments of the Eſcutcheon, ſuch as the *Cordelier*, *Lags d' Amour*, and *Garlands*.

AND, *Firſt*, As to the *Cordelier*, it is a Cord of many Running-knots, which Monſieur *Baron* ſays is an Adornment only proper for Wives or married Women, to uſe round their Arms; And again the ſaid Author in his *Art of Heraldry*, P. 194. deſcribes the ſame thus, *Cordeliere, qui entoure l' Ecuſſon des femmes*, or *ſcutum funiculo variis implicato nodis cinctum, in varios funiculo implexum modos.*

IT hath its Riſe from that Cord uſed by St. *Francis* about his Body, and *Francis* Duke of *Britaign*, for the Devotion and Reverence he had to this Saint, placed ſuch a Cord of that Faſhion round the Eſcutcheon of his Arms. And upon the ſame Reſpect, *Francis* the firſt King of *France* placed ſuch another round the Diadem of that Saint for his Device, with this Motto, *Plus qu' autre*, that is more than any. By which it ſeems he would have ſaid, that he reverenced St. *Francis*, whoſe Name he carried, more than any Saint. And without doubt this was (ſays *Meneſtrier*) the chief Reaſon which moved him to change the old Form of the Collar of St. *Michael*, to a twiſted one like the *Cordelier*. And at this Day ſeveral Prelates of the Order of St. *Francis* make uſe of the *Cordelier* to ſurround their Arms.

THAT, which brought it in uſe chiefly amongſt Women was the great Affection *Anne* of *Bretaign*, Queen to *Charles* VIII. King of *France* had to it, in Imitation of her Father *Francis* Duke of *Bretaign*; ſhe uſed always a *Cordelier* round her Arms, Devices and Crown; And her Daughter Madam *Claudia* of *France*, who was married to *Francis* I. King of *France*, did the ſame; and *Louiſa* of *Savoy* and other great Ladies did ſo far imitate them herein, that the Practice of placing the *Cordelier* round Arms became frequent with all Ladies of Quality: and being a pretty Device or *Rebus* for Widows made it more generally frequent, to ſhow that they have *corps de lie*, that is, their Body free and untied, the *rebus* proceeding from the Pronunciation of *corps de lie*, as *Cordelier*.

Secondly, AS to the Love-knot, or *lags d' amour*, as it is in Figure very like the *Cordelier*; ſo it is only made uſe of by Women, in ſurrounding or adorning outwardly their Arms, for Monſieur *Baron* in his *Art of Heraldry*, Page 204. narrates, that *Lags d' amour, qui entourent les armoiries des veuves & des filles*; or, *Nodi amatorii ſcuta circumdantes*.

BEFORE the Uſe of the *Cordelier*, the moſt Part of Arms, as well of Women as Men were ſurrounded with *Garlands* of Leaves and Flowers, as the *Grecians* and *Romans* adorned their Statues with; and they were theſe *Garlands* (ſays *Meneſtrier*) which they called *Stemmata*. In many old illuminate Books of Arms that I have peruſed is to be ſeen ſundry Armorial Bearings ſo trimmed, as to have *Garlands* ſurrounding the Eſcutcheon. And in old Pieces of Painting, in many Places with us, I have obſerved the like Practice. The laſt Inſtance hereof that I met with were theſe of the Arms of the Surname of *Laing*, which I ſaw ſurrounded with a *Garland* in the Manſion-houſe of *Red-houſe* in *Eaſt-Lothian*.

IN Imitation of theſe *Garlands* and *Chaplets*, thoſe in religious Orders, as well Men as Women, placed round their Arms Crowns or Wreaths of Thorns, to ſhow that their Profeſſion was a State of Auſterities and Mortification, and ſometimes placed *Chaplets* of *Pater noſters*, to manifeſt their Devotion.

ANCIENTLY there was another Ornament, which I obſerve environed Shields of Arms, particularly to be met with on Seals formed by *three Semi Circles*, like a Treſoile, or by four, and many Times a great many more, like to a Roſe united together by their Points. This Ornament had its Riſe from the Reverſe of old Seals or private Seals, where the Shield of Arms were placed as it were upon a Roſe, the Emblem of Secrecy, being moſt beautiful, when leaſt opened or ſpread, for which to keep any Saying ſecret, they ſay, *Sub roſa*. And in foreign Books of Heraldry, I have ſeen ſeveral Figures of the whole Atchievements of ſundry Princes and Dukes abroad, trimmed all within an Ornament of *eight Semi Circles*.

AND afterwards, and in Imitation of theſe *Semi Circles* joined together like to a Roſe round the Shield, came (in ſucceeding Ages) the Cuſtom and Practice of placing the Collars of Knighthood about the Eſcutcheon, and other Badges of Honour that could ſurround it, as Chains of *Gold*, *Ribbons*, &c. Of which before.

AS for the other Enſigns of Knighthood that could not go round the Shield, and which I promiſed to ſpeak to, they were either placed below the Shield, as that of the Order of the *Creſcent* or *Half-Moon*, inſtituted by *Rene* of *Anjou*, Brother and Heir to *Lewis* III. King of *Naples*, in the Year 1464, who ſettled the Sovereignty thereof upon himſelf and his Heirs, Dukes of *Anjou* and Kings of *Sicily*. The Badge or Device of the Order was a *Creſcent* of Gold, on which this Word *Loz* was enamelled in red Letters. It imported, *Loz en Croiſſant*, that is, Praiſe by increaſing; this the Knights wore on the right Side of their Cloaks or upper Garments, and in their Armories placed the ſame below their Eſcutcheons; and to this *Creſcent* were faſtned as many Tags of Gold enamelled with red, as the Knight that wore it had been preſent at Battles, Sieges of Towns, and ſuch like memorable Actions. But this Order is now extinct; for Princes of ſmall Power cannot fix theſe Honours ſo ſtrongly, as thoſe of greater Might; beſides, the Houſe of *Anjou* never had quiet Poſſeſſion of *Naples* or *Sicily*, but were ſtill expelled as faſt as they came in; ſo that the Order could not ſubſiſt, when the Crown fail'd upon which it was founded.

Others again place the Badge within the Shield, as thoſe of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, Knights of *Malta*, or Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*. Before the taking of *Jeruſalem* from the *Saracens*, certain Chriſtian Merchants of *Naples* obtained Leave from the *Caliph* of *Egypt*, to erect a ſmall and convenient Houſe for Entertainment of themſelves and Countrymen, which they built before the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, together with a ſmall Oratory; To them repaired certain Canons of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, who built another Oratory, and to diſtinguiſh them from the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, they took the black Habit of the *Hermites* of St. *Auguſtine*. *Jeruſalem* being afterwards taken by the Chriſtians, *Baldwin* I. of the Name, King of *Jeruſalem*, created them Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, to entertain and lodge Pilgrims to defend the *Holy Land*; As alſo for that they took St. *John Baptiſt* for their Patron they obtained that Title. It was inſtituted, ſays *Aſhmole*, *anno* 1092, others ſay, *anno* 1099, by *Gerard* a Native of *Thoulouſe*, who came to *Jeruſalem* in the Time of *Godfry* of *Bouillon*, and built this Hoſpital, which became the firſt Seat of this Order, and dedicate it to St. *John* of *Cyprus* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, commonly called *Joannes Elemoſynarius*, and the ſaid King *Baldwin* I. conferred on them large Privileges, permitting them Arms, and inſtituting them to be Knights, *anno* 1104, their Duty being to fight againſt the Infidels, being firſt obedient to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. Pope *Gelaſius* II. or *Calixtus* II. *anno* 1120, confirmed their Rule of Living; and after Popes received them under the Protection of the Papal *See*, and endowed them with ample Privileges, exempting them from Payment of Tithes, *&c.* on the Breaſt of their Habit (being black) they wore at firſt a plain Croſs of white Cloth, which afterwards was changed to one with eight Points, to repreſent the eight Beatitudes; but in War they uſed a Red Caſſock, bearing the White Croſs upon it. And in their Banners or Enſigns they wore a Crimſon or Red Coat of Arms with the ſaid White Croſs upon it; but in their Monaſtries they wore the Black Garment only. To *Gerard* ſucceeded *Raimund*, who enlarged their Laws and Inſtitutions, and was ſtiled *Raimundus Dei gratia ervus pauperum Jeſu Chriſti & cuſtos hoſpitalis Jeruſalymitani*; but afterwards he and his Succeſſors had the Title of Great Maſter of the Order given them, to denote their Power and Authority. When they were driven out of *Paleſtein* they removed into *Cyprus*, and *anno* 1309, to the Iſle of *Rhodes*, out of which being expelled by *oliman* the magnificent Emperor of the *Turks*, *anno* 1522, they removed from one Place to another, till at laſt by the Munificence of *Charles* V. *anno* 1530, they were ſettled in *Malta*. At this Day their Great Maſter has the Title of Prince of *Malta* and *Goza*, *Tripoli* and *Goza* were granted to them in Fee by the Emperor *harles* V. *anno* 1530, under the Tender of one Falcon yearly to the Viceroy of *Sicily*. Among his Privileges he ſeals in Lead, as does the Pope and Doge of *enice*; he acknowleges the Pope for his Head, and the King of *Spain* and *Sicily* or his Patron, or for their Protectors. In this Iſle they continue a Bulwark to hoſe Parts, and from this their Setlement are called Knights of *Malta*. None are dmitted to this Order but ſuch as can bring a Teſtimony of their Gentility for ſix Deſcents; when the Great Maſter dies they ſuffer no Veſſel to go out of the Iſland ll another is choſen, leſt the Pope ſhould interfere in their Election, who being hoſen is ſtiled the Moſt Illuſtrious and Moſt Reverend Prince, the Lord Frier . *N.* Great Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, Prince of *Malta*, *aules* and *Goza*. Theſe Knights are in Number One thouſand, of whom Five ndred are always to be reſident in the Iſland, the other Five hundred are diſ-rſed through Chriſtendom at their ſeveral Seminaries in *Spain*, *Germany*, *Italy* d *France*, and at any Summons are to make their perſonal Appearance; theſe Se-inaries (called by them *Alberges*) are Seven in Number, one of *Caſtile*, one of *agon*, one of *Germany*, one of *Italy*, one of *France* in general, one of *Auverne*, e of *Provence*, over every one of which they have a grand Prior, who in the untry where he liveth is of great Reputation, an eight Seminary they had in *gland*, till the Suppreſſion of it by King *Henry* VIII. yet they have ſome one or her to whom they give ſtill the Title of Grand Prior of *England*; they had at one

Time in ſeveral Parts of Chriſtendom no fewer than 20000 Manors. The Knights of this Order bear *Gules, a Croſs argent.*

The Lord Prior of this Order in *England* was accounted the Prime Baron in the Realm, and ſome here had alſo the Addition of Great, and was ſtiled *prior hoſpitalis St. Johannis Jeruſalem in Anglia*, and by that Title was he ſummoned to the Parliament as a Baron of that Kingdom, and at length for Place and Precedeny was ranked the firſt Baron; the Knights *Templars* were ſuppreſt by Pope *Clement* V. about the Year 1310, and their Lands were (by a general Council held at *Vienna*) conferred on the Knights of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, called *Joannites*, after Knights of *Rhodes*, and now Knights of *Malta*. Theſe Knights *Templars* and their Succeſſors the ſaid Knights of St. *John*, they had only one Houſe or Manor here in *Scotland*, which was the Hoſpital of St. *Germains* in *Lothian*; but this Houſe was diſſolved *anno* 1494, and the greateſt Part of its Revenues was by King *James* IV. conferred upon the King's College of *Aberdeen*, then newly founded by *William Elphingston* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*. *Torphichen* in the Shire of *Midlothian* did alſo belong to the Knights of this Order of St. *John*, and Mr. *Crawfurd* in his *Peerage of Scotland* Page. 86, tells us, that Sir *Walter Lindſay* (a Son of the Lord *Lindſay's*) *Preceptor* of *Torphichen* was Lord St. *John* in the Reign of King *James* V. And again *ibid. Page* 479, Sir *James Sandilands* the firſt Lord *Torphichen* being a young Man of good Parts, and bred a Schollar, was by the ſaid Sir *Walter Lindſay* Lord St. *John* recommended to the Great Maſter of the Order of the Knights of *Malta*, as a Perſon well qualified to be his Succeſſor in the Preceptory of *Torphichen*. And Mr. *Sandilands*'s travelling into thoſe Parts, and having reſided for ſome Years at the Iſle of *Malta*, he gave ſuch Proofs of his Learning and Sufficiency for the Diſcharge of that Function, that he was with all the neceſſary Forms received by the Grand Prior of the Hoſpital and his Chapter to be one of the Knights of that ancient military Order, and inaugurate future Succeſſor to the ſaid Sir *Walter Lindſay*, by whoſe Death in the Year 1543, he was fully inveſted in the Title, Power and Juriſdiction of Lord St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in *Scotland*, and ſucceeded in the Poſſeſſion of the Revenue thereof, which was very great, and ſpread through the whole Kingdom; ſo that it is hereby apparent we had our *Prior Hoſpitalis Sti. Johannis Jeruſalem in Scotia*, as well as they had in *England*, and by that Title ſat he in our Parliaments as a Lord or Baron of the Kingdom. But at the Reformation here in *Scotland*, the ſaid Lord St. *John* renounced Popery and embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and having reſigned the Lordſhip of St. *John* in the Hands of Queen *Mary*, her Highneſs was graciouſly pleaſed, in Conſideration of Sir *James*'s great Merit and Services, to grant and diſpone heritably to him, his Heirs and Aſſignies the foreſaid Lordſhip and Preceptory of *Torphichen*, for the Sum of Ten thouſand Crowns of the Sun, which he preſently paid down, beſides an yearly Annuity of Five hundred Merks, which was then erected into the Lordſhip of *Torphichen*, by a Charter under the Great Seal, dated the 24th of *January* 1563.

The Third and laſt Way of placing Badges of Knighthood in Armories is behind the Shield, a Practice uſed by the Knights of the Order of *d'Avis* in *Portugal*. *Don Alphonſo Henriquez* firſt King of *Portugal*, took from the *Moors Anno Dom* 1147, the City of *Evora*, and to ſtrengthen it, ſent thither ſeveral gallant Commanders, who aſſumed the Title of Knights of St. *Mary* of *Evora*, puting themſelves under the Protection of our bleſſed Lady; and not long after they were call'd *d'Avis* from a Caſtle upon the *Portugueſe* Frontiers, conquered from the *Moors*, whether they tranſplanted themſelves. It was confirmed by Pope *Innocent* III. *A. D.* 1204 under the Rule of St. *Benedict*, and therefore in ſome papal Rules called of St. *Benedict d'Avis*. The Knights profeſs conjugal Chaſtity and Obedience, *anno* 1213 they ſubmitted themſelves to the Rule, Statutes and Viſitation of the Order of *Calatrava*. But in the Time of *John* of *Portugal* (natural Son to *Pedro* King of *Portugal*) VII. great Maſter *d'Avis*, they caſt off their Acknowledgment to *Calatrava*, and never after ſubmitted to them; And afterwards when the Crown of *Portugal* fell into the Hands of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, this Order was governed according to the Statutes of *Portugal*. They muſt be Gentlemen by Extraction, both of the

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Father's and Mother's Side. This Order ſtill ſubſiſts, and carry for their Badge *a Green Croſs Flory*, ſuch as the Knights of *Alcantara* uſed to wear. And in their Arms place the ſaid Croſs pale Ways behind the Midle of their Armorial Shields.

BUT to come to a Cloſe of this Chapter, I ſhall only obſerve, that at preſent 'tis ordinary for Perſons of Quality, eſpecially Women, to place two Branches of Palm-tree at the Sides of their Arms, and this Ornament is the Symbol of conjugal Love, which the Ancients did repreſent by the Male and Female Palm-tree.

CHAP. XII.

Of the COMPARTMENT.

THE *Compartment* is that Figure upon which the Shield and Supporters uſually ſtand or reſt, and very frequently therein is inſert the Name and Deſignation of the Bearer, and when the Perſon carries more Motto's or Epigraphs than one, if any of them relate to the Supporters or Arms, then they are commonly and moſt properly plac'd on the *Compartment* below; but if the ſame is intirely relative to the Creſt, the ſame moſt regularly ought always to be placed in an Eſcroll above it.

THE *Compartment* is of no fixed Form in Heraldry, neither by our Practice at home, nor yet abroad; for ſometimes, and that very frequently, it is formed like an Eſcroll in order to contain more aptly a 2d Motto; and at other Times it is formed like an Oblong Oval, wherein either to inſert the Motto or Deſignation of the Perſon to whom the Arms belong; and ſeeing there is no ſtated Rule hereanent in the *Science of Heraldry*, it is now cuſtomarily drawn after what ever Form the Painters or Engravers of Armorial Atchievements think beſt and fitteſt, and which they commonly embelliſh with various Flouriſhes, Foldeſhes and running Leaves, in order to adorn their Work and Performance. But as the *Compartment* is neither a proper nor regular Piece of Armorie, ſo neither can I ſay that it is very ancient; For upon old Seals there's no ſuch Thing to be ſeen. And in thoſe Ages, when Shields of Arms were repreſented *Couchee*, there was no *Compartment* needful; for they hung always by the left Corner, and the Supporters belonging thereto commonly ſtood on the Sides of the Shield, and 'tis to be obſerved did not ſupport the ſame as the Practice now is, but only ſupported the *Caſque* or Helmet placed on the Top thereof.

IN later Times when Shields of Arms were erect and ſupported, then there was ſubjoined a *Compartment* for them to ſtand and reſt upon, which in old Paintings were ordinarily formed like to *Terraſſes* or Peices of Green Land with Hills and Turrats appearing, with Flowers and Trees growing out of them for the greater Ornament of the Figure, as may be yet ſeen in ſeveral of our old illuminate Books of Arms; and the like Practice is alſo to be ſeen on ſome ancient Seals. And hereupon our learned Countryman Sir *George M^{c}Kenzie* (in his *Science of Heraldry Page* 95.) took Occaſion to ſay, that tho' none have offered to conjecture what gave the firſt Occaſion to *Compartments* in Heraldry, yet I conceive (ſays he) that the *Compartment* repreſents the Bearers Lands and Territories, though ſometimes they are beſtowed in Recompence of ſome honourable Action. And for an Example to prove this Aſſertion, he gives us an Inſtance of the Earls of *Douglas*, who got the Privilege of having their Supporters to ſtand within a Pale of Wood wreathed, becauſe the Lord *Douglas*, in the Reign of King *Robert the Bruce*, did defeat the *Engliſh* in *Jedburgh* Forreſt, and that they might not eſcape, cauſed wreath and impale in the Night that Part of the Wood, by which he conjectured they might make their Eſcape.

I am much of the Opinion with this great Man, that ſuch *Compartments* repreſented the Bearer's Lands and Territories, and that the ſaid wreathed Pale of Wood is ſtill uſed by that noble Family to perpetuate that memorable Action of the *Douglas* abovementioned; and which Opinion will be the more confirmed by the Practice of this ancient Houſe, who were Proprieters of *Jedburgh* Forreſt, as by their Charters with their Seals appended to two of them, which I ſhall here mention (though I narrated the ſame before in my *Blazon* of the Arms of the Family) and deſcribe according as I ſaw them in the Cuſtody of our late curious Antiquary Mr. *David Simſon.*

William, the firſt Earl of *Douglas* and Earl of *Mar*, by marrying the Heireſs thereof, grants a Charter of the Lands of *Eaſter-foulis* in the Earldom of *Mar*, and Shire of *Aberdeen*, to *James Montealto, i. e. Mowat*, dated at the Caſtle of *Kildromy* the 12th of *July* 1377, to which was appended his Seal, whereon is the Arms of *Douglas* and *Mar* quarterly within a Shield *Couchee* ſupported by one Lyon, with his Head in the Helmet, ſitting on a *Compartment*, like to a riſing Ground, with a Tree growing out of it, and *Semi of Harts, Mollets, and Croſs Croſslets*, the Armorial Figures of this Earl's Arms, to ſhow very probably that this *Compartment* repreſented his Lands and Territories.

THE other was the Charter of his Grandſon *James Douglas* the ſecond Earl of *Angus*, of the Lands of *Stukkarland* in the Sheriffdom of *Perth*, granted by him to *Robert Imbrie* or *Ymbrie*, dated at *Tamptallan* the 8th of *May* 1439; on this Earl's Seal, hereto appended on a Shield *Couchee*, is quarterly 1ſt, a Lyon Rampant, 2d, the Arms of *Douglas*, 3d, the Arms of *Stewart* of *Bunckle* and *Angus*, and the 4th, the Arms of *Abernethie* timbred with an Helmet and Capelin, and for Creſt a *Plume of Feathers*, ſupported on the right Side by a *Deer*, and on the Left by a *Woman in a rich Habit*, both ſtanding on the Shield and holding the Helmet, which the Woman does by the Capelin, and the whole Atchievement is ſurrounded with a Pale of Wood wreathed, ſuch as that now uſed by his Succeſſor the Duke of *Douglas*, as a *Compartment* under his Armorial Bearing, and on the outer Circle of this Seal are theſe Words, *Sig. Jacobi Comitis Anguſiæ Dom. de Abernathie & Jedworth Forreſt.*

IT is probable theſe *Compartments* of the *Douglaſſes* do repreſent and perpetuate the one their Feus, and the other a noble Action of one of their Family; yet I have not met with any other Arms of our ancient and noble Families with ſuch ſpecial *Compartments*, tho' ſome do repreſent Pieces of Ground for their noble Feus, as on the Seals of the Earls of *Crawfurd*, and the Lords of *Hamilton*, now Dukes, as in Sir *George M‘Kenzie's Science of Heraldry, Page* 95. where he hath given us two Figures cut on Copper, one of the Seal of *James* Lord *Hamilton*, the other that of *David de Lindſay*, Earl of *Crawfurd*, both of whoſe Shield of Arms are *Couchee*, their Supporters bearing up the Helmet, according to the Cuſtom of that Age, and both ſtanding on a Terraſs as a *Compartment* thereto; and ſeveral other old Seals I have ſeen trimmed after this Method; and eſpecially this Practice is to be met with in many illuminate Books of Blazons; but I have obſerved none of them ſtrowed with any Armorial Figures (which certainly is the beſt Method to be uſed for appropriating them to particular Families) like that of *William* firſt Earl of *Douglas*, I juſt now mentioned. And except theſe Inſtances, I meet with no other Examples with us, ſave that of the noble Family of *Drummond* Earls of *Perth*, whoſe *Compartment*, as the former, is repreſented by a Green Hill *Semi* of *Galtraps*, which with the Motto of the Family, *viz. Gang warrilie*, is a pretty Device. And the ancient Family of *M‘Farlane* the Chief of that Name carrieth in their Armorial Atchievements a particular *Compartment, wavie* (whereon their Supporters ſtand) in repreſentation of *Lochſloy*, being a Place in the *Arrochar*, where this Clan generally Rendevouze themſelves before a Battle, and on the ſaid *Compartment* have alſo the Word *Lochſloy*, which is the *M‘Farlane's Crie de guerre* or *Slughorn*; as alſo *Ogilvie* of *Innerquharitie* hath his Arms trimmed and cut (in the Plates of Atchievements ſubjoined to the firſt Volume of this my *Syſtem of Heraldry*) with another particular *Compartment, to wit*, the Repreſentation of a Green Hill or riſing *Terraſs*, on which is placed two Serpents nowed ſpouting out Fire *proper*, and thereon his Supporters doth ſtand, and below the ſame within the ſaid *Terraſs* is this Motto, *Terrena pericula ſperno*, which is a very good Device. In the *Engliſh* Books of Heraldry I meet with no Nobleman or Gentleman that carry in their Armorial Bearings particular *Compartments*.

And yet I am ſtill of Opinion that *Compartments* of whatſoever Form they be, are none of the proper Parts of the Atchievement accounted for by any Herald that I have met with foreign or domeſtick; yet I ſee nothing againſt the Uſage of them, but that they may for a Decorment be uſed by all thoſe Families who have Right to carry Arms, and particularly Families, who, have for a long Time poſſeſſed ancient Baronies may place them on *Compartments* to repreſent their Feus, and may alſo have the ſame *Semee* of their Armorial Figures, if they be agreeable to ſuch a Diſpoſition.

As for the Figures of Creatures placed under the Atchievements, they cannot properly be called *Compartments*, but rather Devices, as I have ſhown before. And their Poſition in Armories is ordinarily by placing them ſometimes at the Sides of the Shield, or below the ſame, and may be uſed by any noble or ancient Family that hath Right to adorn and ſupport their Arms. As for the Salamander in Flames *proper*, which the ancient Family of *Dundaſs* of That-Ilk carry below their Arms, and the Harts Head caboſſed, which Sir *George M^cKenzie*, in his *Science of Heraldry Page* 88. places below the Shield of the Coat of *Denham* of old, which he there hath cauſed to be cut ſo, no doubt from an ancient Seal, or Piece of Painting he hath ſeen. And the Blazon Star which Captain *Robert Seton* places alſo below his Shield, with the Motto, *Luceo Boreale*, I eſteem them only but Devices, and are very far from the Uſe and Nature of a *Compartment* in my Opinion. And the wild Man lying in Chains under the Eſcutcheon of *Robertſon* of *Strowan*, which has been carried by this ancient Family for a long Time, to perpetuate a dutiful and loyal Action performed by one of their Predeceſſors in apprehending one of the Murderers of King *James* I. cannot be rightly called a *Compartment*, but more properly an honourable Supporter. For as I have ſhown before, that the Atchievements of the greateſt Families in *Europe* have had but one Supporter of old, and particularly amongſt our ſelves, which I could demonſtrate by many Examples from old Seals; ſo I have alſo ſeen the Royal Arms of *Scotland* itſelf repreſented in ſeveral Places with only one Supporter; and to confirm this, upon the Nether-bow Steeple in *Edinburgh*, they may be yet perceived cut in Stone, juſt ſtanding upon the Back of an Unicorn, in like Manner as *Strowan*'s Armorial Shield do upon the ſaid Wild Man.

Neither have I met with any ſpecial *Compartments* upon which the Atchievements of Sovereign Princes do ſtand at home or abroad taken Notice of by any Herald. And even theſe of the Kings of *Scotland* and *England* are commonly formed much after the common ones uſed by their Nobles, except only that they have frequently this Difference, that out from them there iſſueth the Badges of their Dominions, *to wit*, the *Thiſtle* for *Scotland*, and the *Roſe* for *England*. The Royal Atchievement of *France* is placed by ſome upon ſuch a *Compartment*, and by others on that of different Forms as they think moſt fit and proper. And *Monſieur Baron*, in his *L'Art Heraldique*, place it upon a plain Checque of ſquare Pieces of Marble *Azure and Argent, on the firſt a Flower de Liſs, and on the ſecond the Letter* L. *enſigned with an Imperial Crown.* And the ſame Author places the Atchievements of *Philippes de France Duc d'Orleance* and *Monſieur Le Duc de Roquelaure* upon a plain Piece of Ground, as it were, without any Figure upon it like unto theſe *Compartments* which I have called *Terraſſes* with us. And the other Atchievements he gives us Figures of in his ſaid Book have no *Compartments* at all, becauſe they have no Supporters to ſtand upon the ſame, which, in my Opinion, is the only fit Method I can think on for the Uſage of *Compartments* in Armories, and in the beſt foreign Herald Books that I have peruſed, when the Figures of Armorial Atchievements therein are cut with Supporters, they are generally placed ſtanding on a *Terraſs*, and when they have no Supporters, I obſerve they have no *Compartments* at all.

WHICH naturally leads me to ſuggeſt, that another probable Reaſon anent the Original of the Uſage of *Terras Compartments* in Armories, hath preſumably taken its Riſe from *Tournaments* and *Juſtings*, to whom none were admitted, but thoſe who were truly noble or gentle by Father and Mother-ſide, and who were obliged to expoſe their Armorial Bearings, as Proofs of their noble and gentle Extraction, which they at firſt adorned with *Helmet*, *Creſt*, Motto, *Mantling* and *Wreath*, before the Exerciſe began; So afterwards, according to *Meneſtrier* and other *French* Writers, began from thence the Riſe and progreſſive Uſe of Supporters; the Knights Nobles, qualified for ſuch Exerciſes, had their Arms hung up on the Barrier Trees, commonly in the open Fields, near to the Place of Juſting, which were attended by their Armour-bearer and Eſquires, to the End they might acquaint their Maſters what Knight gave them a Challenge to fight, which was done by touching the Shield. And the ſaid *Meneſtrier* further tells us, that theſe Knights put their Armour-bearers, Pages and Servants in ſuch Dreſſes as they fancied making them, ſometimes appear like *Savages*, *Sarazens*, *Moors*, &c. and ſometimes under Diſguiſe, clothed with the Skins of *Lions*, *Bears*, &c. to guard their Shields of Arms, and to give an Account of the Names and Arms of thoſe who give the Challenge, by touching the Shields of their Maſters. And the Fields whereon theſe Servants ſtood for guarding of their Maſters Arms, thus hung up, might induce Limners and Painters, that had Occaſion to ſee the ſame, to form from the Life ſuch Figures and Repreſentations thereof, with a View of the adjacent Ground and Field whereon theſe Supporters ſtood and Arms hang, ſo as to introduce the Practice of Trimming, ſupported Shields of Arms with *Terras Compartments*. And *John Slezer* in his *Theatrum Scotiæ* hath cauſed cut ſeveral of our Nobilities Arms that he hath made Dedications to therein, trimmed with riſing *Terras Compartments*, for their Supporters to ſtand upon; yet the Book, *Jeu d' armories des ſoverains & eſtats d' Europe*, in which are the Prints and Figures of all the Atchievements of the Princes of *Europe*, hath none of them upon *Compartments*, but two or three, and theſe upon very ordinary ones; ſo that, as I have ſaid before, *Compartments* depend much upon the Fancy of the Workman, as to their Form and Figure for Supporters to ſtand and reſt upon, as will evidently appear from the great Variety of *Compartments* in the Sculptures to be met with in the ſeveral Treatiſes of Heraldry, both at home and abroad.

I have added this Chapter of *Compartments*, which ſome may think might have been omitted, in reſpect no Herald before me hath taken Notice of them as any Part of this Science; yet from what I have narrated and ſeen thereanent from Seals and old Paintings, the Uſage of Compartments I have made appear to be an ancient Practice, eſpecially with us and the *French*, which frees me from an Objection of having omitted to ſpeak and treat on ſome Part and Figure now in uſe for adorning of Armorial Atchievements, which I think I have now almoſt compleated. And ſhall next proceed to put the whole Armorial Trimmings, that make up a compleat Coat of Arms, particularly of the higheſt Ranks of Nobility, under a Manteaux and Canopy, and the Arms of the inferior Ranks under Cloaks or Mantles; and then come to a Cloſe of the Exterior Ornaments now and of old made uſe of in adorning and beautifying the Armorial Shield.

CHAP. XIII.

Of MANTEAUXES and PAVILIONS.

HAVING now fully already treated of all the Sorts of Figures and Symbols made uſe of exteriorly in Armories, to accompliſh and compleat the Armorial Atchievements of thoſe of the inferior and high Ranks of Nobility; I ſhall here leave thoſe of the firſt Degree under Cloaks and Mantles, and theſe of the laſt Degree under *Manteauxes* and *Pavilions*, which being the utmoſt Embelliſhments of Armories I now treat on, I ſhall conclude this my *Syſtem* on the *Exterior Ornaments* in the *Science of Heraldry* therewith.

The Riſe and Original of the Uſage of *Manteauxes* and *Pavilions* in Armories, as the other *Exterivr Ornaments* of the Shield, are ſuppoſed by the moſt judicious Heralds to have their Beginning from the Ceremonials of *Tournaments* and *Juſtings*. Where it is to be obſerved, that it was cuſtomary for the Arms of the Combatants to be expoſed to the publick View of all Beholders for ſome Time before the ſaid Exerciſe began, and as the Conveniency of the Place allowed, they were expoſed, and ſet forth upon military Cloaks, Carpets, Mantles, Tents and Pavilions. Which *Meneſtrier* ſays, in old Manuſcripts of ſuch Exerciſes, were called *Enſigns*, *Blazons*, and *Covers* of *Arms*. And from a Manuſcript which he had from *Monſieur d' Cauge*, they were alſo called by theſe Names. And he further adds, That the Heralds did cry and advertiſe the Knights to ſet out their Banners, Blazons, and Houſes *d'Ecu*, or Enſigns of Arms, that the *Tournaments* might be orderly. And, as I obſerved before, (when treating on *Supporters*) of the Piece of a *Formula* of a Challenge to a *Tournament* (out of *Segar*) given by the *French* to the *Engliſh*, it is there inſert, that their Shields of Arms were to be hung up ſome Days before the Accompliſhment of the ſaid Exerciſe upon their *Pavilions*.

It is probable then, that in the Places and Nations, where Arms were moſt in Requeſt, that there the Embelliſhments of them had their Riſe, and came to be placed on the moſt glorious Ornaments, both of Men and Women, the ſame being Enſigns, not only of acquired, but alſo of hereditary Honour, as is evident by the Practice of all civilized Nations, in repreſenting the greateſt Perſons, Men or Women, dead or alive, in their moſt noble Habits with their Arms. As for Inſtance, the ingenious Mr. *Sandford*, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of England*, gives us the Effigies of *Elioner* Wife to *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, who was ſlain in the Battle of St. *Alban*, in the Year 1455, as repreſented in the Window of the collegiate Church of *Warwick* on painted Glaſs, with her Mantle embroidered with the Arms of her Husband the Duke, and on her Kirtle or under Habit theſe of her own Family, from which he makes an Obſerve from a general Practice, that wher-ever a Woman is carved, cut out, or painted with a Mantle or Kirtle of Arms; that theſe on the Mantle are the Arms of the Husband, and theſe on the Kirtle are the Wife's paternal Ones, and backs or ſupports it, with this Reaſon, that the Husband's Arms on the upper Garment are as a Cloak and Mantle to ſhreud the Wife from all Violence, and theſe of her own on her Kirtle or under Garment, as being under Covert.

The ſaid Author likewiſe gives us another Inſtance, which ſeems to contradict his former Obſerve, yet more agreeable to the preſent Forms of *Manteauxes* with Armorial Arms on the Foldings, and which is an ancient Example of this Practice, *viz.* in the 322. Page of his ſaid Hiſtory, he gives us a Figure of *Anne Nevil* the Wife of *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford*, which he has there cauſed cut as it ſtood painted on the Window of the Cathedral Church of *Litchfield*, having on her upper Garment or Mantle, the Arms of her paternal Family, being that of *Nevil*, and no Arms on her Kirtle, but the Arms of her Husband *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford* is placed on the Linning of her Mantle, which being turned back, repreſents (ſays he) an exact Impalement of the Arms of *Stafford* and *Nevil*.

He gives us another Inſtance on the Tomb, which *Charles Somerſet* Earl of *Worceſter* cauſed erect for himſelf, (who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. of *England*) and his firſt Wife *Elizabeth Herbert*, Daughter and Heir of *William Herbert* Earl of *Huntingtov*, and Lord *Herbert* of *Gover*, in the Royal Chapple of *Windſor*, where his Portraiture is repreſented apparelled in the Habit of a Knight of the Order of St. *George*, and his Wife's in that of a Counteſs, having her Kirtle embroidered with her paternal Arms, and on the Mantle the Arms of her Husband. In ſeveral of our own old illuminate Books of Arms here in *Scotland*, I have ſeen Figures of the Portraitures of ſeveral of our Kings and Queens, and ſome of the Ladies of our higher Nobility before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, depicted thereon, the Men having their Armorial Bearings placed in a Shield over their Head, and the Women having on their Kirtles the Arms of their Husbands impaled with their own, by which it would appear, that we had the like Practice of old here in *Scotland*, as well as in *England*; and preſumably through the Ignorance of our then Herald Painters in drawing theſe Effigies in their Books, without upper Garments or Mantles, where their Husband's paternal Arms ought to have been placed, they have impaled them together on their Kirtles to make up this Eſcape.

MONSIEURE *Hoſier* in his *Genealogy of the Signieurs of Labour*, ſpeaking of *Lewis de Combauld*, who had followed the Conſtable of *Bourbon* in his Wars; and being cloſs at his Side, when he was killed in the Scalling of *Rome* in the Year 1527, covered the Body of that Prince with his Coat of Armour, which he threw off to hide the Body of the Prince from the Soldiers, leſt the Prince's Death ſhould diſcourage them from the Attack, which afterwards they accompliſhed with Victory, by the Prudence of the ſaid *Lewis*, who, to perpetuate his Preſence of Mind in that Juncture, and his brave Conduct, had after this his Shield of Arms involaped with his *Surcoat*, and for Motto above it, theſe Words, *Ubi Mel ibi fell*. And *Meneſtrier* doth alſo narrate the ſame Paſſage.

LET theſe Inſtances I have given be ſufficient for the ancient Practice of placing Shields of Arms on *Cloaks*, *Mantles*, or *Manteauxes* and *Surcoats*. I next proceed to conſider theſe with their Form uſed in latter Times, as practiſed and repreſented by our modern Heralds in their Books of Blazons, of which I meet with three Faſhions of *Manteauxes* or *Mantles*, as they are pleaſed to call them; the firſt are theſe that are truſſed up on both Sides ſquare like a Courtain, ſuch as theſe Figures *Richard Blome* hath given us in his *Analogia Honorum*, ſubjoined to Mr. *Guillim's* fifth Edition of his *Diſplay of Heraldry*, *viz.* in the Arms of *Edward* Viſcount of *Conway*, and in ſeveral of the Atchievements of the Barons of *England*, which is placed above their Supporters in place of the ordinary Practice of *Running Leaves*; and in Arms, without Supporters, gives us Figures of ſuch Mantles that ſurround the whole Shield and Helmet, except the Creſt and Wreath, which ſtand without the ſame, ſeveral Examples whereof he gives us, *to wit*, in the Arms of Sir *Wolſtan Dixie* of *Boſworth*, Sir *Philip Matthews* of *Edmontoun*, Sir *John Osborn* of *Chickſands*, and diverſe others, both Knights and Eſquires.

THE ſecond Faſhion or Form of Mantles are figured, hanging down around the Shield and Helmet in many Plates and Foldings, like to a Cloak or Gown, when hanging about one's Shoulders, which *Silveſter Petra Sancta* calls *Chlamys*, *Umbella*, or *Palliolum*. Several Examples hereof the ſaid Mr. *Blome* hath given us in his ſaid Treatiſe of *Honour* and *Nobility*, particularly in his Cuts of the Arms of Sir *Edmond Bacon* of *Redgrave*, Sir *John Wittewronge* of *Rothamſted*, Sir *Robert Jaſon* of *Broadſomerford*, Sir *John Schaw* of *Eltham*, Sir *Stephen White* of *Hackney*, *Francis Diue* of *Bromham*, *Anthony Rowe* of St. *Martine*'s, and a great many more, both Knights and Eſquires. And our learned Countryman Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Heraldry*, Page 88. hath given us a Figure of ſuch a like Mantle ſurrounding the Arms of the Surname of *Denham* of old, which he calls an antique Mantling.

Now as theſe two Faſhions of Mantles are chiefly given by the *Britiſh* Heralds to thoſe of the inferior Rank of Nobility, tho' the ſaid Mr. *Blome* hath alſo more irregularly trimmed ſeveral of the noble Peers of *England*, with ſuch Mantles about their Helmets (as may be ſeen by the many Figures he hath given us cut in Copper in his forecited Book) ſo it will appear that the *French* Practice ſeems to be the ſame; for *Meneſtrier* tells us, that theſe Mantles ſerve as an Ornament to ſuch Families, who have no Title of Dignity, and that their firſt Riſe was from *Tournaments*, and were anciently uſed by Perſons of Quality, eſpecially Ladies, (as I obſerved before) who, as is yet to be ſeen on ſeveral ancient Tombs or Funeral Monuments, are repreſented in Cloaks or Mantles, with their Husbands Arms upon them, and on their under Garments or Kirtles, with theſe of their own Families; which Practice is frequent in the *German* Armorial Bearings, and in that of *Naples*, as ſaith *Meneſtrier*.

THE Tinctures of theſe Cloaks or Mantles are with Foreigners the ſame with the Tinctures of their Arms; but with us in *Britain* they are red, doubled with white. *Silveſter Petra Sancta*, in the 80. *Chapter* of his Book *de Pallio & Tentorio in umbrante gentilitias teſſeras*, gives us two Cloaks, (ſuch as that I laſt narrated from the Cuts in Mr. *Blome*'s Treatiſe) one of them with a *Ducal Eſcutcheon* placed upon it, which he calls *Clamidem ſeu umbellam, quo circumvolvitur Icon gentilitia duntaxit ducum & principum.* And this Mantle is doubled with *Ermine*, and is fit for thoſe (*ſays he*) of the high Degree of Nobility. The other Mantle he gives us is without *Ermine*, and tells us the ſame is fit for Commanders and Captains of Soldiers to uſe.

The third and moſt honourable Sort of *Manteauxes*, now uſed both in *France* and *Britain*, are more round in their Figure than the former I have mentioned, and are doubled with *Ermine*, which envolap or go round the Eſcutcheon: And upon the Foldings or Skirts of theſe Mantles are frequently embroidered the Arms of the Owners, that when they are brought over the Eſcutcheon and meet, the embroidered Arms are intire as on the Eſcutcheon within.

Meneſtrier ſays, That the firſt Uſe of this Mantle or *Manteaux* is not above 150 Years ſince; and the firſt of them he met with was that one which ſurrounds the Arms of the Duke of *Lorrain* in the *Aliman* Armorial, and he calls ſuch ones *Ducal Manteauxes*, becauſe none but Princes, Dukes and Peers of *France* uſed them, as alſo Cardinal Princes and Cardinal Dukes; and tells us, that Cardinal *George* Duke *de Armagnac*, Legate of *Avignon*, had his Arms placed on ſuch a *Manteaux* in the Year 1583. And Cardinal *Richelieu* and Cardinal *Mazarine* had their Arms ſo adorned.

The Uſe of theſe *Manteauxes* or Mantles is but late in *England*; and the firſt Figures of them I have met with in the Herald Books of that Kingdom, are to be found in the ſaid Mr. *Blome's Analogia Honorum*, ſubjoined to Mr. *Guillim*'s Fifth Edition of his *Diſplay of Heraldry*, *Folio*, London 1679, an Example whereof he therein gives us, done on Copper-plate, ſurrounding the Armorial Atchievements of *Henry Pierrepont* Marquis of *Dorcheſter*. And in other *Engliſh* Herald Books I have ſeen Figures of the Atchievements of *Henry Somerſet* Marquis of *Worceſter*, *Heneage Finch* Earl of *Winchelſey*, and *John* Lord *Belaſyſe* Baron of *Worlabye* trimed with the like Mantles. But the firſt Practice of theſe Mantles I met with in *Scotland*, was that of the Armorial Bearing of *Charles* Earl of *Lauderdale*, which was trimmed ſo at *London*, and cut on a Copper-plate, in Imitation of theſe I have before mentioned, which in Figure are all done in the like Method and Form as I cauſed cut on Copper the Atchievements of *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, which is placed before my Dedication to him of my firſt Volume of this *Syſtem of Heraldry*. But tho' the *Engliſh*, by the above Examples, allow this Mantle to be aſſumed, and carried by all Degrees of their high Nobility, yet this Cuſtom being not ſo practiſed by other Nations, in my Opinion none but Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls ought to have their Arms trimmed with ſuch Mantles, and none under theſe Degrees of Nobility ought to aſſume the ſame, till at leaſt the Practice hereof be more univerſally uſed abroad. For this Mantle is ordinarily named a Comital Mantle, and therefore it is irregular for lower Nobility, that have not advanced to the Degree of Earl, to trim their Atchievements with Comital Mantles. As alſo it is to be obſerved, that anciently the Coronets of Earls were after the ſame Shape and Form with thoſe of the Degree of Dukes, as was alſo their other Enſigns of Honour; and beſides, this Form of Mantle is particularly allowed by a general Practice to all of the Degree of Earl.

The firſt Appearance of this *Manteaux* or Mantle on Funeral Eſcutcheons with us in *North-Britain*, was on that of the Right Honourable *John Dalziel* Earl of *Carnwath*, who died at *Edinburgh*, and was interred at the *Abbey* of *Holy-rood-houſe* in the Year 1702, a Nobleman of good Learning, and well known in this Science of Heraldry. And the next I obſerved was on the Funeral Eſcutcheon of the laſt *George* Earl of *Winton* Lord *Seton*, the Blazon whereof I ſubjoin as follows.

Quarterly 1ſt and 4th Or, Three Creſcents within a double Treſſure, flowered and counter flowered with Flower-de-Liſs Gules, for the Surname of *Seton*. 2d and 3d *Azure, Three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*, over all an Eſcutcheon *parted per pale*, firſt *Gules*, a Sword in *pale proper hilted and pomelled Or*, ſupporting an Imperial Crown within a double Treſſure flowered and counter flowered with *Flower-de-Liſs* of the laſt as a Coat of Conceſſion, 2d *Azure* a Blazing Star *Argent*, within a double Treſſure, flowered and connter-flowered with *Flower-de-Liſs Or*, as a Coat of Augmentation aſſumed by *Robert* firſt Earl of *Winton*, which Eſcutcheon is timbred with Crown, Helmet and Violets befitting his Quality; and on the Helmet, in Place of a Wreath, is ſet a Ducal Coronet, and thereupon for Creſt is placed a Dragon *Vert*, ſpouting out Fire before and behind *proper*, charged on the Wing thereof with a Blazing Star *Argent*, and on the Fire, out of the Mouth of the Dragon, are the Words *Sett-on*, and above on an Eſcroll, for Motto theſe Words, *Hazard zit forward*. Supporters two Mertins *proper* collared *Or*, and charged with *creſcents Gules*, and to the Collar are Chains affixed paſſing between their Fore-legs, and reflexing over their Backs, and on an Eſcroll (coming from behind the Sides of the Shield, and over the Midle of the Supporters) this Epigraph *In via virtuti vitia nulla*, and below on the Compartment is inſcribed this Motto, *Intaminatis fulgit honoribus*. Behind the Shield are placed two Battons Saltire Ways *Gules Semi* of Thiſtles, enſigned with Imperial Crowns *Or*, and toped with the ſame Crown, as the particular Badge of the King's Maſter-houſhold, all which are placed upon a *Comital Manteaux Gules, doubled Ermine, fringed Or*, and upon the upper Laps of the *Manteaux*, the foreſaid Arms. At the four Corners of the Atchievement are placed as many Devices of the Family in Roundels, the uppermoſt on the right Side, being *Or, a Creſcent, Increſcent, and Decreſcent interlaced Gules*, and out of the *Creſcent* iſſueth a Sword *proper hilted and pomelled Or*, ſupporting an Imperial Crown *proper*, and on the Circle going round this Device, theſe Words, *In Adverſity Patience, in Proſperity Benevolence*. The 2d upper Device on the Left is almoſt the ſame with the former, only hath a Garb in Place of the Sword enſigned alſo with an Imperial Crown, and the 3d as the 2d, and the 4th as the 1ſt, and round the foreſaid Atchievement and Devices were placed ſixteen Eſcutcheons of noble Families, with their reſpective Coronets, as the Proofs of the ſaid Earl's Nobility paternal and maternal.

BUT to return, *Meneſtrier* tells us, That the Preſidents of the ſeveral Parliaments in *France*, in Imitation of the Peers of that Kingdom, are in Uſe to place their Arms alſo on their Mantles, which they wear with their other Robes in Parliaments, and all Solemnities, being Scarlet doubled with a Gray Furr. But then it is to be obſerved, that the Skirts or Foldings of theſe Mantles of theirs are not embroidered with their particular Arms, in like Manner as theſe of the Dukes and Peers in *France*, and with us are now accuſtomed to trim their Atchievements, yet they have placed down on the Left-ſide of their Mantles a Gold Galoun as a Mark of Knighthood, which is always affixed to the Office.

I ſhall next proceed to ſpeak anent the Pavilion or Canopy, and then have done. Pavilion is in the Nature of a Tent or Tabernacle, being three different Names for the ſame Thing, as derived from ſeveral Languages; they were the chief Habitations of the ancient Patriarchs in the firſt Ages of the World, as may be ſeen in *Gen.* xii. 8. And ſuch is the Manner of the *Tartars* at this Day; ſome of them have no Towns or Villages to inhabit, but the open and Champion Fields after the Manner of the *Scythians*. And Mr. *Guilim* tells us, That ſince Tents have been laid aſide for Habitation, they have been made Uſe of for Armies during the Campaign, and came afterwards to be uſed in Heraldry. And the Family of *Tenton* in *England* bears *Sable a Cheveron* between three Tents *Argent*. But the Word *Pavilion* is borrowed from the *French*, and Pavilions, as we generally repreſent them, are round at the Top, and ſometimes born in Coat Armour, as may be ſeen in the Bearing of the Company of Merchant Taylors of *London*, whoſe Arms are *Argent*, a Tent Royal between two Parliament Robes *Gules*, lin'd *Ermine*, on a Chief *Azure*, *a Lyon Paſſant guardant Or*. Yet the nobleſt Inſtance of a Pavilion is, that ſometimes the Atchievement ſtands within a Royal Pavilion, as that of the Emperor and King of *France*; This *Silveſter Petra Sancta* calls *Tentorium*, and is, as he obſerves, competent only to Princes, though all Princes uſe them not. But I admire why the Kings of *England* did not aſſume as well the Pavilion as the Arms of *France*, ſeeing that is one of the ſpecial Honours of that Kingdom. And *Monſieur Baron*, in his *Art of Heraldry*, calls this Royal Pavilion *Auguſtale Tabernaculum Regium ſcuti Tentorium.* The Figure of this Pavilion or Canopy has two principal Parts, the *Comble* and *Curtains*, the firſt is the Hat or Cover, with Rays going along the Top, and at the Bottom thereof Taſels hanging down, the ſecond are the Tapeſtry of Curtains, which are lined with *Ermine*, and theſe hang down from the *Comble*, and which laſt, being the Curtains without the *Comble*, may be allowed to inviron or envelop the Archievements of Elective and Feuditary Kings and Princes, according to the Opinion of ſome Heralds; and none but Sovereign Princes can place their Archievements under a Pavilion, covered with a *Comble.* That of the King of *France* is ordinarily given us under a Royal Pavilion, whoſe Blazon thereof, according to *Monſieur Baron* in his *L'Art Heraldique*, *Page* 120, I ſhall here ſubjoin as follows in his own Words.

D'azur à trois fleurs-de-lys d'or, deux en chef & un en pointe; l'Ecutimbre d'un Caſque *d'or, ouvert, placé de front, aſſorte de ſes* Lambrequins *des émaux ſon blaſon, & ſurmonté de la* Couronne *Imperiale Françoiſe; environné des* Colliers *des Ordres du Saint Eſprit & de Saint Michel; tenu par deux* Anges *vétus en Levites, tenans chacun une banniere & ayant leurs Dalmatiques, chargées du meſme Blaſon; le tout placé ſous un grand* Pavillon *ſemé de France & doublé d'hermines ſon comble rayonné d'or & ſommé de la courrone Imperiale Françoiſe, garnie d'un fleur-de-lys à quatre angles, qui eſt le Cimier de France. Le cry de guerre eſt* Mont-joye S. Denys: *ce Saint eſtant le Patron & l'Apoſtre de la France; le ſuſdit pavillon attaché à l'Oriflame du Royaume, qui eſt ſurmonté de la Deviſe;* Lilia non laborant neque nent, *laquelle eſt tirée de l'éloge que le Fils de Dieu donne aux lys dans l'Ecriture, luy faiſant faire alluſion à la Loy Salique, qui exclud les Filles de la Royauté.*

The Blazon in *Engliſh* thus, *Azure*, three *Flowers-de-Liſſes Or*, 2, and 1; the Shield is *timbred* with a Golden *Helmet*, ſtanding direct forward and open in the Face, adorned with *Lambrequins*, of the *Tinctures* of the Arms, and enſign'd with the Imperial Crown of *France*; the *Shield* is invironed with the Collars of the Orders of the *Holy Ghoſt* and St. *Michael*; Supporters *two Angels proper* in Dalmatique Habits, charged with the ſame Figures, each holding a Banner, all under a Pavilion *Semee* of *France*, doubled *Ermine*; the *Comble* being of Rays of Gold, is enſign'd with the Imperial Crown of *France*, and it again topped with four *Flower-de-Liſſes*, the *Creſt* of that Nation; on an *Eſcrol* the Cry of War, *Mont-joye* St. *Denys*; behind the Pavilion is placed the *Royal Banner* or *Oriſlam* of *France*, and over all, on an *Eſcroll*, the Deviſe of *France*, *Lilia non laborant neque nent*, which is drawn from the Words of the Son of GOD ſpoken in the Scripture, of the Lilies, making an Alluſion to the *Salique* Law, which excludes Women from ſucceeding to the Sovereignty of *France*. The foreſaid Monſieur *Baron* and others place the Royal Arms of *France* on a Compartment, which they mention not in their Blazons as we do; they make it repreſent a Pavement *Checque* of four Tracts, *Argent* and *Azure* on the *firſt*, the Letter L enſign'd with an Imperial Crown, and on the *ſecond* a *Flower-de-Liſs Or*.

As for the Antiquity of the Pavilion of *France*, *Meneſtrier* tells us, That *Philip de Valois* had it on his Seals and Coins of Gold, for which they were called *Pavilions*; and that *Philip Moreau* was the firſt Contriver of the Royal Pavilion; he likewiſe tells us, That he has ſeen the Arms of Cardinal *Charles* of *Bourbon*, which were ſupported with *Lions*, and a *Croſier* of an Archbiſhop behind the Shield (which was not crowned) under a Pavilion *Semee* of the Cyphers of his Name, ſurmounted of a Cardinal's Hat, and the Curtains of the Pavilion are drawn by, to let the Arms be ſeen, by two Arms, with *Manuples* over them, holding flaming Swords.

The Kings of *Denmark*, *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, as King of *Cyprus*, have had their Archievements under Pavilions. 'Tis thought ſtrange that the Kings of *England* did not aſſume the Pavilion of *France*, as well as their Arms, nor us'd another of their own. Our Sovereigns, equal in Dignity with the greateſt in *Europe*, have never been in uſe to place their Arms under a *Pavilion*, ſo far as I can learn, who, for their Antiquity and long Succeſſion of 112

Kings, and for their ancient Uſe of their fixed armorial Enſigns, may juſtly claim Precedency of all the crown'd Heads in *Europe*, and their armorial Bearings, which have been altered and changed by others conquering them, and Succeſſion of Strangers, to which Abatements and Mutations our Sovereign Enſigns were never ſubject, but always hereditary and entire; which from Age to Age have been adorned with all the Marks of Greatneſs then in Uſe and ſince, do juſtly merit all the Embelliſhments of Honour that can be invented to adorn Arms; therefore if placed under a Pavilion may be blazoned thus.

THE Royal Atchievement or Sovereign Enſign armorial of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *Or*, a Lion rampant *Gules*, armed and languid *Azure*, within a double *Treſſure*, counter-flowred with *Flower-de-Liſſes* of the *Second*, *timbred* with a *Helmet* ſtanding direct forward with Bars *Or*, adorned with *Lambrequins Or*, doubled *Ermine*, and enſign'd with the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*, and thereon for *Creſt* a *Lion Seiant* full-faced *Gules*, crowned *Or*, holding in his right Paw a *naked Sword proper*, and in the *Siniſter* a Scepter *Or*, both erected, and above, on an *Eſcroll*, for Motto, *In Defence*. The *Shield* is encircled with the Colour of the moſt ancient and moſt noble *Order of the Thiſtle*, with the Badge thereto appended, of Gold enamelled *Azure*, having the Image of St. *Andrew* ſurmounted of his Croſs *Argent*, and ſupported by two Unicorns *Argent*, crowned with Imperial and gorged with open Crowns, to the laſt Chains affixed, paſſing betwixt their Fore-legs, and reflexed over their Backs *Or*; he, on the *Dexter*, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloath of Gold, charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; he, on the *Siniſter*, another Banner *Azure*, charged with a St. *Andrew's* Croſs *Argent*, ſtanding on a *Compartment*, like a Pavement, *Checque Or* and *Azure*; on the *Firſt*, the armorial Figures of *Scotland*; and on the *Second*, the Croſs of St. *Andrew*, all within a Royal Pavilion of Cloath of Gold, *Semee* of *Thiſtles* ſlipped *proper*, doubled *Ermine*, the *Comble Rayonnee*, and adorned with precious Stones, and topped with the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*, over all, on an *Eſcrol*, the Device of *Scotland*. *Nemo me impune laceſſet*.

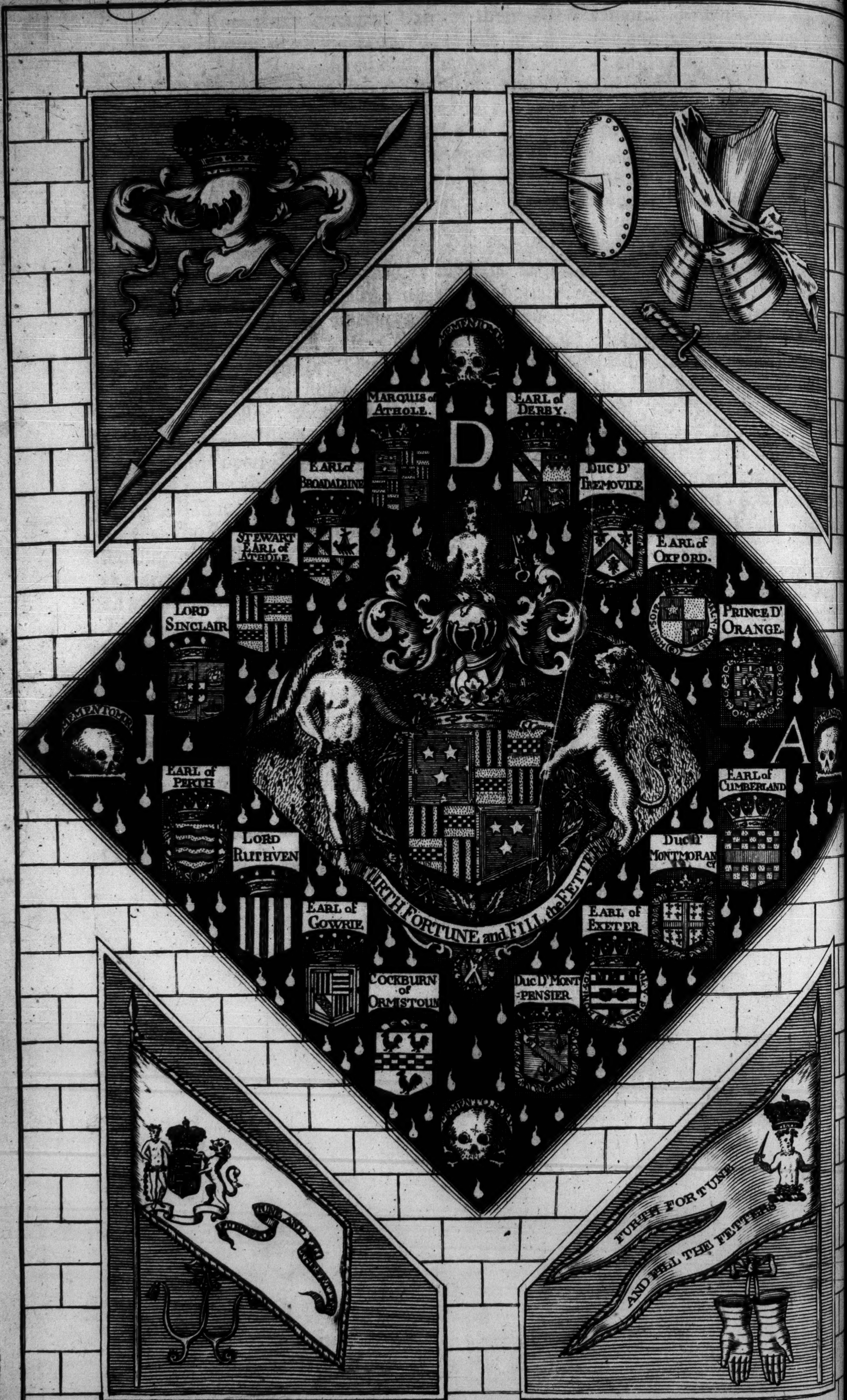
Silveſter Petra Sancta has placed the Arms of the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* within a Pavilion.

THE *Doge* of *Venice* placed above his Arms an *Ombel*, like to the *Gonfannon* of the Church of *Rome*, which was granted to theſe in that Office by Pope *Alexander* III. when he fled to *Venice* from the Perſecution of the Emperor *Frederick*.

How the ſeveral Monarchs of *Great Britain*, ſince the Union of the two Crowns, have compounded and diverſified their Royal Atchievements, may be ſeen cut on Copper-plate, Volume the firſt of this Book.

CHAP.

The Funeral Escutcheon of His Grace John Duke of ATHOLE


MEMENTO MORI
MARQUIS of ATHOLL
EARL of DERBY
D
EARL of BROADALBINE
DUC D' TREMOVILE
STEWART EARL of ATHOLE
EARL of OXFORD
LORD SINCLAIR
PRINCE D' ORANGE
MEMENTO MORI
J
A
MEMENTO MORI
EARL of PERTH
EARL of CUMBERLAND
LORD RUTHVEN
DUC D' MONTMORANCY
FURTH FORTUNE and FILL the FETTE
EARL of GOWRIE
EARL of EXETER
COCKBURN of ORMISTOUN
DUC D' MONTPENSIER
MEMENTO MORI
FURTH FORTUNE AND FILL THE FETTERS

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CHAP. XIV.

Of NOBILITY *with its* PROOFS, *regularly counted, as they are placed on Funeral Eſcutcheons, and other Monuments of Honour, with the Forms and Ceremonies of Funerals among us.*

UNDER the Name of *Nobles* are comprehended the *Prince*, *Dukes*, *Marquiſes*, *Earls*, *Viſcounts* and *Barons*. And tho' our Law doth not call any Man noble under the Degree of a *Baron*, yet ſome diſtinguiſh between *nobiles majores*, which is from the Prince to the Baron, and *nobiles minores*, which include all under a Baron to the Gentleman.

A Gentleman of Blood is one deſcended of three Deſcents of Nobles, *viz.* of Name and Arms, both by his Father and Mother; for Gentility is not perfect in the Perſon on whom it firſt devolved, but muſt be continued and completed by Succeſſion. Thus, among the *Romans*, tho' the Father was free born, and of the Equeſtrian Cenſe, yet it was requiſite that the Grandfather ſhould be the ſame, otherwiſe he could not obtain the Ring, which is one of the Symbols of the queſtrian Order, as *Pliny* informs us. Gentility then begins in the Grand-ather, increaſes in the Father, and is completed in the Son.

THE Proofs of Nobility therefore of three Deſcents are reckoned the *armorial nſigns* or *Teſſeras* of Gentility, *viz.* the *Grandfather* and *Grandmother* on the ather's Side, and the *Grandfather* and *Grandmother* on the Mother's Side, which e counted thus: The Grandſon is firſt ſet down, and above him his Father and other, and above them their Fathers and Mothers, being the *Grandfathers* and *randmothers* of the firſt mentioned, who is the Gentleman of three Deſcents; in the following Table.

Viz. The Gentleman of three Deſcents.
  1. Father.
    Grand-father.
    2. Grand-mother.
  1. Mother.
    Grand-father.
    2. Grand-mother.

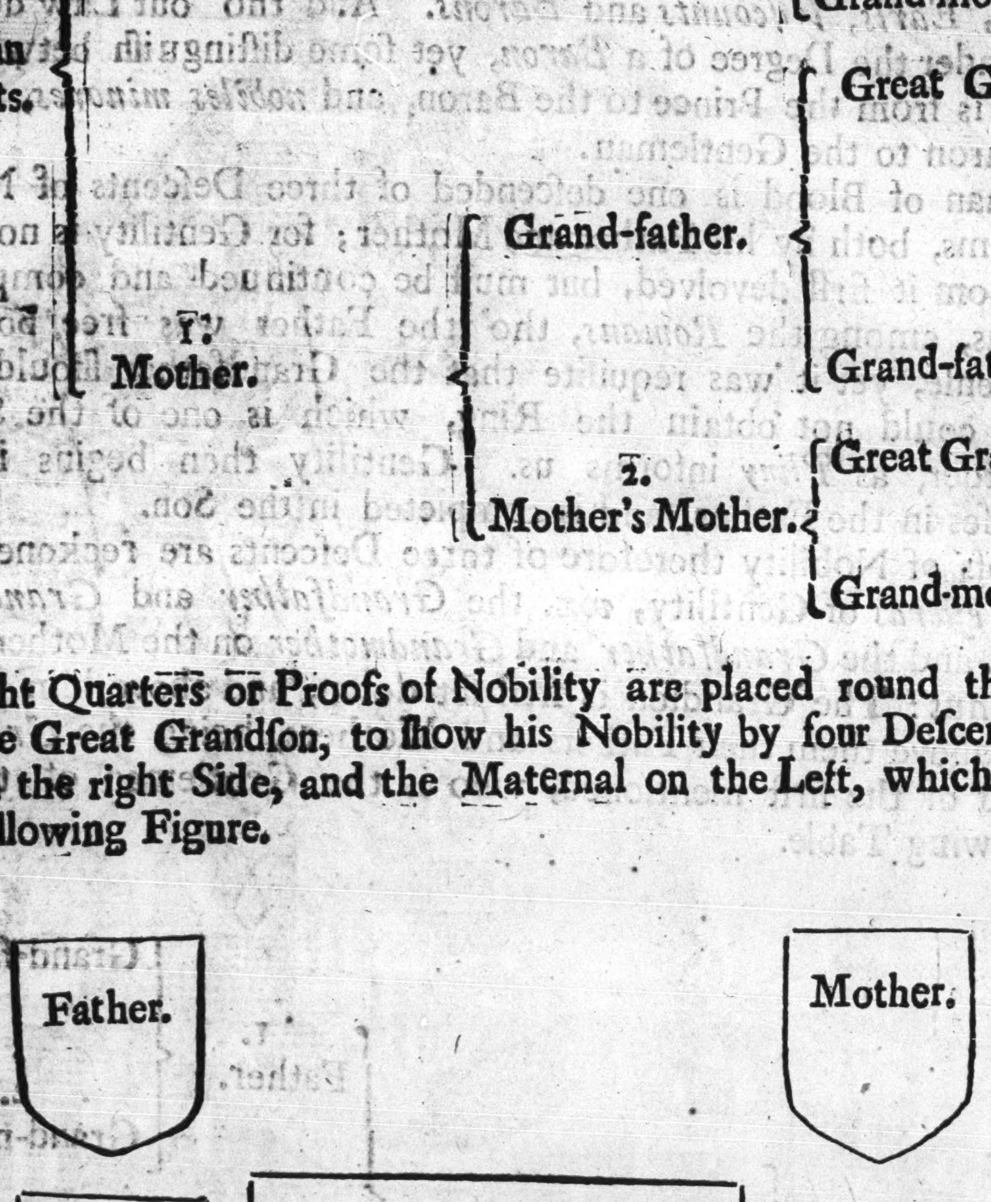
THESE four Quarters are marſhalled and diſpoſed on the Sides of the Grand-n's Eſcutcheon, or other Monuments of Honour as Proofs of his Nobility, and e called by the *Latins*, *Quarteria*, *Teſſera*, *vel argumenta nobilitatis*; but the *rmans* and *Dutch* call them, *The four Lineages*, on Account that the Son oceeds from them by four Lines; and we on the ſame Account, tho' ſome what properly, call them Branches, for the Son is rather a Branch of the Grandfather's, n they of him.

PROOFS of Nobility by four Deſcents make eight Quarters, which is counted by ding a Father and Mother to every one of the four former; and the Number of ht Quarters is ordinarily uſed by our Heralds in Funeral Eſcutcheons, and other numents of Honour, in Manner following, *viz.*

The Gentleman of four Descents.

- 1. Father.
  - Grand-father.
    - Great Grand-father.
    - 3. Grand-father's Mother.
  - 2. Father's Mother.
    - Great Grand-father.
    - 4. Grand-mother's Mother.
- 1. Mother.
  - Grand-father.
    - Great Grand-father.
    - 3. Grand-father's Mother.
  - 2. Mother's Mother.
    - Great Grand-father.
    - 4. Grand-mother's Mother.

THESE eight Quarters or Proofs of Nobility are placed round the Escutcheon or Arms of the Great Grandson, to ſhow his Nobility by four Deſcents; the paternal Quarters on the right Side, and the Maternal on the Left, which appears more plain by the following Figure.


Father.
Mother.
Father's Mother.
The ARMS of the Great Grandſon, noble by four Deſcents, on both Father and Mother's Sides.
Mother's Mother.
Grand-Father's Mother.
Grand-Father's Mother.
Grand-Mother's Mother.
Grand-Mother's Mother.

These Quarters ought to be regularly placed, as in the foregoing Schemes, and hould be genuine and true, and not ignoble, or borrowed from other Families, which are forbidden by the Statutes and Edicts of ſeveral Countries, as contrary to he Laws of *Heraldry*.

Some Countries by their Laws and Inſtitutions require, as Proofs of complete *Nobility*, ſixteen Quarters, which are counted the ſame Way as in the former Scheme, by adding a Father and Mother to every one of the eight Quarters, which may be ultiplied to any Number; ſome of our noble Families counting their Genealogies rom the Father and Mother Side to the Number of Sixty four Quarters. The ommon Practice of theſe Proofs with us may be ſeen on Funeral Eſcutcheons, which I ſhall here deſcribe with their *Trimmings*, and other Pieces of Funeral omp.

The *Funeral Eſcutcheon* is in Form of a *Lozange*, about ſix Foot and two nches Square on *black Callico* or *Silk*, with a Border of *black Cloth*; in the Middle f which is painted the complete *Atchievements* of the Defunct, with its *Exterior rnaments*, and *additional Marks* and *Badges* of *Honour* finely illuminated; and ound the Sides are placed the *Quarter Proofs* in the Order before deſcribed, conſiſting ſometimes of Eight, and ſometimes of Sixteen on both Sides, to ſhow that he Defunct was noble by five Deſcents on both Sides; and on the four Corners of he Border are placed four *Mort Heads*, having in the Interſtices of all theſe Paintngs *Semée* of *Tears*; a *Draught* or *Figure* of which is exemplified in the *Funeral ſcutcheon* of the moſt illuſtrious Prince *John*, late Duke of *Athole*.

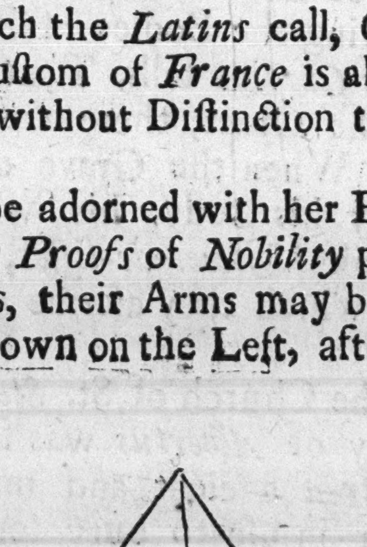
The Quarters or ſymbolical *Proofs* of *Nobility* being Coats of Arms placed on he Sides of the Defunct's *Atchievements*, are not timbred with *Helmet* nor *Creſt*, ho' adorned with other Marks and Dignity, ſuch as *Coronets*, Collars of Sovereign Knighthoods, or the Badges of high Offices, which the Owners of theſe Quarters id enjoy.

The *Eſcutcheon* above deſcribed is commonly placed on the Fore-part of the ouſe, or above the Gate where the deceaſed lies; and another of the ſame Form fixed in the Church or Iſle over the Place where he is interred; and above that ſcutcheon is an *Helmet*, *Wreath* and *Coronet*, ſuitable to the Quality of the eceaſed, covered with a looſe *black Silk Crape*.

A Lady dying in her Husband's Lifetime has her Arms *impaled* in a formal *Shield* ith thoſe of her Husband, *trimmed* with *Exterior Ornaments* belonging to his uality, and may be cotiſed on the Left with the Supporter of her paternal Family.

A Widow Lady has her paternal Arms on a *Lozang Shield*, impaled with thoſe f her Husband's on the Right, ſurrounded with *La Cordeliere*, *i. e.* a *Belt* of *Vard* interlaced with Knots, which the *Latins* call, *Cingulum laqueatum illuſtrim matronarum*; and by the Cuſtom of *France* is allowed to none below *Knights* Wives, tho' our *Heralds* give it without Diſtinction to all Gentlewomen who have ight to Arms.

Which paternal Arms may be adorned with her Father's *Supporter* and *Coronet*, r thoſe of her Husband, and her *Proofs* of *Nobility* placed round the *Eſcutcheon*; nd if ſhe has had two Husbands, their Arms may be marſhalled by Way of *Parti my Coupee* on the Right, and her own on the Left, after this Manner,



An unmarried Lady or Gentlewoman has her paternal Arms likewiſe on a *Lozang Shield*, ſurrounded with a Lace *d'amour*, and cotiſed with the *Supporters* of her Family, enſigned with a *Coronet* ſuitable thereto, if deſcended of high Quality; and if not, enſigned with a *Garland* of *Flowers*, having her *Proofs* of *Nobility* diſpoſed round her Arms as before.

Some *Heralds* have been in uſe unwarrantably to place the Arms of a Gentlewoman under a *Canopy*, with *Courtains* and a *Comble*, which is only due to Princeſſes and illuſtrious Ladies. So much ſhall ſerve for the *Funeral Eſcutcheon*, with the Arms and Quarter *Proofs* of *Nobility*.

There are other Things beſides the *Lozang Structure* or *Eſcutcheon* abovementioned, upon which the Arms or Quarters of the deceaſed uſed to be placed; ſuch as the *Coffin*, the *Canopy* or *Pall* of Velvet, Coaches, Horſes, and Trumpet Banners, (which are all that are now in uſe with us) as alſo other Utenſils uſed at Funeral Solemnities, as *Guideons*, *Standarts*, *Pennons*, *Banners*, *Bannerols*, with other Badges of Honour, *viz.* the *Coronet*, *Helmet*, *Creſt*, *Sword*, *Surcoat* of Arms, *Gantlet*, *Spurs*, and other Pieces of Armour, which after the Interment uſed to be hung up in Walls or Pillars near the Grave, as may be ſeen in moſt of our Churches. And in other Kingdoms, they have a Repoſitory or Caſe for containing the *Caſſock* or *Surcoat* of *Arms*, above which is placed the *Helmet* and *Coronet* ſupported by the *Sword* on the Side thereof, and below are the *Gantlet* or *Spurs*. Which Repoſitory is adorned with the paternal and maternal *Enſigns* of the Defunct's Quarters, called by the *French*, *Cabinet d' Honour*, or *Cabinet d' Armes*, and by the *Latins*, *Armarium inſignium*, in Imitation of the Repoſitory uſed by the *Romans*, for holding their Statues, which were the Signs of their Nobility before the Uſe of Arms.

Most of the Funeral Solemnities ſtill uſed in *Europe*, as well as armorial *Enſigns*, are from the Cuſtoms of the ancient *Romans*, and ſeem to repreſent them, either in conſuming Bodies of their Dead, with their *Enſigns* of *Honour* in pompous Piles of Fire, or in their Cuſtom of interring them in Graves, and adorning the Places with them.

Another Piece of Funeral Pomp, is called the *fiery Chapel*, *Chapelle Ardente*, by the *Latins Pyra*, or *Capella ardens*, being compoſed of a Heap of combuſtible Matter, artificially ſet up in the Church after the Faſhion of a Funeral Pile, in the Middle of which, when ſet in Flames, is to be ſeen a Coffin (repreſenting the true one interred) covered with black Silk, adorned with Crown, Sceptre, Sword, Glob, and other *Regalia*, with the Enſigns of Arms of the Prince, there conſumed, and this Royal Machine of Fire is allowed to none but to Princes, and was ſo decided in the Court of *Brabant* 21ſt of *Auguſt* 1659.

As for the Cuſtom of burying the Bodies of Princes and great Men, with thei *Regalia* and Enſigns, *Quintus Curtius* tells, That the Grave of *Cyrus* being opene by the Order of *Alexander* the Great, there was found his Shield, two Bows, an a Battle-ax. *Chifletius* ſays, When the Grave of *Childeric* King of *France* wa opened, there were found by his Body, his Sword, and other Ornaments, wit little Pieces of Metal formed like *Flower-de-liſſes*, his armorial Figures, which ſom ſaid, repreſented *Bees*, upon which they aſcribe *Bees* for the ancient Arms of th Kingdom, by Miſtake.

In the Grot or Cave in the Church of St. *Stephen* at *Vienna*, where the *A- ſtrian* Family bury, the Body of *Albertus* was found, with his Sword; upon th Hilt were the Arms of *Auſtria* ancient and modern, and on the Blade theſe *Habsburg*; tho' it has been in uſe to bury ſome Enſigns with the Defunct, y thoſe before mentioned were expoſed above Ground alſo.

The hanging of Churches, Houſes, and other Places with Black, upon the D- ceaſe of great Men, was cuſtomary with the *Romans*, who put themſelves, Coach and Chariots, and other Utenſils in Mourning upon Funeral Occaſions; But as *Di- dor. Sicul. Lib.* 20. obſerves, The *Carthagenians* exceeded them in their publi Mournings, for they hung the Walls of their City with Black, and ſometimes th Fleet of Ships, upon the Death of their chief Commanders.

The ſame Formality has continued all *Europe* over to this Time, not only putting Mournings upon the Friends of the deceaſed, and their Utenſils, but in

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vering the Inſides of their Houſes, Burying-places, and Churches with Black, ſome with Painting, others with black Cloth, and adorning them with the Arms and ſymbolical Quarters of the Deceaſt, and other Signs of Death, as *Tears*, *Mort-heads*, and ſuch like.

There's another Piece of Funeral Pomp mentioned by the *French*, which I have not heard practiſed with us, called the *Funeral Belt*, *Zona Lugubris*, and by the *French La Litre*, which ſurrounds Burying-places, Chapels and Churches without, and for ſovereign Princes may be made of black Silk, but for illuſtrious Nobility of black Cloth, two Foot in Breadth, adorned with the Arms and ſymbolical Quarters of the Deceaſt. *Philibert Monet* ſays, By the Laws of *France*, none can have this *Mourning-ribbon*, or *La Litre*, but theſe that are great Lords, Founders, and Patrons of Churches. To inſiſt no further of Funeral Solemnities, now uſed, and originally from theſe of the *Romans*, I ſhall put an End with this Obſerve,

That as Arms, as Enſigns of Nobility, came in Place of the Statues and Images of the noble *Romans*, ſo are they expoſed in all Sorts of Solemnities, as the *Romans* had their Statues, and eſpecially at their Funerals, which were carried along with the Deceaſt, to ſhow his noble Deſcent. *Tacitus* tells, That 20 Images were carried at the Funeral of *Manlius*, and as many at that of *Quintus*; and ſpeaking of the Funeral Pomp of *Druſius*, he ſays, It was pleaſant to behold the Statues of *Æneas*, the firſt of the *Julian* Family, thoſe of the *Albanian* Kings, next the *Sabinan* Statues, and then thoſe of the *Claudian* Family, all marching in a comely Proceſſion. And not to add other Inſtances, of carrying theſe Statues as Proofs of Nobility, from other Authors and Poets, I ſhall only mention that of *Horace*.

Eſto beatus, funus atque imagines
ducunt triumphales tuum.

After the Solemnity was over, the Image of the Defunct was ſet up before the Door of his Houſe, as we do with the Funeral Eſcutcheon of our Dead, for the Honour and Encouragement of the Family to live nobly and virtuouſly.

As to what further concerns the Funeral Solemnities of other Nations, we muſt refer our Reader to their reſpective Hiſtorians that treat of theſe Subjects, and ſhall conclude this Chapter with a Deſcription of the Funeral Solemnities obſerved at the Interment of the high and potent Prince *John* Duke of *Rothes* Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, the Twenty third of *Auguſt* 1681, according as I took the ſame from a fine Draught and Figure thereof, done with *China* Ink, in four large Sheets of lumbard Paper, which preceeded as follows.

Firſt, Two Regiments, with the Artillery and Equipage, marched all before in a mourning Poſture; next followed two Conductors with Crapes in their Hats, and black Staves over their Shoulders; then the little *Gumpheon* carried upright, which was of a ſquare Figure, and embattled round, carried up by a Staff traverſing the Middle backward, being charged with a Mort-head, and two Shank-bones in *Saltire*, and in an *Eſcrol* above, *Memento mori*, which was born by a Perſon in a ſide mourning Cloak and Crape; and on his left Side marched another in the ſame Dreſs, bearing up another Banner of the like Form, charged with a Sand-glaſs ſet on a Pair of Wings, with this Motto above, *Fugit hora*. Next followed Fifty one poor Men in Gowns and Hoods, the firſt bearing up a Banner of a ſquare Form, charged with the Duke's Arms, and *Coronet* within a ducal *Mantle*, the reſt marching two and two, carry up each alike ſquare Banner, by a Staff traverſing the Middle backward, charged with the Duke's Arms in a *Shield*, enſigned with his *Coronet*. Next, a Trumpet mounted on Horſeback, having the Flag of his Trumpet charged with the Duke's whole *Atchievement*; after followed a Cavalier, armed at all Points, alſo mounted on Horſeback, and holding up a Spear erect with *Capricions* on his Horſe. Next, the Colours of the Defunct in a Banner born up by a Gentleman in a mourning Cloak and Crape by a Staff at one of the Ends; then followed the Defunct's Servants, in Number twelve, two and two in mourning Cloaks and Crapes. Next marched the *Pencil* of *Honour*, which divides in two Points at the End, charged with the Duke's whole armorial Bearing; in another Banner the Coat of *Abernethy*, and in a third the Coat of *Leſlie*, each within a *Laurel Garland*, and then followed the *Standard* of *Honour*, charged alſo with the Duke's entire Bearing; each of theſe Banners are born up by Perſons in mourning Cloaks and Crapes, with Staves at one of the Ends, and all of them fringed with the Liveries and Colours of the Duke. Next, marched the Horſe of War, led by two Lacqueys of the Defunct bare-headed. Next, two cloſe Trumpets in black Cloaks and Crapes, the Flags of their Trumpets charged with the Duke's Arms; after marched two Purſevants, *viz.* *Boot* and *Carrick* in Gowns, with their Coats diſplayed above the ſame, and black Side-crapes in their Hats, then the great *Gumpheon* or *Mort-head* charged as foreſaid. Next, the Coat of *Abernethy*, ſurrounded with a *Lawrel* in *Mourning*, and after that, the *little Mourning-ſtandard*, divided in two Points at the End, charged with the Duke's whole Arms; each of theſe three Banners are born up by a *Staff* at one of the Ends, by Perſons in Mourning-cloaks and Crapes. Next marched fourteen Gentlemen of the Defunct's Friends, Two and Two in ſide Mourning-cloaks and Crapes. Next two Purſevants, *viz.* *Kintyre* and *Dingwall*, in Gowns ſurmounted, with their Coats diſplayed, and long Crapes in their Hats; then followed the *Spurs*, the *Gantlets*, the *Croſlet*, the *Targe*, the *Helmet*, *Wreath* and *Crown*, the *Sword*, each born up on a Spear, by as many Gentlemen, marching after other in long black Cloaks and Crapes: Then the Defunct's Saddle or Pad-horſe led by two Lacqueys in Liveries bare-headed. Next, the late Counſellors of *Edinburgh* in Number Twelve: Then the preſent Counſellors thereof, of the like Number, in their Robes, with Crapes in their Hats, Two and Two: Then the four Baillies of *Edinburgh*, Two and Two, in their Robes, and Battons or White-rods in their Hands. Then followed the Sword and Mace of the City, carried by Perſons in Gowns, with Caps of Permiſſion, the Sword erect in *Pale* in the Hand of the one, and the Mace over the Shoulder of the other. Then followed the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, walking by himſelf, cloathed in his ſide Robes, with his White-rod in his Hand. Then the Clergy of *Edinburgh*, Two and Two, the Maſters of Colleges Two and Two, the Principal following alone, and all in their Gowns, with Crapes. Next, Gentlemen and Barons Two and Two, in long black Cloaks: Then the Writers to the Signet, Two and Two, in the like Cloaks: Then the Advocates of Seſſion, Clerks of the Council and Seſſion, and Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*, each in their Gowns, marching Two and Two: Then the Macers of Seſſion, Two and Two, in their Gowns bare-headed, with the Maces over their Shoulders. Next, followed the fourteen Lords of Seſſion in their Gowns, Two and Two; and after marched the Preſident by himſelf in his Gown. Then followed the Lord Chancellor's Gown, carried in the two Hands of a Gentleman in a black Cloak. Then the Officers of State, who are not Noblemen, *viz.* firſt the Lord Regiſter, and Lord Juſtice-clerk, then the Lord Treaſurer-depute with a Rod in his Hand, and the Lord Advocate, all in their Gowns. Next, followed the Barons or Lords, Two and Two, in ſide Mourning-cloaks: Then the Biſhops, Two and Two, in their Gowns: Then the Viſcounts, Earls and Marqueſſes, Two and Two, in ſide Mourning-cloaks. Next, two Purſevants, *viz.* *Unihorn* and *Ormond*, in black Gowns ſurcharged, with their Coats diſplayed. Then followed two cloſe Trumpets, with black Cloaks, their Trumpets flaged with the Duke's Arms. Next, marched eight *Banners*, born up by the following Gentlemen, walking Two and Two, *viz.* the firſt Banner charged with that of the armorial Arms of the Earl of *Roxburgh*, and born by *Thomas M'Dougall* of *MacKerſton*. The *Second* charged with the Arms of the Duke of *Antragne*, ſurrounded with the Order of St. *Michael*, born up by Sir *William Hope*, Brother to *Hopeton*. The *Third* charged with the Arms of *Hamilton* of *Evandale*, and born up by the Laird of *Gilkers-cleuch*. The *Fourth* charged with the Arms of the Earl of *Tullibarden*, born up by *Mungo Haldane* of *Gleneagles*; the *Fifth* charged with the Arms of the Earl of *Perth*, born up by the Laird of *Hathornden*; the *Sixth* charged with the Duke of *Lennox*'s Arms, born up by Mr. *William Gordon* Advocate; the *Seventh* charged with the Arms of the Earl of *Rothes*, born up by Sir *John*

John Leſlie of *Newtoun*; and the *Eighth* and *Laſt* charged with the Arms of the Earl of *Marr*, born up by *John Areskine* Brother to *Alva*; all which Gentlemen are in black Cloaks, and theſe, with the Nobility and others above, had all black Crapes in their Hats. Next follows the mourning Horſe covered with black Cloath, adorned with the Duke's Arms, and led by two Lacqueys bare-headed; then marches the great mourning Banner, charged with the Duke's whole Atchievement, and born up by the Maſter of *Newark* in a mourning Cloak and Crape. Next follows ſix Heralds walking two and two in mourning Gowns or Cloaks, with their Coats diſplayed above the ſame; the *Firſt*, viz. *Ila* Herald carrying the Arms of *Leſlie* within a Cattuſh; the *Second*, *Albany* carrying the Coat of *Abernethy* within the like; the *Third*, *Marchmont* carrying the Duke's *Creſt*, Motto and Wreath; the *Fourth*, *Rotheſay* carrying the Duke's *Helmet*, *Coronet* and *Mantle*; the *Fifth*, *Snadoun* carrying the *Sword*; and the *Sixth*, carrying the *Target*; and after theſe Heralds follow the Domeſticks of the Defunct, to wit, *firſt*, two Chirurgeons; and *next*, two Secretaries in black Cloaks, then two Chaplains in their Gowns, and then two Doctors of Phyſick in black Cloaks, and next eight Lacqueys of the Defunct's; all which Domeſticks walked bare-headed; then follows his Horſe and Furniture fitted as for riding of Parliament, led by the Duke's Gentleman of Horſes bare-headed in a ſide black Cloak; then follows the Duke's *Coronet*, with the Cape, carried on a Velvet Cuſhion, by a Gentleman in a black Cloak and Crape; and next follows the two Archbiſhops in their Gowns with Crapes; then followed the Lord *Lyon* in a mourning Cloak, with his Coat diſplayed above the ſame, carrying before him the *Eſcutcheon* or *Lozange* Structure, adorned with the Duke's whole armorial Bearing, ſupported on the *dexter* Hand by Sir *Robert Sinclair* Baronet, and on the *ſiniſter* by Sir *Charles Areskine* Baronet, both in black Cloaks and Crapes. Next followed the Laird of *Meldrum*, as Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces, with his Batton in his Hand, ſupported on the *dexter* Hand by Sir *Thomas Moncrief*, as once High Treaſurer, with a Rod in his Hand, and on the *ſiniſter* by the Uſher, with his Mace over his Shoulder, all in black Cloaks and Crapes; then followed two Macers of the Privy Council in their Gowns bare-headed, with their Maces over their Shoulders; then after followed the Chancellor's Purſe and Seal, born by a Gentleman in a black Cloak bare-headed, and on his Left-hand the Chancellor's Mace born over the Shoulder of another Gentleman bare-headed in a mourning Cloak. Next followed the Pale or the Mort-cloath adorned with the Duke's Arms and theſe of his Relations, as alſo with Mort-heads, Tears, and the initial Letters of *J. D. R.* for *John* Duke of *Rothes*, enſigned on the Top with his ducal Coronet; which Pale was born by theſe noble Relations, *viz.* the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Marquiſes of *Douglas* and *Athole*, the Earls of *Airth*, *Buchan*, *Caſſils*, *Linlithgow*, *Perth*, *Roxburgh*, *Queenſberry*, *Tweeddale* and *Tarras*, the Lords *Cardroſs*, *Pitſligo* and *Newark*; and the Canopy or Pale, adorned in the ſame Manner as the Mort-cloath, was ſupported by the following Noblemens Sons, *viz.* Lord *Murray*, Lord *Charles Hamilton*, Lords *Lorn*, *Keith*, *Livingſton*, *Glammis*, *Crichton*, *Ogilvie*, *Yeſter*, *Boyd*, *Cochran*, *Inverary*, Lord *Charles Murray*, Lord *James Murray*, Maſters of *Kingſton*, *Forbes*, *Roſs*, *Balmerino*, *Burleigh*, *Melvil* and *Pitſligo*, beſides ſeveral Barons, Knights and Gentlemen, who attended near the Body to aſſiſt and relieve the Noblemen in their Turns, all in black Cloaks and ſide Crapes. The deep Mourners follow next in Gowns and Hoods, two and two, to the Number of twelve; the Marquis of *Montroſe* and Earl of *Haddingtoun*, Sons in Law to the Defunct, walk firſt; and there was ten Lords Aſſiſtants to the chief Mourners in black Cloaks, bearing up their Trains bare-headed; and after them follows the Defunct's mourning Coach drawn by ſix Horſes covered with Black, and adorned with Mort-heads, Tears, &c. and led by ſix Lacqueys, and a Poſtilion, all in Black, the Coachman having on a black Gown. Next ſucceeds two Trumpets and a Kettle-drum mounted on Horſeback, followed by His Majeſty's Troop of Guards, which concluded the Solemnity.

N. B. *RODERICK CHALMERS*, Roſs Herald, and Herald-painter in *Edinburgh*, to whom we are obliged for the preceeding Chapter of Quarters, Proofs of Nobility, deſired us to acquaint all Perſons who ſhall pleaſe to cauſe make out their Genealogical Quarters, Proofs of Nobility, according to the preceeding Scheme, that he will mark them down in his Books *gratis*; his only Deſign being to prevent Miſtakes that may happen, when Things of that Nature are required of him to be done in Haſte.——That as he has no Advantage in View by doing ſo, other than the Pleaſure of ſerving thoſe, to whom he has been, or may be obliged, and that when any Affair of that Kind is demanded, he may be able, from his Regiſters, to perform it with Juſtice and Exactneſs; he therefore expects they will not neglect the Opportunity of doing themſelves this Service; And to ſecure their Pains from being loſt, he is reſolved to leave all ſuch Genealogical Accounts, ſo given in to him, in ſuch a publick Manner at his Deceaſe, as ſhall effectually preſerve them for the Uſe of Poſterity.

CHAP. XV.

Of CAVALCADES *and Publick* PROCESSIONS.

FORASMUCH AS all *Cavalcades, Royal and Publick Proceſſions*, and the Solemnities thereof, have been always committed to the ordering and marſhalling of the Lord *Lyon* and his Brethren Heralds, we ſhall, for the greater Embelliſhment of this Book, and Satisfaction of our Readers, proceed next to ſubjoin, from authentick Copies, ſome whereof never before in Print, the Form and Manner of the Coronation of our Kings, the Royal Baptiſm of *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, in *Stirling* Caſtle, 30th *Auguſt* 1594, the Splendor of the Riding of our Parliament at *Edinburgh, July* 25th 1681, as recorded in the Books of Privy Council and Lyon Regiſters, the ſolemn Creation of our Nobility, demonſtrated in the Creation of the Marqueſſes of *Hamilton* and *Huntly* at *Holy-rood-houſe*, 17th *April* 1599, &c. whereby a brief View of the Greatneſs and Splendor of this Kingdom of old will be made appear; and ſhall conclude all with ſome Obſerves on the Office and Duty of our Heralds.

The ancient Form of the Coronation of the KINGS of *SCOTLAND*.

IN the Morning, when the King is in his Bed-chamber, there cometh to him two Biſhops, two Abbots, and Twenty four other Church-men, four Noblemen, together with the Conſtable and Mariſhal having the Battons in their Hands, and with them four or ſix Commiſſioners of Burrows; then the King is brought forth, ſupported by the Mariſhal and Conſtable, one on every Side, and is brought to another Room, which is the Preſence, and is ſet under a Cloth of Eſtate that is open, to declare that the King has not yet received the Crown, which muſt be cloſed after the Coronation.

THE Kirk-men, Nobility and Burghers in Order, aſk of the King, If he be lawful Succeſſor to his Father, and be willing to accept the Dignity of the Crown? which they all offer to his Majeſty; then muſt be reckoned ſix Genealogies to whom he hath ſucceeded.

UPON the King's granting to accept, the Biſhops and all the reſt touch the Pale, and cauſe it to be half covered, and ſay, *God bleſs you, Sir*; and they all ſing, *God bleſs him, as he did his Forefathers.*

THEN the Mariſhal calls in the Lyon King at Arms, who, with his Brethren Heralds, and the Purſevants, come in their Coats, and ſit down before the King, and there the Mariſhal is, by the Mouth of the Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, to ſwear the Lyon, &c. who being ſworn, and crowned with an open Crown, and having the Sword and Scepter raiſed by two of his Brethren Heralds, they come forth to the Theatre where the King is to be crowned, the Biſhops, Nobility and Burrows Commiſſioners being with him.

THE Mariſhal ſaith to the Lyon, *Shew the King's Pleaſure*; and he ſays to the People, *The King is willing to accept the Crown.*

THEN the Commiſſioners ſay, *God bleſs him that ſhould be King*; and the People cry, *Bring him to us*; *God bleſs him, and us for his Cauſe.*

THEN the Lyon returns with the Biſhops, Conſtable and Mariſhal, and the Biſhops acquaint the King that the People call for him earneſtly to accept the Crown, and to be crowned.

THEN the Lyon, having his Crown on his Head, and two Heralds the Sword and Scepter, the reſt going before, they cry, *Here comes the King*; and the People anſwer, *God bleſs him.* The Biſhops go, one on the right, and the other on the left Hand, at his out-coming. The King is in his ordinary Apparel; only leaving his Clothes open to the Boughts of his Arms, and Shoulder Points, and his Cloak about him. The Mariſhal and Conſtable carry the Robes, Great Seal and Spurs, which are all laid down upon an Taifel or Board, before the King in the Church; and then the Biſhop is for to preach.

ALL the Ground betwixt the King's Chamber and Chapel is covered with blue Cloth, and the Church-men ſing and all the People. The King being ſet on his Throne, the Biſhop asks at the four Corners of the Throne, *I ſtrange if they be pleaſed to have their King ſo reſting their Chief.* Thereafter when they are pleaſed to have him, there is ſung an Anthem, *viz. Firmetur manus tua.* Thereafter the King deſcends frae his Throne to the Altar, and offering the Sword, and Cloak, and Robes, and ſaith, *Non apparebis vacuus in conſpectu Domini.*

THEREAFTER two Piggs of Oil are carried by the Lyon, the one he giveth to the Conſtable, and the other to the Mariſhal, and they give that to the Biſhops, who pour the ſame on the King's Head, one on the one Side, and the other on the other Side, and they anoint and oil him in the Boughts of his Arms, Palms of his Hands, and the Tops of his Shoulders, and other Places; and the Biſhops have their own Prayers and Words at his anointing.

THEN the Mariſhal and Conſtable take up his Doublet, and put it on; the Conſtable and Mariſhal take up the Robes, and give them to the Biſhops, and they put them on upon the King; and at every Piece they put on, they ſing or ſay, and pray like unto this, *Indue Regem tunica juſtitiæ.*

WHEN the Robes are put on, the Lyon takes off his Crown, and lays it down near the Place where the King's Crown lies, and coming to the Mariſhal, ſays theſe Words, *I ſurrender, and command the King to be crowned*, repeating ſix Genealogies of his Deſcent.

THEN the Crown is put upon the King's Head, and the Biſhop cries aloud, *GOD bleſs the King*; and then another cries, *GOD bleſs the People and the King*; and over again, *GOD bleſs King and People.*

AND when the Crown is on the King's Head, the King promiſes by Oath taken by the Biſhops, to be a loving Father to the People, in the Words thought good at that Time by the Biſhops. But now the Form of the Oath is ſet down by ſpecial Act of Parliament made by King *James* VI. of bleſſed Memory, in his firſt Parliament, *Cap.* 8. Then the Mariſhal having in his Hand the obligatory Oath of the People, goeth to the four Nooks of the Theatre, reads it to the Lyon, and he cries it out to the People, who hold up all their Hands, and ſay all, *Amen.*

THE Conſtable takes off the Crown, and lays it down before the King; and the Biſhops put on the King's Coat on him. Then the Lyon, by Direction, calleth the Roll of the whole Nobility, who coming, ſit down upon their Knees, and touch the Crown, and ſay thir Words, *So may GOD help me, as I ſhall ſupport thee*; and when they have done, they all hold up their Hands, and ſay again, *I ſwear, and I hold up my Hand.*

THEN are Pſalms ſung, and Trumpets ſounded; the Heralds, People, and all cry, *GOD bleſs and keep the King.*

At the out-going the King gives to be carried before him, the Crown, Scepter, Sword, and Great Seal, by the Chancellor and other of the Nobility, and ſo they march furth as they came in, with the Lyon and the reſt of his Brethren; the Conſtable and Mariſhal going behind to hold up and carry the King's Train of his Robes.

The Mariſhal with his own Hands puts on the Boots and Spurs, and takes them off again, when the King goes in.

An exact ACCOUNT *of the* Baptism *of* HENRY *Prince of* Scotland, *Auguſt* 30. 1594.

The noble and moſt potent Prince of *Scotland*, was born in the Caſtle of *Stirling*, upon *Tueſday* the 19th Day of *February* 1594. Upon which Occaſion, the King's Majeſty ſent for the Nobles of his Land, and to all the capital Burrows thereof, to have their Advice, how he ſhould proceed for the due Solemnization of his Royal Baptiſm, and what Princes he ſhould ſend to. When they were all compeared, with great Diligence and Good-will, he proponed unto them, That it was neceſſary to direct our Ambaſſadors to *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, *Low-Countries*, the Duke of *Brunſwick* his Brother-in-law, and to the Duke of *Magdelburgh*, the Queen's Majeſty's Grand-father, and to ſuch other Princes as ſhould be thought expedient. Likewiſe, he thought the Caſtle of *Stirling* the moſt convenient Place for the Reſidence of this moſt noble and mighty Prince, in reſpect that he was born there. As alſo, it was neceſſary, that ſufficient Preparation might be made for the Ambaſſadors that ſhould be invited to come, for Honour of the Crown and Country. And beſide all this, becauſe the Chapel-royal was ruinous, and too little, concluded, that the old Chapel ſhould be utterly razed, and a new one erected in the ſame Place, that ſhould be more large, long and glorious, to entertain the great Number of Strangers expected. Theſe Propoſitions conſidered at Length, they all, with a free voluntary Deliberation, granted unto His Majeſty the Sum of an hundred Thouſand Pounds Money of *Scotland*. Then was there Ambaſſadors elected, to paſs into *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, the *Low-Countries*, and other Places before mentioned; who were all diſpatched with ſuch Expedition, and their Legacies took ſuch wiſhed Effect, that firſt there came two famous Men from the King of *Denmark*, the one *Chriſtianus Bernekow*, the other *Stenio Bille*. Theſe came to *Leith* the 16th of *July*. The next Day after them, came *Adamus Cruſius*, Ambaſſador for the Duke of *Brunſwick*, and *Joachimus Beſſeuitius*, Ambaſſador for the Duke of *Magdelburgh*, who is Grandfather to the noble Princeſs *Anne*, by the Grace of GOD, Queen of *Scotland*. *Thirdly*, The 3d Day of *Auguſt*, there came Ambaſſadors from the States of *Holland* and *Zeland*, the Baron of *Braderod*, and the Treaſurer of *Zeland*, called *Jacobus Falkius*.

There was alſo a Nobleman directed from *England*, to wit, the Earl of *Cumberland*, who, even when he had prepared himſelf richly and honourably in all Reſpects, for his Voyage, to come into *Scotland*, and divers Noblemen and Gentlemen of Renown prepared and commanded for his honourable Convoy, it pleaſed GOD to viſit him with Sickneſs, and, in that Reſpect, another Nobleman was choſen to ſupply his Place, which was the Earl of *Suſſex*, &c. and he, in Conſideration of his ſhort and unexpected Advertiſement, made ſuch Diligence in his Voyage, and Magnificence for his own Perſon, and honourable Convoy, as was thought rare and rich by all Men; whereby it fell out, that betwixt the Sickneſs of the one Nobleman, and the haſty Preparation of the other, the Time was ſo far ſpent, that the very prefix'd Days of the Baptiſm were ſundry Times delayed. And, becauſe the Ambaſſador of *England* was ſo long a coming, and the Ambaſſadors of *Denmark*, *Brunſwick*, and *Magdelburgh*, were feared to be hindred in their Voyage by the Sea, by reaſon of the near approaching of Winter, they deſired daily of the King's Majeſty, during their remaining in *Edinburgh*, to have ſome prefixed Day to be nominate and certainly kept, that immediately thereafter they might be diſpatched; which he granted at the laſt, altho' he had divers great Impediments to the contrary. The *firſt* was, becauſe the Chapel-royal and Caſtle of *Stirling* was not fully complete in all ſuch Neceſſaries as were requiſite, altho' he had the Supply of the greateſt Number of Artificers in the whole Country conveened there, of all Crafts, for that Service, and His Majeſty's own Perſon daily Overſeer, with large and liberal Payment. But the chiefeſt Cauſe was, the long Abſence of an Ambaſſador from *England*, which His Majeſty greatly reſpected for many Cauſes. And laſt of all, expecting that ſome Ambaſſador ſhould have come from *France*, which fell not out, as was looked for. But when the Ambaſſador was come from *England* to *Edinburgh*, forthwith His Majeſty diſpatched one of the Gentlemen of His Highneſs's Chamber, to requeſt him to repair towards *Stirling* the next Day, with all poſſible Diligence, (which was the 28th Day of *Auguſt*) becauſe he would have had the Baptiſm adminiſtred the Day following. But neither were the Propines ſent by the Queen of *England*, neither her Ambaſſadors own Carriages as then come; therefore the Baptiſm was delayed until the 30th Day of *Auguſt*, as ye ſhall hear particularly hereafter.

BUT, in the mean Time, it is to be underſtood, that all theſe noble Ambaſſadors before expreſſed, were honourably ſuſtained upon the King's Majeſty's own proper Coſts, during the whole Time of their Reſidence in *Scotland*, ſave only the Ambaſſador of *England*, whoſe whole Expences were defrayed by his Sovereign the Queen of *England*; and, becauſe the reſt of the Ambaſſadors were repaired to *Stirling*, by His Majeſty's Direction, long before the coming of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador, his Highneſs beſtowed the Time with them in magnifick banqueting, revelling, and daily hunting with great Honour.

THE King's Majeſty, purpoſing further to decore by Magnificence this Action, committed the Charge thereof to the Lord of *Lendores*, and Mr. *William Fowler*, who by their Travels, Diligence, and Invention, brought it to that Perfection, which the Shortneſs of Time and other Conſiderations could permit. So they having conſulted together, concluded that thoſe Exerciſes that were to be uſed for Decoration of that Solemnity, were to be divided both in Field-paſtimes, with martial and heroical Exploits, and in Houſe-hold, with rare Shews and ſingular Inventions.

THE Field to be uſed at two ſeveral Days; The firſt to be of three *Turks*, three Chriſtian Knights of *Malta*, three *Amazons*, and three *Moors*. But by reaſon of the Abſence, or at the leaſt, the uncertain Preſence of the three laſt Gentlemen, who ſhould have ſuſtained theſe Perſonages, it was thought good, that the Number of that Mask ſhould conſiſt of nine Actors, nine Pages, and nine Lackies, which coming from ſundry Parts and at divers Times, together with the Diverſity of their Apparel, ſhould bring ſome Novelty to the Beholders.

THE Place moſt expedient for this Action, was the Valley, near the Caſtle, which being prepared for that Purpoſe, both with Carrier and Scaffold, after the coming of the Queen's Majeſty, with the honourable and gallant Ladies, together with her honourable Ambaſſadors, the Field being beſet by the brave Yonkiers of *Edinburgh*, with their Hagbuts, during the whole Time of that Paſtime.

THEN three Chriſtians entred the Field with Sound of Trumpet, who were the King's Majeſty, the Earl of *Mar*, and *Thomas Erskine*, (Gentleman of his Majeſty's Chamber) who made up this Number.

A little after followed, three appareled like *Turks*, very gorgeouſly attired; and theſe were the Duke of *Lennox*, the Lord *Hume*, and Sir *Robert Ker* of *Ceſford* Knight.

LAST of all, came in three *Amazons* in Womens Attire, very ſumptuouſly clad; and theſe were the Lord of *Lendores*, the Lord of *Buccleugh*, and the Abbot of *Holy-rood-houſe*. So all theſe Perſons being preſent, and at their Entry, making their Reverence to the Queen's Majeſty, Ambaſſadors and Ladies, having their Pages riding upon their led Horſe, and on their Left-arms bearing their Maſters *Impreſs* or Device.

THE King's Majeſty's, *was a Lyon's Head with open Eyes*; which ſignifieth, after a myſtick and hieroglyphick Senſe, *Fortitude and Vigilancy*. The Words were, *Timeat & primus & ultimus orbis.* The *ſecond* was, *A Dog's Collar*, all *beſet with Iron Pikes.* The Words were theſe, *Offendit & defendit.* The *third* of that Chriſtian Army, was *A Windmill, with her Spokes unmoving, Winds* unblowing *on every Side*, with theſe Words, *Ni ſperat immota.*

The *ſecond* Faction did carry theſe, *A Heart half in Fire, and half in* Froſt; *on the one Part* Cupid's *Torch, and on the other* Jupiter's *Thunder*, with theſe Words, *Hinc amor, inde metus.* The other Page, *A Zodiack, and in the ſame, the Moon far oppoſite to the Sun*, with theſe Words, *Quo remotior lucidior*; that is to ſay, The farther the fairer. The *third* of this Party carried painted, *Four Coach Wheels, the hindmoſt following the foremoſt, and yet never overtaking them*, with theſe Words, *Quo magis inſequor.*

The laſt three Pages, bare in their Targets, theſe Impreſſes following, *A Crown, an Eye, and a Portcullis*; the Crown betokening the Power of God, the Eye his Providence, and the Portcullis his Protection; with theſe Words, which were compoſed in *Anagram*, of *Walterus Scotus*, the Laird of *Buccleugh*'s Name, *Clauſus tutus ero.* The *ſecond* Page of this Party carried on his Targe, the Portraiture of an *Hand holding an Eel by the Tail*, alluding to the Uncertainty of Perſons or of Times, with theſe Words, *Ut fruſtra, ſic patienter.* The laſt was this, *A Fire in Sight of the Sun, burning, and not perceived*, with this Sentence, *Oblector lumine victus.*

And every Lacky carrying in his Hand, his' Maſter's Lance; They began their Paſtime by running at the Ring and Glove; the Laws whereof were theſe.

Firſt, That all the Perſons of this Paſtime compear masked, and in ſuch Order as they come into the Field, ſo to run out all their Courſes. *Secondly*, That none uſe any other Ring, but that which is put up; and uſe no other Lance, but that which they have brought for themſelves. *Thirdly*, He that twice touches the *Ring*, or ſtirs it, winneth as much, as if he carried away the Ring. *Fourthly*, He that lets his Lance fall out of his Hand, is deprived of all the reſt of his Courſes. *Fifthly*, That every one run with looſe Reins, and with as much Speed as his Horſe hath. *Sixthly*, That none after his Race, in uptaking of his Horſe, lay his Lance upon his Shoulder, under the Pain of Loſs of that which he hath done in his Courſe. *Seventhly*, He that carrieth not his Lance under his Arm, loſeth his Courſe. *Eightly*, That none until his three Courſes be ended, change his Horſe, if he be not hurt, or upon ſome other Conſideration moved to change him. Theſe Laws being ſeen and approved by the Actors, the Queen's Majeſty ſignified unto them, that he who did run beſt, ſhould have for his Reward, a fair and a rich Ring of Diamonds: And he alſo, who on that ſame Side had beſt Fortune in running, he ſhould be acknowledged with another as fair as the firſt. The Proof hereof being made, the Victory fell to the Duke of *Lennox*, who bringing it to his Side and Party, had the Praiſe and Prize adjudged to himſelf. Thus the firſt Day's Paſtime was ended, with great Contentment to the Beholders, and Commendation of the Perſons Enterpriſers.

The ſecond Day's Paſtime was extended, by reaſon, that the Artiſans were imployed in other Buſineſs, who ſhould have followed forth that Invention given them: And ſeeing the Grace of that Exerciſe, conſiſted in Emboſſery, and the Craftsmen apt for the ſame, otherwiſe and neceſſarily buſied, it was left off; which, if it had been brought to effect, this Country had not ſeen, nor practiſed a more rarer: For what by the Bravery and ſtrange Apparel of the Perſons themſelves, and by the divers Shapes of the Beaſts that ſhould have been born and brought there in Sight, had been commendable and wonderful: By reaſon that ſuch Beaſts, as Lyon, Elephant, Hart, Unicorn, and the Griphon; together with the Camel, Hydre, Crocadile and Dragon, (carrying their Riders) had carried alſo with it by the Newneſs of that Invention, great Contentment and Commendation of that Exerciſe. But, I ſay, ſome ariſing Lets impeſhed this Invention; and all Things were caſt off, that might have farther decored this Solemnity, thro' other urgent Occaſions.

And when all the Ambaſſadors were conveened together, and all neceſſary Materials ready, the Chapel Royal of the Caſtle of *Stirling* was richly hung with coſtly

Tapeſtries: And at the North-eaſt End of the ſame, a Royal Seat of Eſtate prepared for the King's Majeſty: And on his right Hand was ſet a fair wide Chair, with the due Ornaments pertaining thereto, over which was ſet the Arms of the King of *France*.

Next thereto, was a princely Traverſe of Crimſon Taffeta, for the Ambaſſador of *England*, and over his Head the Arms of *England*. On the Deſk before him lay a Cuſhion of red Velvet: There ſtood attending on him two Gentlemen Uſhers, appointed by the Queen of *England* for that preſent Service.

Next unto him ſat Mr. *Robert Bowes*, Ambaſſador ordinary for the Queen of *England*. On the Deſk before him was laid a Cloth of Purple Velvet, and a Cuſhion ſuitable thereunto.

Then ſat the Ambaſſador of the noble Prince, *Henricus Julius*, Duke of *Brunſwick*, and before him on the Deſk was laid a Cloth of green Velvet, with a Cuſhion of the ſame; and over his Head the Arms of his Prince.

Next unto him ſat the Ambaſſadors of the *Low Countries*, with a long fair Cloth ſpread on the Deſk before them, of blue Velvet, and two Cuſhions ſuitable thereunto, and over their Heads the Arms of their Countries.

On the King's left Hand, was placed neareſt his Majeſty, the two Ambaſſadors of *Denmark*, with a large broad Cloth ſpread on the Deſk before them of Purple Velvet, and the Arms of *Denmark* over their Heads.

Next unto them ſat the Ambaſſador of the noble Prince *Udalricus*, Duke of *Megdelburgh*, with his Prince's Arms over his Head.

In the Midſt of the Chapel Royal within the Partition, where the King's Majeſty, the Ambaſſadors, and Prince, with his Convoy, were placed, there was a new Pulpit erected; the ſame was richly hung with Cloth of Gold: All the Pavement within this Partition was Prince-like laid with fine Tapeſtry.

Under the Pulpit was another Deſk, wherein ſat in the Midſt Mr. *David Cuningham* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, Mr. *David Lindſay* Miniſter of *Leith*, and *John Duncanſon*, one of the ordinary Miniſters to the King's Majeſty; before whom was ſet a Table covered with yellow Velvet.

And when all Things were in Readineſs, as was requiſite, there was placed a hundred Hagbutteers (being only the Yonkiers of *Edinburgh*, bravely apparelled) in Order, betwixt the Prince's outer Chamber-door, and the Entry to the Chapel-Royal, on both the Sides of the Paſſage.

Then the King's Majeſty, with his Nobles and Counſellors attending on him, entered the Chapel, and there ſat down in his Royal Seat of Eſtate.

All the Ambaſſadors likewiſe were ſent for, and conveyed to the Prince's Chamber of Preſence, where the Prince was lying on his Bed of Eſtate, richly decored, and wrought with broidered Work, containing the Story of *Hercules* and his Travels.

This Bed was erected on a Platform, very artificially, with a Foot-pace of three Degrees aſcending to it; the Degrees being covered with Tapeſtry, all wrought with Gold, and a large Cloth of Lawn covering both the Bed and the Degrees, which reached forth a great Space over the Floor.

Then the old Counteſs of *Mar* with Reverence paſt to the Bed, ſhe took up the Prince, and delivered him to the Duke of *Lennox*, who preſently rendered him likewiſe to the Ambaſſador of *England*, to be born to the Chapel Royal.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies addreſſing himſelf to a Table in the ſaid Chamber, curiouſly ordered, whereon ſtood thoſe Ornaments of Honour which were to be born to the Chapel before the Prince, with due Reverence delivered them to certain Noblemen, according to the Order appointed by his Majeſty for the bearing thereof.

In like Manner, the Prince's Robe-Royal, being of Purple Velvet, very richly ſet with Pearl, was delivered to the Duke of *Lennox*, who put the ſame about the Prince, the Train whereof was born up by the Lord *Sinclair* and the Lord *Urquhart*. Then they removed themſelves to the outer Chamber, where there was a fair high Pale made fourſquare, of Crimſon Velvet, attending, which was laid on with rich Paſements, and fringed with Gold. This Pale was ſuſtained by four worſhipful Barons, the Laird of *Buccleugh*, the Conſtable of *Dundee*, Sir *Robert Ker* of *Ceſford* Knight, and the Laird of *Traquair*; under the which Pale were the Ambaſſadors of *England*, *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, carrying the Prince in his Arms, and Mr. *Robert Bowes*, ordinary Ambaſſador for *England*, aſſiſting him. Next to them was the Duke of *Lennox*. About the Pale were the Ambaſſadors of *Denmark*, *Magdelburgh*, *Brunſwick*, and the *Eſtates*. There followed the old Counteſs of *Mar*, Mrs. *Bowes*, divers Ladies of Honour, with the Miſtreſs Nurſe.

THEN the Trumpets ſounding melodiouſly before, the Prince and his Convoy went forward, *Lyon* King of Arms, and the Heralds his Brethren, with their Coat-armours in goodly Order following.

NEXT followed the Prince's Honours, born by theſe Noblemen; the Lord *Semple* carrying a Laver of Water; the Lord *Seton* a fair Baſon; the Lord *Livingſton* a Towel, and the Lord *Hume* a low Crown, competent for a Duke, richly ſet with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies and Emeralds; who approaching near the Pulpit, where theſe Honours were received from them by the Maſter of the Ceremonies, and by him placed on the Table before the Pulpit, the Noblemen retiring back to their appointed Places.

Laſtly, THE Pale was carried in before the Pulpit, where the Ambaſſador of *England* rendered the Prince to the Duke of *Lennox*, who immediately delivered him to the old Counteſs of *Mar*, and ſhe conſequently to the Miſtreſs Nurſe; and all the Ambaſſadors were then ſet in ſuch Order of Places, as the Demonſtration of their Armories gave Notice.

WITHOUT the Partition were ornate Forms, all covered with Green, whereupon were placed the Gentlemen of *England*, *Denmark*, *Almain*, *Flanders* and *Scotland*. And as all Men were thus competently placed, and univerſal Silence made, entred Mr. *Patrick Galloway*, one of his Majeſty's ordinary Preachers, into the Pulpit, who learnedly and godly, entreated upon the Text of the 21ſt of *Geneſis*. Which being done, the Biſhop of *Aberdeen* ſtood up in his Seat, and taught upon the Sacrament of Baptiſm, firſt in the vulgar Tongue, and next in the *Latin*, to the End all Men might generally underſtand. This done, the Provoſt and Prebends of the Chapel-royal, did ſing the 21ſt Pſalm of *David*, according to the Art of Muſick, to the great Delectation of the noble Auditory.

THEN they proceeded to the Action. The King aroſe, and came towards the Pulpit. The Ambaſſadors followed in their Order. The Barons that carried the Pale above the Prince, moved towards the Pulpit: The Duke of *Lennox* received the Prince from the Counteſs of *Mar*, and delivered him to the Hands of the Earl of *Suſſex*, Ambaſſador for *England*, where he was named by all their Conſents, *Frederick Henry*, *Henry Frederick*, and ſo baptized, *In the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt*, by the ſaid Names.

THIS being done, *Lyon* King of Arms, with a loud Voice, repeats theſe Names thrice over; and then after him, the reſt of his Brethren Heralds, with Trumpets ſounding, confirmed the ſame.

THEN the King's Majeſty, Ambaſſadors, and all removing to their Places, the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador alone, withdrawing himſelf on the one Side, was met and attended on by two Grooms, who humbly on their Knees, the one preſenting a large rich Baſon, the other a ſuitable Laver, replete with ſweet Water, wherewith the Ambaſſador waſhed; a Gentleman Sewer, with humble Reverence, preſenting him a fair Towel, wherewith he dried his Hands, and ſo forthwith returned to his Place.

THIS being done, the Biſhop aſcended to the Pulpit, where, after that he had delivered in Verſe, a certain Praiſe and Commendation of the Prince, then he converted the reſt of his *Latin* Oration in Proſe to the Ambaſſadors, every one in particular, beginning at the Ambaſſador of *England*, and ſo continuing with the reſt; wherein he made mention of the Chronology of each of theſe Princes, and recited the Proximity and Nearneſs of Blood that they had with *Scotland*: Concluding his Oration, with Exhortation and Thankſgiving to GOD for that good Occaſion, and proſperous Aſſembly.

In Concluſion, the Bleſſing being given, *Lyon* King of Arms cried with a loud Voice, *GOD ſave* FREDERICK HENRY, *and* HENRY FREDERICK, *by the Grace of GOD, Prince of* Scotland. The reſt of the Heralds proclaimed the ſame at an open Window of the Chapel-royal, with Sound of Trumpet.

Then the King, the Prince, the Ambaſſadors, the Nobles, and Ladies of Honour, retired forth of the Chapel in ſuch Order as they entred, and repaired towards the King's Hall. During their Paſſage, the Cannons of the Caſtle roared that therewith the Earth trembled; and other ſmaller Shot made their Harmony after their Kind.

In the King's Hall, the Duke of *Lennox* received the Prince from the Ambaſſador of *England*, and preſented him to the King's Majeſty, who addubbed him Knight. He was touched with the Spur by the Earl of *Mar*. Thereafter the King's Majeſty preſented a ducal Crown on his Head, and then was proclaimed by *Lyon* King of Arms, *The right excellent, high and magnanime* Frederick Henry, Henry Frederick, *by the Grace of GOD, Knight and Baron of* Renfrew, *Lord of the* Iſles, *Earl of* Carrick, *Duke of* Rothſay, *Prince and great Steward of* Scotland.

These Words were repeated by the Heralds with a loud Voice, at an open Window of the Hall.

Then the Prince was carried by the Ambaſſador of *England*, to his own Chamber of Preſence, where the moſt rich and rare Propines were there preſented.

Also, there were certain Barons and Gentlemen addubbed Knights, whoſe Names do follow in Order as they were proclaimed. And firſt their Oath.

The OATH of a Knight.

1. *I Shall fortify and defend the true Chriſtian Religion, and Chriſt's holy Evangel, now preſently preached within this Realm, to the utmoſt of my Power.*

2. *I ſhall be loyal and true to my ſovereign Lord the King's Majeſty, to all Orders of Chivalrie, and to the noble Office of Arms.*

3. *I ſhall fortify and defend Juſtice at my Power, and that without Favour or Fead.*

4. *I ſhall never flee from my ſovereign Lord the King's Majeſty, nor from his Highneſs's Lieutenants in Time of Mellay and Battle.*

5. *I ſhall defend my native Realm, from all Alieners and Strangers.*

6. *I ſhall defend the juſt Action and Quarrel of all Ladies of Honour, of all true and friendleſs Widows, of Orphans, and of Maidens of good Fame.*

7. *I ſhall do Diligence, whereſoever I hear there is any Murderers, Traitors and maſterful Reavers, that oppreſs the King's Lieges, and poor People, to bring them to the Law at my Power.*

8 *I ſhall maintain and uphold the noble Eſtate of Chivalry, with Horſe, Harneſs, and other knightly Abuliments, and ſhall help and ſuccour them of the ſame Order at my Power, if they have Need.*

9. *I ſhall enquire and ſeek to have the Knowledge and Underſtanding of all the Articles and Points contained in the Book of Chivalry.*

All theſe Premiſſes to obſerve, keep and fulfil, I obleſſe me. So help me, my GOD, by my own Hand. So help me, God, &c.

Sir *William Steuart* of *Houſton*, Knight.
Sir *Robert Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, Knight.
Sir *John Boſwel* of *Balmuto*, Knight.
Sir *James Schaw* of *Salquhy*, Knight.
Sir *John Murray* of *Ethilſtoun*, Knight.
Sir *William Monteith* of *Kerſe*, Knight.
Sir *Alexander Fraſer* of *Fraſerburgh*, Knight.
Sir *John Lindſay* of *Dunrod*, Knight.
Sir *George Livingſton* of *Ogilface*, Knight.
Sir *James Foreſter* of *Torwoodhead*, Knight.
Sir *Andrew Balfour* of *Strathour*, Knight.

Sir *Walter Dundas* of Over *Newliſton*, Knight.
Sir *John Boſwel* of *Glaſemont*, Knight.
Sir *George Elphingſtoun* of *Blythwood*, Knight.
Sir *William Livingſton* of *Darncheſter*, Knight.
Sir *David Meldrum* of *Newhall*, Knight.

THESE Names were proclaimed upon the Terrace of the Forefront of the Caſtle, with Sound of Trumpets; and great Quantity of divers Species of Gold and Money caſt over amongſt the People.

THESE Things being accompliſhed, the King and Queen's Majeſties, with the Ambaſſadors, addreſſed themſelves to the Banquet in the Great Hall, about Eight of the Clock at Night; Then came *Lyon* King of Arms, with his Brethren the Heralds, enter'd the Hall before the King and Queen's Meat, the Trumpets ſounding melodiouſly before them, with theſe Noblemen bearing Office for the preſent.

The Earl of *Mar*,	Great Maſter-Houſhold.
The Lord *Fleming*,	Great Maſter-Uſher.

The Earl of *Montroſe*,	Carver	for the King's Majeſty.
The Earl of *Glencairn*,	Cupper	
The Earl of *Orkney*,	Sewer	

The Lord *Seton*,	Carver	for the Queen's Majeſty.
The Lord *Hume*,	Cupper	
The Lord *Semple*,	Sewer	

THIS delicate Banquet being ordered with great Abundance, the King, Queen, and Ambaſſadors were placed all at one Table, being formed of three Parts, after a Geometrical Figure, in ſuch ſort, that every one might have a full Sight of the other.

THE King and Queen's Majeſties were placed in the Midſt of the Table, and on the King's right Hand were ſet the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, the Earl of *Suſſex*, and Mr. *Robert Bowes*. Next them ſat the Ambaſſador from the Duke of *Brunſwick*, and the Ambaſſador from the Duke of *Magdelburgh*.

ON the King's left Hand, next to the Queen's Majeſty, ſat the Ambaſſador of *Denmark*, and Ambaſſadors from the States of *Holland* and *Zeland*: Betwixt every one of their Seats was left a good Space.

ON the Eaſt and Weſt-ſide of the Hall, were placed two very long Tables, where were ſet certain Noblemen, Ladies of Honour, and Counſellors of *Scotland*, and with them the Noblemen and Gentlemen of *England*, *Denmark*, *Almain* and *Flanders*. And betwixt every Nobleman and Gentleman Stranger, was placed a Lady of Honour or Gentlewoman.

NOW, being thus in a very honourable and comely Order ſet; and after a while, having well refreſhed themſelves with the firſt Service, which was very ſumptuous, there came into the Sight of them all, a *black Moor*, drawing, as it ſeemed to the Beholders, a triumphal Chariot, (and before it, the melodious Noiſe of Trumpets and Hautboys) which Chariot entered the Hall. The Motion of the whole Frame (which was twelve Foot long, and ſeven Foot broad) was ſo artificial within itſelf, that it appeared to be drawn in, only by the Strength of a *Moor*, which was very richly attired; his Traces were great Chains of pure Gold.

UPON this Chariot was finely and artificially deviſed a ſumptuous covered Table, decked with all Sorts of exquiſite Delicates and Dainties, of Patiſſerie, Fruitages, and Confections.

ABOUT the Table were placed ſix gallant Dames, who repreſented a ſilent Comedy; three of them clothed in Argentine Satin, and three in Crimſon Satin: All theſe ſix Garments were enriched with Togue and Tinſel of pure Gold and Silver, every one of them having a Crown or Garland on their Heads, very richly ly decked with Feathers, Pearls and Jewels upon their looſe Hair, in *antica forma.*

In the firſt Front ſtood Dame *Ceres*, with a Sickle in her Right-hand, and a handful of Corn in the other, and upon the outmoſt Part of her Thigh, was written this Sentence, *Fundent uberes omnia campi*, which is to ſay, the plenteous Fields ſhall afford all Things.

Over againſt *Ceres* ſtood *Fecundity*, with ſome Buſhes of Chesbols, which, under an hierogliphick Senſe, repreſenteth Broodings, with this Device *Fœlix prole divum*, and on the other Side of her Habit, *Creſcant in mille.* The firſt importing that this Country is bleſſed by the Child of the Goddeſs, and the ſecond alluding to the King and Queen's Majeſties, that their Generations may grow into Thouſands.

Next on the other Side, was placed *Faith*, having in her Hands a Baſon, and in the ſame two Hands joined together, with this Sentence, *boni alumna conjugii*, the Fortreſs and Nurſe of a bleſſed Marriage.

Over againſt *Faith*, ſtood *Concord*, with a golden Taſs in her Left-hand, and the Horn of Abundance in her Right-hand, with this Sentence, *Plene beant te numina ſinu*, The heavenly Powers do bleſs thee with a full Boſom.

The next Place was occupied by *Liberality*, who having in her Right-hand two Crowns, and in her left two Sceptres, with this Device, *me comite plura quam dabis, accipies.* That is to ſay, having me thy Follower, thou ſhalt receive more than thou ſhalt give.

And the laſt was *Perſeverance*, having in her Right-hand a Staff, and on her Left-ſhoulder an Anchor, with this Device, *Nec dubiæ res mutabunt, nec ſecundæ*; Neither doubtful, nor more proſperous Things ſhall change your State.

This Chariot, which ſhould have been drawn in by a *Lyon*, (but becauſe his Preſence might have brought ſome Fear to the neareſt, or that the Sight of the Lights and Torches might have commoved his Tameneſs) it was thought meet, that the Moor ſhould ſupply that Room: And ſo he in outward Shew, preſſed to draw that forward, which by a ſecret Convoy, was brought to the Prince's Table; and the whole Deſert was delivered by *Ceres*, *Fecundity*, *Faith*, *Concord*, *Liberality* and *Perſeverance*, to the Earls, Lords, and Barons that were Sewers.

Presently after the retouring of the Chariot, entered a moſt ſumptuous, artificial, and well proportioned Ship; the Length of her Keel was eighteen Foot, and her Breadth eight Foot. From her Bottom to her higheſt Flag, was forty Foot: The Sea ſhe ſtood upon, was twenty four Foot long, with Breadth convenient. Her Motion was ſo artificially deviſed within herſelf, that none could perceive what brought her in. The Sea under her, was lively counterfeit, with all Colours: On her Foreſtern was placed *Neptunus*, having in his Hand his Trident, and on his Head a Crown. His Apparel was all of *India* Cloth of Silver and Silk, which bare this Inſcription, *Junxi atque reduxi*, which in Senſe importeth, that as he joined them, ſo he reduced their Majeſties.

Then *Thetis* with her Mace, Goddeſs of the Sea, with this Device, *Nunquam abero, & tutum ſemper te littore ſiſtam*, which ſignifieth, that by her Preſence, ſhe ſhall always be careful to bring them into a ſafe Shore and Harbour.

The *Triton* with his wilk Trumpet, was next to her, with this Device, *Velis, ventis, votis*, by Sails, by Vows, by Winds.

Round about the Ship, were all the Marine People, as *Syrens*, (above the Middle as Women, and under as Fiſhes) and theſe were *Parthenope*, *Ligea* and *Leucoſia*, who accommodating their Geſtures to the Voice of the Muſicians, repeated this Verſe, *Unus eris nobis cantandus ſemper in orbe.* And all the ſame was decored with the Riches of the Seas, as Pearls, Corals, Shells and Metals, very rare and excellent.

The Bulk of this Ship was curiouſly painted; and her Galleries, whereupon ſtood the moſt Part of the Banquet in Chriſtalline Glaſs, gilt with Gold and Azure. Her Maſts were red; her Tackling and Cordage was Silk of the ſame Colour, with Golden Pullies. Her Ordnance was thirty ſix Pieces of Braſs, bravely mounted; and her Anchors Silver gilt. And all her Sails were double, of white Taffety;

and in her Foreſail, a Ship-compaſs, regarding the North Star, with this Sentence, *Quaſcunque per undas*; which is to ſay, through whatſoever Seas, or Waves, the King's Majeſty intendeth his Courſe, and Project of any ariſing Action, *Neptune*, as God of the Sea, ſhall be favourable to his Proceedings.

ON the Main Sail was painted the Armories of *Scotland* and *Denmark*, with this Device, competent in the Perſon of the Prince of *Scotland*, *En quæ diviſa beata efficiunt, collecta tenes*: That is to ſay, "Behold (O Prince) what doth "make theſe Kingdoms ſeverally bleſſed, jointly (O Prince of Hope) thou holds, "and haſt together."

HER Tops were all armed with Taffeties of his Majeſty's Colours, Gold and Jewels, and all her Flags and Streamers ſuitable to the ſame.

HER Mariners were in Number ſix, apparelled all in changeable *Spaniſh* Taffeties, and her Pilot in Cloth of Gold; he alone ſtood at the Helm, who only moved and governed the whole Frame, both the Ship and her Burden, very artificially.

THE Muſicians within the ſame were 14, all apparelled in Taffeties of his Majeſty's Colours, beſides *Arion* with his Harp.

BEING thus prepared, at the Sound of Trumpets ſhe approached, and at the next Sound of *Triton*'s wilk Trumpet, together with the Maſter's Whiſtle, ſhe made ſail till ſhe came to the Table, diſcharging the Ordnance in her Stern by the Way: But becauſe this Device carried ſome moral Meaning with it, it ſhall not be impertinent to this Purpoſe to diſcover what is meant and propined thereby.

THE King's Majeſty having undertaken in ſuch a deſperate Time to ſail to *Norway*, and like a new *Jaſon*, to bring his Queen, our gracious Lady, to this Kingdom, being detained and ſtopped by the Conſpiracies of Witches, and ſuch deviliſh Dragons, thought it very meet to follow forth this his own Invention; that as *Neptunus* (ſpeaking poetically, and by ſuch Fictions, as the like Interludes and Actions are accuſtomed to be decored withal) joined the King to the Queen.

SO after this Conjunction, he brought their Majeſties as happily hither; and now at this her bleſſed Delivery, did bring ſuch Things as the Sea affords, to decore this Feſtival Time withal, which immediately were delivered to the Sewers, forth of the Galleries of this Ship; out of Chriſtalline Glaſs, very curiouſly painted with Gold and Azure, all Sorts of Fiſhes, as Herrings, Whitings, Flucks, Oyſters, Buckies, Lampets, Partans, Lapſters, Crabs, Spout-fiſh, Clams; with other infinite Things made of Sugar, and moſt lively repreſented in their own Shape. And whilſt the Ship was unloading, *Arion* ſitting upon the Galley-noſe, which reſembled the Form of a Dolphin Fiſh, played upon his Harp; then began her Muſick, in green Holyne Howboys in five Parts. After that followed Viols, with Voices in plain Counterpoint to the Nature of theſe hexameter Verſes.

Undique conveniant, quot reges nomine Chriſti
Gaudent, hucque ſuas maturent cogere vires;
Viribus hos, O Rex, opibuſque anteiveris omnes,
Quiſque ſuam jam poſſe velit tibi cedere ſortem,
Regna, viros, aurum, quæ te fecere potentem
Omnia conjugii decorant hæc pignora chari:
ANNA, precor fœlix multos fœliciter annos,
Vive, reſume novos, atque annuus anni
Inſtar eat, redeatque novo tibi partus ab ortu.
Creſce, puer, ſacri mens numinis imbibat imbres,
Semper uterque parens de te nova gaudia captet.
Scotia, quæ quondam multis tenebroſa vocata eſt,
Lumina magna nitent in te ſuperantia cœlum,
Lux verbi, & rex, & princeps, diademata regni.

AFTER which enſued a ſtill Noiſe of Recorders and Flutes; and for the fourth, a general Conſort of the beſt Inſtruments.

So this Interlude drawing near to an End, in the very laſt Courſes was diſcovered this Sentence likewiſe, *Submiſſus adorat oceanus*; inferring, that the Ocean Sea, by offering the Shapes of her Treaſure, humbly adored and honoured the Sitters. And when in this Time, all the Banquet was done, after Thanks being given, there was ſung with moſt delicate dulce Voices, and ſweet Harmony, in ſeven Parts, the cxxviii. *Pſalm*, with fourteen Voices. And that being done, at the Sound of *Triton*'s wilk Trumpet, and the Pilot's Whiſtle, ſhe weighed Anchor, made ſail, and with Noiſe of Hautboys and Trumpets, retired, and then diſcharged the reſt of her Ordnance, to the great Admiration of the Beholders.

AFTER all which Paſtime and Sport, with merry and joyful Repaſt, the King and Queen's Majeſties, after their Offices of Honour and Reſpect, Place being prepared for the Revels, and the Perſons appointed for the ſame, diſcharging themſelves ſufficiently, their Majeſties and Ambaſſadors went to another Hall, moſt richly and magnificently hung with rich Tapeſtry, where, for the Collation, a moſt rare, ſumptuous, and Prince-like Deſert was prepared. Which being ended, after taking Leave and Goodnights, they departed about Three of the Clock in the Morning, to their Night's Reſt.

THE Days enſuing, ſo long as Leiſure might ſerve, was beſtowed by the Ambaſſadors in banqueting of Noblemen and Gentlemen of their Acquaintance; and the King in the mean Time was ſolicitous and careful of honourable and magnifick Rewards, to be beſtowed on either of them, which was alſo princely performed, to their great Contentments.

AND as they were come to *Edinburgh*, they were all banqueted, at ſome Time ſeverally, and at other Times together, by divers Noblemen of *Scotland*, with great Honour. Laſt of all, one Ambaſſador banqueted another, for Commemoration of that joyful Meeting and good Succeſs.

THEN the King and Queen's Majeſties came to *Edinburgh*, where they were invited by the Ambaſſadors of *Denmark*, unto a Banquet within their Ship, which lay at Anchor in the River of *Forth*: She was ſo great, that ſhe could not enter the Harbour.

THE Banquet was very ſumptuous, and the Ambaſſadors ſo joyous of their final Diſpatch, behaved themſelves to their Majeſties on a kindly Manner, according to the ordinary Cuſtom of their Country, by propining of Drink unto them in the Name of their Princes, which was lovingly accepted and requitted: In Commemoration whereof, the whole Artillery of that great Veſſel were ſhot in great Number.

THE three great Ships of the *Eſtates*, lying in the ſame Road near by, made Correſpondence and Reſonance to the Number of ſix Score great Shot. And thus concluded their *Bein ale*.

THEN the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, for Performance of the King's Honour, as they perceived the Ships to looſe, and to hoiſe up Sail, ſaluted every Ship, as they ſhewed themſelves in Readineſs by Order, with a Number of great Cannon Shot.

ACT by his Royal Highneſs His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, and Lords of Privy Council, eſtabliſhing the Order of RIDING *of the* PARLIAMENT, *at* Edinburgh, *July 25th*, 1681.

I. HIS Majeſty's High Commiſſioner and Lords of Privy Council ordain the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, to cauſe make a Lane of their Citizens in Arms and beſt Order, from the *Lady-ſteps* to the *Netherbow*, (His Majeſty's Foot-guards making the Lane from the *Netherbow* to the Palace.)

II. THE ſaids Magiſtrates are appointed to order, that there be no ſhooting, nor any diſplaying of Enſigns, nor beating of Drums during the *Cavalcade*, nor any Coaches to be ſeen within the Ports of *Edinburgh* till the whole Solemnity be over, under all higheſt Pains. The Magiſtrates are to cauſe make and place two Banks of Timber within the *Abbay-cloſs* for mounting on Horſeback, and two at the *Lady-ſteps*, for mounting upon Horſeback, and diſmounting.

III. The Conſtable and Mariſchal Guards of *Partizans* are to make a Lane from the *Lady-ſteps*, theſe of the Conſtable's without, and theſe of the Mariſchal's within the Houſe, allowing the Conſtable ſix of his Guard within Doors, conform to the former Practice.

IV. Every Member of Parliament muſt ride, and the Abſents incur Fining, conform to the Act of Parliament 1662.

V. Where there be double Elections of Commiſſioners, neither are to ride.

VI. The Nobility are to ride in their Robes, and with Foot-mantles.

VII. The Officers of State, who are not Noblemen, and who have Gowns particular to their Office, are to ride in theſe Gowns.

VIII. The whole Members are to ride cover'd, excepting theſe who carry the Honours.

IX. The Lion Heralds, Purſevants and Trumpets, ride immediately before the Honours; the Lion in his Coat and Robe, Chain and Batton, alone; and immediately before the Sword, the reſt with their Coats, Foot-mantles, bare-headed, in their accuſtomed Order.

X. The two Macers of Council, and four Macers of Seſſion ride on each Side of the Honours bare-headed, with Foot-mantles; the two Macers of Council attending the Crown, and the four Macers of Seſſion the Scepter and Sword.

XI. The higher Degree and moſt Honourable of that Degree is to ride always laſt.

XII. Every Duke is to have eight Lacqueys, every Marquis ſix, every Earl four, every Viſcount three, every Lord three, every Commiſſioner for a Shire two, and every Commiſſioner for Burghs one; and every Nobleman is to have a Gentleman bare-headed to walk by him, and to bear up his Train, and theſe Gentlemen are at their Entry to the Houſe to ſtand without the Bar.

XIII. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops are to ride in their Gowns and Tipets, with their Foot-mantles, and the Archbiſhops may have eight Lacqueys, and Biſhops three, and each of them is to have a Gentleman bare-headed to walk by him, and to bear up his Train.

XIV. The Noblemens Lacqueys may have over their Liveries Velvet Coats with their Badges, *i. e.* their Creſts and Mottos done on Plate, or embroidered upon the Back and Breaſt, conform to ancient Cuſtom, or their ordinary Liveries.

XV. The Conſtable and Mariſchal are in the Morning to wait on His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner at the Palace, and to receive his Orders, and from thence, returning privately, the Conſtable is to come out of his Lodging on Foot, and having viewed the Rooms under and above the Parliament-houſe, puts on his Robes, and having his Batton in his Hand, ſets himſelf in a Chair at the Entry of the Cloſe at the *Lady-ſteps*, by the outmoſt of his Guards, from which he is to riſe and ſalute the Members as they light from their Horſes, and to recommend them to the Gentlemen of his Guard to be conducted to the Mariſchal Guards.

XVI. The Mariſchal is alſo to attend in his Robes, being ſet in a Chair at the Head of his Guards, and to receive the Members (having his Batton in his Hand) as they enter the Doors.

XVII. The Officers of State who are Noblemen, ſo many of them as are in the Kingdom, are to ride up from the *Abbay* in their Robes about half an Hour before the *Cavalcade*, and to wait in the Parliament-houſe, until the High Commiſſioner come; and when an ordinary Subject is Commiſſioner, the High Chancellor is to take his own Purſe in his Hand, and to uſher him betwixt the Bar and the Throne; but when his Royal Highneſs, or any lawful Brother or Son of the King is Commiſſioner, he is to uſher them from the Door it ſelf and back.

XVIII. The whole Members of Parliament are to wait upon His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner in the Guard-hall, the Nobility being in their Robes, and the Servants and Horſes are to attend in the outer Cloſs.

XIX. The Lion King at Arms in his Coat, Robe, Chain and Batton (to whoſe Charge the Order of Riding is committed) with ſix Heralds, ſix Purſevants, and ſix Trumpets in their Coats attend likewiſe.

XX. How ſoon His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner is ready, the Lord Regiſter (or ſuch as he ſhall appoint) and Lion ſtanding together, each of them having a Roll in his Hand, and the Rolls being read, the Lion is to call the Names of ſuch of them as are to ride according to their Order; and one Herald is to cry aloud at one of the Windows, and another Herald is to ſtand at the Gate, and ſee them do accordingly.

XXI. The Members are to ride two and two, each Degree by itſelf, at ſome Diſtance, without mixing with any other Degree; ſo that if there fail to be an odd Member of one Degree, he muſt ride alone.

XXII. The Lord Regiſter is to make up the Rolls of Parliament, both for the riding and calling in the Parliament-houſe, conform to the Rolls of riding and calling at the laſt Parliament, *anno* 1669, whereof he is to give the Lion a juſt Duplicate, except where there is juſt Ground to alter the ſame, and the Members are to ride as they are called; but if they think themſelves prejudged, they may proteſt in the ſame Manner as at the calling of the Rolls in the Houſe, and may afterwards, as they think fit, apply themſelves to the Parliament for Remedy.

XXIII. The Honours are to be carried immediately before the High Commiſſioner, the *Crown* by the Marquis of *Douglas*, the *Scepter* next it by the eldeſt Earl preſent, and the *Sword* before it by the Earl next in Order, and the Bearers are to ride one by one bare-headed.

XXIV. The Dukes and Marquiſſes are to ride after the High Commiſſioner at ſome Diſtance, conform to the former Cuſtom.

XXV. The Maſter of Horſes is to ride bare-headed after His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, but a little aſide, when the Commiſſioner is the King's lawful Son or Brother.

XXVI. The Gentleman Uſher, with a white Rod in his Hand, is to ride aſide bare-headed near to the Commiſſioner, he before on the ſame Side, and in the ſame Manner as the Maſter of Horſe behind in the Caſe foreſaid.

XXVII. How ſoon His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner alights from his Horſe, the Lord Conſtable is to receive him, and to attend him to the Mariſchal Guards, and then both Conſtable and Mariſchal are to convey him bare-headed to the Throne, and are in the ſame Manner to attend him in his Return to his Horſe.

XXVIII. The Return to the Palace is to be in the ſame Manner, with theſe two Alterations, *viz. Firſt*, The Conſtable and Mariſchal ride on the High Commiſſioner's Left and Right-hand with Capes of Permiſſion, the Conſtable on the Right, and the Mariſchal on the Left. *Secondly*, The Officers of State who are Noblemen are not to take Horſe, until the High Commiſſioner be gone, and then are to ride at ſome Diſtance after the Guard.

An Account of the Form of the Creation of the Marquis of Hamilton *and Marquis of* Huntly, 17*th* April, 1599.

IN His Majeſty's Great Chamber in the *Abbay* of *Holy-rood-houſe*, where the like Ceremony was wont to be done, being richly hung with Tapeſtry, five Stages or Degrees of Timber were erected, one for His Majeſty on the Weſt-ſide, whereon His Majeſty's Chair of State was ſet under the Pale of Honour, one for the Duke, one for the Earls, one for the Lords, and one for the Knights; there was alſo before the Throne a Table covered with a Cloath of Gold, whereon was laid the *Sword*, *Scepter* and *Crown*, the Noblemen attending the Ceremonies in their reſpective Seats in their Robes; and His Majeſty in his Robe-royal being placed in his Chair, the Queen ſitting by, the Lion King of Arms, and Maſter of Ceremonies, with the Heralds and Purſevants in their Coats, and Trumpets ſounding, brought in before [illegible] Majeſty theſe two Noblemen, *viz.* the Earls of *Arra* and *Huntly*, the firſt conveyed by the Duke of *Lennox* and Earl of *Marr*, the ſecond by the Chancellor and Earl of *Caithneſs*. Thereafter the Lion asked His Majeſty, If His Majeſty would be pleaſed to promote theſe Noblemen to further Honours, His Majeſty anſwered, Yes: Then the Lion, Maſter of Ceremonies, with Heralds, Purſevants and Trumpets, conveyed them into the green Council Chamber, where they were diveſted of their Comital Robes, and veſted in the Habit of a Marquis, and ſo were again conveyed to His Majeſty's Preſence thus:

THE ordinary Macers that attend the Chancellor and Seſſion making Place.

MASTER of Ceremonies.

TRUMPETS ſounding with the Noblemens Colours at their Trumpets.

PURSEVANTS in their Coats.

HERALDS in their Coats.

FOUR Gentlemen for each of the Perſons to be created bearing their Honours, *viz.* for my Lord *Arran*, *Robert Hamilton* of *Coſlingtoun* the Penon, *Alexander Hamilton* of *Fenton* the Banner, *Claud Hamilton* of *Shawfield* the Marquis's Crown, *John Campbell* of *Ardkinleſs* the Patent; for my Lord *Huntly*, *John Ogilvie* of the *Craig* the Penon, *John Crichton* of *Frendraught* the Banner, *Mark Ker* of *Ormiſtoun* the Crown, *Alexander Gordon* of *Strathdoun* the Patent.

LION King of Arms.

THE two Earls conveyed by the forenamed Noblemen in their reſpective Robes and Crowns on their Heads.

COMING before the King, they made their Reverence; then they were led up by the Maſter of Ceremonies ſome Steps, and ſitting down on their Knees on Velvet Cuſhions, the Lion made an Harangue, both to His Majeſty and to them, declaring to the Noblemen, To promote them to that Dignity, and that he deſired them to fear GOD, and obey his Power; then he took their Oaths, That they ſhould obey GOD, His Majeſty, and maintain the Religion then profeſt. Thereafter the Lion delivered to His Majeſty the Patents, and His Majeſty redelivered them to the Lion, who gave them to the Noblemen, in Token that they ſhould obey GOD and His Majeſty's Laws. After the Lion delivered to His Majeſty the Marquiſſes Coronets, His Majeſty redelivered them to the Lion, the Lion put the Crowns on their Heads, ſaying, *John* Marquis of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Arran*, Lord *Evan*, &c. *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, Earl of *Enzie*, Lord *Gordon* of *Badzenoch*, &c. The ſame was proclaimed forth of the Windows, by the Heralds and Purſevants with Sound of Trumpets; then were they conveyed to their Seats, and placed above the Earls upon the King's Left-hand, Trumpets ſounding.

THE Lion deſired His Majeſty to honour the Gentlemen, who bore the Honours, with the Honour of Knighthood, His Majeſty conſented: The Lion cauſed them to ſit down on their Knees at the Foot of all the Stage; and after he had made an Exhortation to them, and received all their Oaths, they holding up their Hands, and promiſing to obey all the Injunctions, the Lion preſented the *Sword* to His Majeſty, who ſtroke each of them therewith on the right Shoulder, and Sir

offered the *Spur*, the Lion firſt proclaiming their Stiles, and after the Heralds and Purſevants at the Windows with Sound of Trumpet.

I find this Difference in the Creation of many Earls, from what is here ſet down, that the four Gentlemen bear the Honours thus; the *Firſt* the *Penon*, the *Second* the *Standart*, the *Third* the *Sword* and *Belt*, the *Fourth* the *Crown*; and *Laſtly*, the Lion bears the *Patent* in a Velvet Bag; and that the Lion offered firſt to His Majeſty the *Sword* and *Belt*, and receiving it back, put it on the Perſon nobilitate.

As alſo, when the King was not preſent, and after his going to *England*, the Ceremony was performed by His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, if there was one at the Time, or otherwiſe a Writ was directed to the Lord Chancellor, appointing him Commiſſioner for that Creation; and then the firſt Thing that was done, after the Perſon to be created was brought in, the Lion gave the Patent to the Commiſſioner, who gave it to the Regiſter or Clerk of Council to be read. And I obſerve this in all our old Creations, that if the Perſon to dignified was a Lord formerly, he was to be conveyed in by two Lords; and the Ceremony of the new Creation being over, was conveyed to his Place by two of that Degree, to which he was advanced. The *Engliſh* Nobility are ſometimes created by being called by Writ to Parliament, under the Deſignations of *Earls*, *Viſcounts*, &c. which Way is unknown to us in *Scotland*, though the King may introduce it at his Pleaſure.

Form of the King's Oath to his three Eſtates.

I Shall be leille and treu to GOD and halie Kirk, and to the thre Eſtaitts of my Realme, and ilk Eſtaite keipe, govrane and defend in their awen Fredome and Priviledge at my goodlie Powre, after the Lawes and Cuſtumes of the Realme: The Law, Cuſtume and Statuts of the Realme, nether to eike nor myniſhe without the Conſent of the thre Eſtaits: And nathing to wyrke, na Uſes tuoching the common Profitt of the Realm, but Conſent of the thre Eſtaitts, the Law and Statuts made be my Forbears, keipe and uſe at all Points, with all my Poure, till all my Leiges in all Thinges, ſwa that they repung nought aganis the Faith. Swa helpe me GOD, and this haly Doume.

Form of the Fidelity of the Prelates to the King.

I Sall be leille and treu to you my Leige Lord Schire *James* King of *Scotts*, and not heir your Skaith, nor ſee it, but I ſall let it at all my Power, and warn you thereof: Your Counſaill heile, that you ſhaw me, the beſt Counſaile I can to give you when ze charge me. In *verbo Dei*, and als help me GOD, and holy Evangells.

Form of the Barons Oath to the King.

I Become your Man, as my Leige King, in Land, Life, Lithe and Lime, and Warld's Honoure, Feute and Laute, agains all yat live and dee may. Your Counſaille celand yat ze ſhaw to me, the beſt Counſale gifand if ze charge me; your Skaith na Diſhonoure to heir nor ſee, but I ſall lett it at all my goodle Powres, and warn you thereof. Sa helpe me GOD.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the OFFICE *of* HERALDS.

HERALDS took their Riſe in the World, ſo ſoon as Kings and Princes diſtinguiſhed their Subjects into Nobles and Yoemen.

THEY are called *Herauld*s, to teach us what they were, and what they ought yet to be; the Word being compoſed of two Teutonick Words, *Heir* and *Auld*, which ſignifies an *Old Lord*, or *Ancient Sir*, ſhewing, that they ought to be Gentlemen of good Deſcent, for ſuch were Officers of Arms in old Times. Some derive the Name from *Heroes*, which ſignifies *Demi Gods*, from whence 'tis likely the *French* Word *Herault* is derived.

THE heavenly *Heralds* are Angels, the Meſſengers of the moſt High GOD, Creator of Heaven and Earth.

HERALDS, not many Years ago, have been allowed very high Privileges; they were allowed free Entrance into the Courts of all Princes and great Lords; they had Power to reprove the Vices of Noblemen, Knights and Eſquires; and if they did not amend, to expel them from all honourable Meetings and martial Exerciſes. It belonged to Heralds to advertiſe Knights, Eſquires, and military Commanders of the Day of Battle, to attend their Sovereign's great Standard in their beſt Ornaments; they were, during the Time of the Battle, to retire to an Eminence to witneſs what was done on either Side, and report to the King or the General, thoſe who behaved moſt valiantly, and to ſet the ſame down in Writing, that the Memory thereof might remain to Poſterity. When the Battle was ended, it was their Province to number the Dead, to exchange Priſoners of War, and commune about their Ranſom; to ſummon rebellious Cities; and in caſe of Compoſition, to march before the Captain or Governor for Aſſurance of his Perſon. At Juſts, Tournaments or Combats, it was the Office of the Herald to lay out the Field of Battle, and to divide the ſame equally to the Combatants. Such as did wrong them, were obliged to give full Satisfaction, elſe they were declared guilty of High Treaſon, and degraded of Nobility; an Inſtance of which happened during the Minority of King *James* V. in the Year of GOD 1515, the Duke of *Albanie* Regent, when the Lord *Drummond* was ſolemnly forfeited in Parliament: *Eo quod leonem armorum regem pugno violaſſet, dum eum de ineptiis ſuis admonet*, ſays the Record; and it was upon that Lord's humble Submiſſion, and at the earneſt Intreaty of the Lion, that he was reſtored.

WE ſhall here inſert an Abſtract of the Privileges granted in ancient Times to Heralds, aſcribed by ſome to *Alexander* the Great, by others to the King and Emperor *Charlmaigne*, "My Soldiers, ye are and ſhall be called Heralds, Companions for Kings, and Judges of Crimes committed by Noblemen, and Arbiters of their Quarrels and Differences; ye muſt live hereafter exempt from going any more to War or military Factions; counſel Kings for the beſt, the Benefit of the Commonwealth, and for their Honour and Royal Dignity. Correct all Matters vile and diſhoneſt, favour Widows, ſuccour Orphans, and defend them from all Violence, aſſiſt with your Counſel ſuch Princes and Lords in whoſe Courts ye ſhall abide; and freely and without Fear demand of them whatſoever is needful for you, as Food, Raiment and Defrayings. If any one of them ſhall deny you, let them be infamous, without Glory or Honour, and reputed as guilty of high Treaſon. In like Manner alſo, take ye ſpecial Care to keep yourſelves from vilifying your noble Exerciſe, and the Honour wherewith you ought to come near us at all Times: See that there be no Entry into Princes Courts, either of Drunken, or evil Speaking, Flattery, babling indiſcreetly, Janglary, Buffonery, and other ſuch Vices, which file and ſhame the Reputation of Men: Give good Example, every where maintain Equity, and repair Wrongs done by great Men to their Inferiors. Remember what Privileges we have granted unto you, in Recompence of the painful Travels in War ye have endured with us; and let not the Honour we have beſtowed on you, be converted to Blame and Infamy by diſhoneſt Living, the Puniſhment whereof we reſerve to Ourſelf, and the Kings of *France* our Succeſſors."

THE Society of Heralds in *England* conſiſts of thirteen Perſons, *viz. Three* Kings of Arms, which by their Offices are called *Garter*, *Clarentius* and *Norroy*: *Garter* is the firſt in Dignity, not ſo much as being the moſt ancient, as from the Supereminency of the Order, after which he is named. *Clarentius* and *Norroy* are called provincial Kings of Arms.——*Six* Heralds, which by the Names of their Additions, are called *Somerſet*, *Cheſter*, *Windſor*, *Richmond*, *Lancaſter*, *York*.—— Four Purſevants, which in Heraldry may be called Learners, to whom are given the Names of *Ruge Dragon*, *Portcullis*, *Blue Mantle*, *Ruge Croix*; all theſe by the Names of *Kings*, *Heralds* or *Purſuants*, are by the Kings themſelves immediately, or by the Mariſhals of the Kingdom, with the King's Authority, crowned with Crowns, and graced with Colours, attired with their Coats, named by their Names of Addition, and other Ceremonies created. All of them have an yearly Sallary out of the King's Exchequer, and by a Charter from the Crown are incorporate, and have many Privileges conferred on them. *Garter's* peculiar Office is to attend upon the Knights of that Order, advertiſe them of their Election, call them to be inſtalled at *Windſor*, cauſe their Atchievements to be hung upon their Stalls, and to take Care of the ſeveral Rites and Ceremonies at their Burials. Of every new Emperor, King, Prince, Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viſcount, Baron or Knight inſtalled in this Order, he challengeth the uppermoſt Garment he weareth that Day. He alſo ſheweth unto every new Baron, called into Parliament, the Place wherein he is to ſit among his Peers, and directeth all the other Ceremonies of their Order.

Clarentius is King of Arms over all the Eaſt, Weſt and South Provinces, on the South ſide of the River *Trent*.

Norroy is King of Arms through the Parts of the Kingdom be-north the River *Trent*.

The *Lyons Kings* of *Scotland*, by Virtue of their Office, and by the Bounty of the Kings, are freed from all Manner of Taxes, Watchings and Wardings, *&c.* He is ſovereign Judge, conſtitute by Act of Parliament, for puniſhing all Uſurpers of Arms contrary to Law. He may give Arms to all Perſons craving the ſame, if they are able to maintain a Horſe with Furniture for the King's Service; but with theſe eſpecial Reſtrictions, *Dummodo Heretici non ſint, contra fidem, ex illegitimo toro prognati, vel ex ignobili ſanguine oriundi, ſed viri probi & honeſti nominis.* He hath the Place of Precedency before all Knights and Gentlemen within the Kingdom, not being Officers of State, or Senators of the College of Juſtice.

The Lyon in all great Solemnities, as at the Coronations, Marriages, and Chriſtenings of Kings, Queens, or their Children, is veſted with a long Robe of Crimſon Velvet, with long Taſſels of Silk, hanging down to the Ground; this Robe is doubled with Silver coloured *Spaniſh* Taffete, and is a Fee to him at ſuch Solemnities.——His Crown is made cloſs, all of beaten Gold, after the Model of the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*, not ſet with Stones, but only enamled. He may wear it at all Solemnities whatſoever, except at Funerals and Interments.——His Baton is of Wood, coloured *Azure*, and all over poudered with Thiſtles of Gold, which he uſes principally at denouncing of War, proclaiming of Peace, forfaulting Traitors, Proclamation of Kings, *&c.*

As for the Name of *Lyon*, given to the *Scots* King of Arms, it is taken from the Lyon, the antient Badge of our *Scots* Monarchs, born by them for their Arms ſince *Fergus* the firſt *Scots* Monarch, and is as ancient as ſince the Days of *Malcolm* II. and ſome think long before that Time.

The Heralds, being ſix in Number, have their Precedency according to the Dates of their Creations. Their Names of Addition are altogether local, and are very ancient.

Suandome is named from *Swandome* Caſtle in the Shire of *Roſs*, and the Reſidence of our antient *Scots* Kings.

Albany is named from the whole Realm, which by the Antients was called *Alba*, and by our *Highlanders*, who are the native *Scots* to this Day, is called *Albanach*. This Herald was in Uſe moſtly to attend upon the Dukes of *Albany*.

Rosse Herald, ſo named from the County of *Roſs*, which was of old an Appendage of the Crown.

Rothsay has his Name and Title from the Caſtle of *Rothſay*, or *Roſay*, an antient Reſidence of our *Scots* Kings in the Iſle of *Bute*.

Marchmound derives his Title from the Caſtle of *Marchmound*, ſo nam'd in our antient Hiſtories, now called *Roxburgh*-Caſtle.

Ilay Herald has his Denomination from an Iſland in the Weſt Seas.

As for Purſevants, they are alſo for moſt Part locally denominate, *Unicorn* only excepted, *viz. Carrick*, *Kintyre*, *Ormond* and *Bute*.

The Office of Lyon King of Arms in this Kingdom, has been of old endued with the Power of Regality over all theſe under him; for he holds his Office of the King immediately, and that by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *Scotland*. It was lawful for him to re-pledge all his Under-officers for whatever Cauſe, from the Judgment of any Court, Civil, Eccleſiaſtick, or Criminal, the King excepted, upon his finding Caution to adminiſter Juſtice upon them in his own Court, and to puniſh them accordingly. And all Magiſtrates and others are commanded, by Act of Parliament, to be aiding and aſſiſting to him, for putting the Privileges of his Office in Execution. He has the ſole Admiſſion of all Heralds, Purſevants, Meſſengers and Macers; by him they are created, and from him all their Patents of Office, as from his Majeſty's ſupreme Officer of Honour, proceed. No Herald can give new Arms but by his Licence and Approbation, and his Hand and Seal muſt be had thereto, and all Controverſies among them muſt be determined by him and his Deputes. No Herald or Purſevant could give Orders for Funerals or Interments, but by his Appointment: Neither could any paint Arms without his Licence. And all Meſſengers within the Kingdom are abſolutely ſubject to his Juriſdiction and Command.

THE ancient Fees paid to the Lyon and his Brethren, beſides many others ſettled on them by the Royal Bounty, were, at the Creation of a Duke, 1000 *l.* a Marquis 666 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* an Earl 400 *l.* an Archbiſhop 400 *l.* a Biſhop 236 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of a Lord 236 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Knight Baronet 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Knight Batchelor 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* all which was equally divided amongſt the *Lyon*, *Heralds* and *Purſevants*, *viz.* to the Lyon four Shares, to every Herald two, and to every Purſevant one. But at Funeral Obſequies they are paid as they ſerve, without Diviſion. At the Publication of Peace in any City, a Silver Bowl was the Lyon's Due, or a Merk of Gold. Every Knight that carried a Banner, and every Colonel of a Regiment were obliged to pay the Lyon a Merk in Gold, and every Captain a Merk in Silver; for which he was obliged to regiſter their Names, Sirnames and Qualities, with their Arms, for the Preſervation of their Honour. Every Herald or Purſevant, for each Proclamation they publiſh concerning the State, was to have an Angel of Gold: And to them belongs the executing of Letters of Treaſon, *&c.* for which they are paid according to Paction. But as theſe Things have of late Years undergone ſeveral Alterations, we ſhall inſiſt no further upon them: Only, before we conclude this Chapter, we ſhall ſet down the ſeveral Oaths taken of old by the Lyon and his Brethren, by which the Reader will have a more diſtinct View of what they ſeverally were bound to perform by their reſpective Offices.

The Oath of the Lyon.

“*Firſt*, WHENSOEVIR the King's Majeſtie ſall command you to do any Meſſage to any uthir King or Prince, Eſtait, or Perſone, that you ſall doe that als honorablie and treulie as your Witt and Reaſone can ſhew you, and als greatlie to the Advantage of your ſaid Soverane Lord, and trew Report bring again his Heighneſs of what ye ſall do, as neir to the Charge to you committit in Words and Subſtance, as your Reaſon may attain: So alway keip your ſelf free from any Maner of Motione, ſave to ſuch Perſons as you be commandit to utter your Chairge unto.

“*Secondly*, YE ſall doe your true Endeavour, as GOD may help you, every Day to be more cunning then uthers in the Office of Armes, ſo that you be the better furniſhed to execute with more Wiſdome and Eloquence ſuch Charges, as your Soverane ſall lay unto you by Vertue of the Office his ſacred Majeſtie heath committit unto your Charge.

“*Thirdly*, YE ſall do your full Knowledge of all Noblemen and Gentillmen within this Realm, which ſould beir Coates in the Feild, in Service of our Soverane Lord, his Lieutenant, Officers, or Commiſſioners, and them with their Iſhewes trulie regiſter, and ſuch Armes as they bear, with their Difference dew in Armes to be given, and if they hold any Service by Knights Fee, whereby they ſould hold and doe the King Service for the Defence of his Land.

“*Fourthlie*, YE ſall not be ſtraing to teach Herauld or Purſevants, nor to eaſe them in ſuch Queſtions as they ſall move to you.

“*Laſtlie*, YE ſall promeis to regiſtrat all Acts of Honor in Maner and Forme as they be done, ſo far as your Cunning and Power ſall extend.

The Oath of a Herauld and Purſevant, which they give at their Creatione.

“*Firſt*, Ye ſall ſwear, that ye ſall be trew and faithfull to your Soverane Lord the King, and if ye have any Knowledge, or heir any Imagination of Treaſoune, or heir any Language or Word, that ſould ſo move, or ſound to the Derogatione of his Honor, Stait, or Heighneſs (which God defend) in that Caiſe, ſo ſoon as it is poſſible, ye ſall diſcover the ſame to the King of Armes, who ſall go with you, either to his Highneſs or his Counſell, as GOD ſall bliſs you.

“ALSO you ſall ſwear, that you ſhall be converſant and ſerviceable to all Gentillmen, to do their Comandments to their Worſhip by your good Counſaill, which GOD heath ſent you.

“ALSO you ſall ſwear and promeis to keip the Secreits of Knights, Eſquires, and Ladies, as a Confeſſor of Arms, and not to diſcover them in any Maner, except it be Treaſone againſt the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie.

“ALSO you ſhall promeis and ſwear, if that ye be in any Place, where ye may heir any Language betwixt Graittmen and Gentillmen, that is not worſchipfull, or proficitable, nor generous, that ye keip your Mouth cloſſe, and report it not furth to any living bot to themſelves.

“ALSO you ſall promeis and ſwear, that from hencefurthe you ſall forſake all diſhoneſt Places, that ye naythir keip Taverne nor Aillhouſe, ather by yourſelvis, Wyffe, or Families, but onlie apply yourſelves to Vertue, the Studie of Armes, Genealogies, Search of Records, Moniments and Antiquities, with lyk Exerciſs of Honor. *So help you GOD.*

“ALSO you ſolemlie promeis and ſwear to obey the Commandements and Inſtructions, with all uther the Imployments of the King of Armes, in all Matters concerning Honor and Armes; and alſo in all uthyr Particulars and Matters contin'd in the ſeveral Privileges of his Office. *So more help you GOD, and by the Oath you have maid.*

CHAP. XVII.

Of PRECEDENCY.

AMONGST thoſe who are Supreme, Kings have the Preference from Commonwealths; and among Kings, Emperors are allowed the firſt Place; and yet hereditary Kings may debate the *Precedency* with them, when they are but elective.

THE *French* Kings have debated their *Precedency* with the Kings of *Spain* for many Years, till at laſt it was yielded in Favours of the *French*.

THE King of *Great Britain* claims *Precedency* to them both. 1. As being King of that Iſle, which was firſt Chriſtian. 2. Upon his being anointed, and one of the *quatuor uncti*, which were before all other Kings. 3. That having conquered *France*, he has Right to all the *Precedency* which *France* can acclaim. And to *Spain* the King of *England* was preferred in the general Councils of *Piſa*, *Conſtance* and *Baſil*.

BUT the King of *Great Britain*, as King of *Scotland*, may juſtly claim *Precedency* of all theſe Kings; for it is a received Maxim, *That among thoſe of equal Dignity, he who firſt attained to that Dignity is to be preferred*; and the King of *Scotland* being equal in Dignity to the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Spain*, attained to that Dignity before any of them. For *Fergus* I. came into *Scotland* 330 Years, before the Birth of Chriſt; whereas it is conteſt by the *Engliſh* Hiſtorian *Polydor*, that *Edgbert*, the firſt *Engliſh* King, did begin his Reign 800 Years after our Saviour's Birth.

As to the Monarchy of *Spain*, they are no older than *Rodolphus* King of the *Romans*, elected in the Year 1273, by whom the Houſe of *Auſtria* did riſe to this Dignity.

As to the now reigning Kings of *France*, they are only deſcended from *Hugh Caput*, who uſurped the Throne *in anno* 987. And not being deſcended of either the *Carolovingian* or *Merovingian* Races, they cannot compete with our Kings, *Achaius* King of *Scotland* having been contemporary with *Charles le Maigne*, the firſt of the *Carolovingian* Race; and yet *Achaius* was but the Sixty fifth of the *Scots* Kings; and the Leagues betwixt the ſaid *Achaius* and the ſaid *Charles* are not only aſſerted by *Scots* and *French* Hiſtorians, but confeſſed by all Strangers.

And if the Chriſtian Race be allowed Preference, the Kings of *Scotland* ought on that Account to have the Pre-eminence alſo; for *Donald* King of *Scots* imbraced the Chriſtian Faith in *anno* 199, before either *William* the *Conqueror* ſucceeded to *England*, or *Hugh Caput* to *France*, and long before *Spain* obeyed its late Race of Monarchs.

And tho' it muſt be owned, that in the Council of *Conſtance*, *England* and *France* were preferred to *Scotland*, yet, as *Gothofred* obſerves, that proceeded from the Partiality of the Church of *Rome*, which always preferred thoſe who were able to do them moſt Service; and ſurely, according to the Chriſtian Religion, as that Race ought to be preferred whoſe Title is juſteſt, ſo the *Scots* Kings never having uſurped over the People which they governed, they have a juſt Title to Precedency on that Account above all others.

And as to that ſilly and groundleſs Pretence, that the Kings of *Scotland* were Vaſſals of the Kings of *England*, the ſame is ſo pertinently and fully redargued by Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Right* of *Precedency*, that it would be loſt Labour to enter upon it in this Place.

The King of *Sweden* pretends to Precedency over *Denmark*, tho' it is very dubious, *Denmark* having likewiſe claim'd Precedency from *Sweden*. The Kings of *Sweden* have claim'd Precedency above all Chriſtian Princes, as being the true Succeſſors of the *Gothiſh* Kings, who exacted Tribute, even from the Emperors and Kings of *France*. Both *Denmark* and *Sweden* claim Precedency from the King of *Poland*, as being an elected and limited Monarch. The King of *Poland* has claim'd Precedency of the King of *Portugal*, tho' it has been determin'd in Favour of the latter.

There are other Sovereigns who are not crowned Heads, ſuch as *Mantua*, *Florence*, *Ferrara*, *Parma*, *Venice*, &c. who debate their reſpective Precedencies; but it is not eaſy to determine them, ſome having it one Time, and ſome at another.

Commonwealths themſelves have contended for Precedency of any one King, on theſe Accounts; That they being the freeſt of all Men, are the nobleſt; and they being in Effect a Country of Kings, ought to be preferred to any one King; eſpecially ſince their Government is elder than that of Kings, Men having drawn themſelves into Societies, before they either ſubmitted to or elected Kings.

Some Commonwealths claim Precedency, as having Right to Kingdoms, as *Venice*, on Account of her Right to the Kingdom of *Corſica*. *Genoa* has contended with *Venice*, but without Succeſs.

The States General contend with *Venice*, and all other Commonwealths, as being the more powerful, and being a Society of Commonwealths. They pretend alſo to Precedency of all the Princes of the Empire, as being more independent: But yet that has been decided againſt them by the Emperor in later Times.

Among the Princes of the Empire, the Electors are ſtill preferred; and amongſt theſe the Eccleſiaſticks are preferred to the Laicks. Next to the Electors the Archduke of *Auſtria* has the Precedency in the Empire. The eldeſt Sons of Electors preceed all other Princes of the Empire.

Churchmen themſelves have had as much Buſtle about Precedency as any others whatever; witneſs the Patriarchs of *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Antioch*, *Alexandria* and *Jeruſalem*. The two former claimed Precedency, becauſe their Sees were the Seats of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Empires; Thoſe of *Jeruſalem*, becauſe the chief Prieſthood was once ſettled there; Thoſe of *Antioch*, becauſe it was the firſt Seat of Chriſtianity: And thoſe of *Alexandria*, as being the chief City of the Eaſt, before the building of *Conſtantinople*.

The *Roman* Patriarch was by the Emperor *Phocas* raiſed above all the reſt in the Year 606, ſince which Time they have raiſed themſelves to the Papacy, tho' it cannot be denied but even before that they had the firſt Seat in all Councils. And tho' it be pretended, that *Conſtantine* the Great did, from Chriſtian Humility, prefer the Succeſſor of *Peter*, as Vicar of Jesus Christ, to himſelf, and is brought in *Cap. Conſtantinus* 14. *Diſt.* 96. as acknowledging himſelf to have led the Pope's Bridle, and in the famous Ceremonial of *Rome*, *Fol.* 21. the Emperor is allowed no higher Place than the Pope's Footſtool; yet theſe Things have been ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Emperors, and not pretended to in latter Times by the Popes themſelves.

Cardinals have debated Precedency with Patriarchs, tho' adjudged to belong to the latter. *Sextus Quintus* raiſed Cardinals to an equal Degree with Kings; and if Kings be preſent at Table, if there be but one, he is to ſit after the firſt Cardinal-biſhop, and if more, they ſit mixtly with the Cardinals. But this is not yielded to by Princes, who profeſs the reformed Religion.

The Biſhops of *Scotland* preceeded in this Manner; Archbiſhops, *St. Andrews* and *Glaſgow*; Biſhops, of *Edinburgh*, *Galloway*, *Dunkeld*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Roſs*, *Brichen*, *Dumblain*, *Caithneſs*, the Iſles, *Argyle* and *Orkney*. Marqueſſes in old Times took Place of Archbiſhops: But in latter Times, in Imitation of *England*, Archbiſhops take Place of all Dukes and Marquiſſes; yea the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews* took Place of the Chancellor, by Virtue of a Letter from the Sovereign *anno* 1664.

The Biſhops of *England* preceed thus; Archbiſhops, *Canterbury* and *York*; Biſhops, of *London*, *Durham*, *Wincheſter*, *St. Davids*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Hereford*, *Saliſbury*, *Peterborough*, *Carliſle*, *Worceſter*, *Rocheſter*, *Landaff*, *Lincoln*, *Bangor*, *Exeter*, *Chicheſter*, *St. Aſaph*, *Oxford*, *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, *Briſtol*, *Gloceſter*, *Cheſter*, and *Bath* and *Wells*.

Nobility is divided into *Nobiles Majores & Minores*; under the greater are comprehended all ſuch as are Lords of Parliament, under the leſſer are comprehended Knights and Gentlemen; and tho' all theſe be not Peers of Parliament, yet they are all Peers to one another, ſeeing a Gentleman may be married to a Duke's Daughter; and tho' Noblemen muſt be judged by their Peers, yet landed Gentlemen may paſs upon their Aſſize, and a Nobleman is obliged to accept of a Challenge from a Gentleman, were Duels lawful. It is doubtful whether the younger Sons of Dukes and Marquiſſes are to be ranked among the *Nobiles Majores*, or *Minores*, ſince on the one Hand, they ſit not in Parliament, and on the other they are deſigned Lords, and take Place of many of the *Nobiles Majores*.

In *Scotland* the Kings Children, Uncles and Nephews only, had Precedency of all Subjects, and no remoter Degree had Precedency on Account of his Relation to our Kings.

The firſt Place, next to the King, was due to the Prince of *Scotland*, who was likewiſe Duke of *Rothſay*, and the King's ſecond Son was Earl of *Roſs*.

It has been doubted whether the King's Uncle, *&c.* has the Precedency of the Officers of State at the Coronation, Riding of the Parliament, *&c.* in which it was the Conſtable's Privilege to ride upon the King's right Hand, and the Mariſhal's on his Left: But the Duke of *York* preceeded all Officers at the Coronation of King *Charles* II.

Amongſt Princes of the Blood, the laſt deſcended from the Royal Family has ſtill Precedency: But tho' this hold in the Branches, yet the eldeſt of the ſame Branch will preceed all of that Branch.

The Nobility of *Scotland* were either declared ſuch by feudal Erections, their Lands being erected by the King into a Dutchy, Earldom, *&c.* which did of itſelf make him a Duke or Earl in whoſe Favour the Lands were ſo erected: Or elſe they got Patents of Honour declaring them Dukes, Earls, *&c.* And this is a much later Way, none being nobilitate by Patents amongſt us before King *James* I.——The third

Way of nobilitating with us, is by Creation and ſolemn Inveſtiture, the whole Form of which we have given in the preceeding Chapter, in the Inſtance of the Marquiſſes of *Hamilton* and *Huntly*, *anno* 1599.

THE *Engliſh* Nobility are ſometimes created by being called in a Writ to Parliament under the Deſignations of Earls, Viſcounts, *&c.* which was unknown in *Scotland*.

Precedency among Subjects is thus eſtabliſhed both in Scotland *and* England.

Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Other Dukes according to their Creation.
Eldeſt Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquiſſes according to their Creation.
Dukes eldeſt Sons.
Earls according to their Creation.
Marquiſſes eldeſt Sons.
Dukes younger Sons.
Viſcounts according to their Creation.
Earls eldeſt Sons.
Marquiſſes younger Sons.
Barons whom we call Lords.
Viſcounts eldeſt Sons.
Earls younger Sons.
Barons eldeſt Sons.
Baronets.
Viſcounts younger Sons.

AT the Coronation of King *Charles* I. the Precedency of the Nobility of *Scotland* was ordered to be the ſame with that in *England*; and to prevent Differences 'twixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, it was ordered, that all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *England* ſhould, in *England*, take Place from all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *Scotland*: And all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *Scotland* ſhould, in *Scotland*, take Place of the *Engliſh*; that is to ſay, all the *Engliſh* Dukes ſhould take Place in *England* of all the *Scots* Dukes, and all the *Scots* Dukes in *Scotland* ſhould take Place of all the *Engliſh* Dukes, *&c.*

In *anno* 1623, King *James* VI. ſettled the Precedency among his Officers and Counſellours thus.

The Lord Chancellor.
The Lord Treaſurer.
The Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*.
The Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*.
The Earls and Viſcounts according to their Ranks.
Biſhops according to their Ranks.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Secretary.
Lord Regiſter.
Lord Advocate.
Lord Juſtice Clerk.
Lord Treaſurer-depute.
The Lords of Seſſion according to their Admiſſion, Barons and Gentlemen, being Counſellors, according to their Admiſſion

WITH us the eldeſt Sons of Barons are deſigned *Maſters*, and the Uncles of Lords were called *Maſters*, probably for no other Reaſon but that they wanted a Title, and ſo took up this, which occaſioned afterwards the Word *Maſter* to be given to Perſons whoſe Names were not known.

BY Act of Parliament 1661, the Preſident of the Seſſion is declared to have Precedency of the Lords Regiſter, Advocate, and Treaſurer-depute.

THE 18th of *November* 1729, the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion produced to the Lords a Letter from Queen *Caroline*, Guardian of the Kingdom, to the Preſident and Senators of the College of Juſtice in *Scotland*, for ſettling the Precedency of the Courts of Juſtice therein, which was read, and ordered to be recorded, whereof the Tenor follows:

By Her Majeſty the Queen, Guardian of the Kingdom, &c.

Caroline R. C. R.

" FORASMUCHAS we have been informed, That Doubts have frequently ariſen " between the Senators of His Majeſty's College of Juſtice, and Barons of his Exchequer, in that Part of His Majeſty's Kingdom of *Great Britain*, called *Scotland*, " concerning their Rank and Precedency; and We are willing to prevent any Uneaſineſs, Jealouſies or Diſputes between the Members of two Bodies ſo highly intruſted " by His Majeſty, and of ſo great Uſe and Importance to his Service, and to the good Government and Welfare of his People: Therefore We do, in His Majeſty's Name, by " theſe Preſents, Appoint and Ordain, That you, the Preſident of His Majeſty's ſaid " College of Juſtice, ſhall have the firſt Place, and on all Occaſions ſhall take Rank, and " have Precedency of the Chief Baron of His Majeſty's Exchequer there; and the ſaid " Chief Baron ſhall continue to take Rank, and have Precedency of the remanent Senators of His Majeſty's ſaid College of Juſtice; and the remanent Senators of the ſaid " College of Juſtice, and Barons of His Majeſty's Exchequer, ſhall take Place of each " other, according to the Date of their Commiſſion or Appointment to their reſpective " Offices; that is to ſay, That every Senator of His Majeſty's ſaid College of Juſtice, " whoſe Commiſſion or Appointment to his ſaid Office is of an elder Date, ſhall take " Place, and have the Rank and Precedency of and above all Senators of His Majeſty's " ſaid College of Juſtice, and Barons of His Majeſty's ſaid Exchequer, whoſe Commiſſions or Appointments are of a later Date; and that every Baron of His Majeſty's ſaid " Exchequer, whoſe Commiſſions or Appointments is of an elder Date, ſhall in like " Manner take Place, and have the Rank and Precedency of and above all Senators of " His Majeſty's ſaid College of Juſtice, and Barons of His Majeſty's ſaid Exchequer, " whoſe Commiſſions or Appointments are of a later Date: And if it ſhall happen that " the Commiſſions or Appointments of one of the Senators of His Majeſty's ſaid College " of Juſtice, and one of the Barons of His Majeſty's ſaid Exchequer, ſhall be of the ſame " Date, then the ſaid Senator ſhall take Place, and have Rank and Precedency of and " before the ſaid Baron. And this We do in His Majeſty's Name Ordain, Appoint and " Eſtabliſh, to be the conſtant and unalterable Rule and Order in this Reſpect, from " henceforth in all Time coming; provided always, That the ſame ſhall not extend to " deprive any Peer of His Majeſty's Realm, or the Son of a Peer, or any other whatſomever enjoying any of the above-mentioned Offices, and having Rank and Precedency by Reaſon of ſuch his Peerage or Birth, or on any other Occaſion not relative to his " Office of Senator of His Majeſty's ſaid College of Juſtice, or Baron of His Majeſty's " ſaid Exchequer, from bruiking and enjoying ſuch Rank or Precedency, any Thing in " theſe Preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding: And ſo We bid you heartily Farewell. " Given at the Court at *Kenſington* the Twenty fourth Day of *July*, One thouſand ſeven " hundred and twenty nine, in the third Year of His Majeſty's Reign." *By Her Majeſty's Command,*

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

THE Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for ſettling a Colony there, to which the Aid of theſe Knights was deſigned.

THE Order of *Baronet* in *England* was erected for advancing the Plantation of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*.

BARONS in *England* are Lords with us; but a *Baron* with us is properly he who has Power of Pit and Gallows.

THE old *Barons*, or Lairds, amongſt us, eſpecially where they are Chiefs of *Clans*, refuſe to cede Precedency to Knights Baronets, and much leſs to ordinary Knights; tho' the others pretend, and juſtly, That a Baron is no Name of Dignity, and that Knights

Baronets

Baronets have a ſpecial Privilege, that there ſhall be no Degree betwixt them and Lords, except *Bannerets*; that is, ſuch as ſhould be created under the Royal Standard in open War, the King being preſent; and it muſt be own'd, That next to *Knights Baronets*, ſucceed *Knights Batchelors*, and next to them our Lairds or Landed Gentlemen; tho' a *Laird* is but the corrupt Word of a *Lord*.

AMONGST ſuch as profeſs *Sciences*, the Ranking goes thus uncontrovertedly. 1. Such as profeſs *Theology*. 2. Such as profeſs the *Canon Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philoſophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetorick*. 7. *Poeſy*. 8. *Hiſtory*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logick*. 11. *Arithmetick*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Muſick*. 14. *Aſtronomy*; and, among theſe, ſuch as are *Doctors*, precede thoſe that are not.

WOMEN, before their Marriage, have Precedency by their Father; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Male Children, that the ſame Precedency is due to all the Daughters, that is due to the eldeſt, tho' it is not ſo amongſt the Sons; and the Reaſon of this ſeems to be, That the Daughters would ſucceed all equally, whereas the eldeſt Son excludes all the reſt.

DURING the Marriage, the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband; and, in *France*, they communicate of the Husband's Titles; and thus they ſay, *Madam la Chanceliere*, *Madam la Preſidente*; yet it is not ſo with us, who think that Offices are beſtowed on Husbands upon a perſonal Account.

BY our Law, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Deſcent, ſhe retains ſtill the ſame, notwithſtanding ſhe marry a Perſon of inferior Dignity; tho' this be contrary to the Civil Law, and indeed, he being her Head, it is unnatural that any Part ſhould be more honourable than the Head. But it is obſervable, That if the Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, ſhe will loſe the Precedency due to her by her Birth, tho' ſhe would not have loſt it, if ſhe had married a Gentleman.

AFTER the Husband's Deceaſe, the Wife enjoys her Husband's Precedency during her Widowity; but if ſhe marry to a Perſon of inferior Quality, ſhe loſes that Precedency; tho' the Queen never loſes her former Dignity, tho' ſhe marry the meaneſt Perſon after the King's Death; notwithſtanding her Baſtards are not noble, as the Baſtards of the King are; nor does the Womb ever nobilitate. By the Civil Law a Widow, living lewdly, loſes her former Dignity.

THE Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, *&c.* do take the ſame Place that the Husbands and Sons do, conform to their Precedency.

WHEN Princes or Judges intend to ſhun deciding of Controverſies concerning Precedency, and to preſerve the Rights of all the Competitors, they ordain the Competitors to precede one another by Turns, and alternately. And, leſt the firſt Turn ſhould give the Precedency, order that to be decided by Lot. 2. They cauſe them enter by ſeveral Doors. 3. They uſe round Tables, or write the Pretenders Names in a Circle. 4. The eldeſt of the Competitors is ordered to precede, or, according as they produce their Commiſſions. 5. Some uſe to ſecure themſelves by Proteſtations, which certainly do interrupt Preſcription.

AS to the Peerage of *Scotland*, the beſt Account that can be given of them at this Period, is the Return of the Lords of Seſſion, to an Order of the Right Honourable, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, the 12th of *June* 1739, with which we ſhall conclude; and is *verbatim* as follows.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

IN Obedience to your Lordſhips Order of the 12th *June* laſt, requiring that the Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland* do make up a Roll or Liſt of the Peers of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union, whoſe Peerages are ſtill continuing, and do lay the ſame before your Lordſhips, in the next Seſſion of Parliament; and that the ſaids Lords do, as far as they ſhall be able, ſtate in ſuch Roll or Liſt, the particular Limitations of ſuch Peerages.

THE Lords of Seſſion have, by Committees of their own Number, made all the Enquiry they have been able, by ſearching into the publick Records, and examining the proper Officers to whoſe Care the keeping of them is committed, in order to give your Lordſhips all the Satisfaction that is in their Power. And they humbly beg Leave to Report, THAT after the moſt careful Search and Examination, they have not hitherto found amongſt the Records, any Roll or Liſt of the Peers of *Scotland*, at the Time of the Union, authenticated by the Subſcription of the Lord Regiſter, or of any other Officer or Perſon whatſoever; all they have been able to meet with to give Satiſfaction in this Particular, is an unſigned Writing on a Sheet of Paper, intituled, *Roll of Parliament*, 1706, bearing firſt, a Liſt of the Peers according to their Rank; next, a Liſt of Commiſſioners from Shires to that Parliament; and then, a Liſt of the Commiſſioners from Burghs; and this Writing, ſome of the Officers who were then imployed under the Lord Regiſter ſay, Was the very Roll or Liſt that was daily called over in the laſt Parliament of *Scotland*, purſuant to the conſtant Practice of calling over the Roll both of Peers and Commons, who ſate together in one Houſe, before the Houſe proceeded to Buſineſs; and alſo of collecting the Voices, by calling over the Rolls when any Point was to be reſolved by a Queſtion: They alſo find that this Roll or Liſt has, ever ſince the Union, been looked upon as authentick, and that Copies thereof, ſo far as concerns the Peerage, have been made Uſe of, with ſome Additions hereafter to be mentioned, and called over at every Meeting of the Peers of *Scotland*, for the Election of One or more Peers to ſerve in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, from the Year 1708, down to this Time. And that your Lordſhips may be able to diſcover whether this Liſt agrees with that which was laid before your Lordſhips by the Lord Regiſter of *Scotland*, in Obedience to your Lordſhips Order of the 22d *December*, 1707, a Copy of the Liſt of Peers, as it ſtands in the ſaid Roll, is hereunto annexed in the Appendix, and marked No. *1ſt*.

THEY further report, That this Roll, or Liſt of Peers, which they conſider as that which was *de praxi* made Uſe of, and called over in the laſt Parliament of *Scotland*, in which the Union was enacted; and therefore deemed to be a true one, has ſuffered ſeveral Alterations ſince that Time, ſome of which are of that Nature and Notoriety, that they may preſume to certify them to your Lordſhips; whereas they muſt content themſelves, with Reſpect to others, with ſtating the Caſe ſo far as it appears to them, without concluding poſitively from what they ſhall ſo ſtate: One great Alteration they refer to is, what was made by the Attainders of

EARLS

Mariſhal,
Marr,
Nithſdale,
Winton,
Linlithgow,
Perth,
Seaforth,
Southesk,
Airly,
Carnwath,
Callender, by the Attainder of Earl Lithgow,
Panmure.

VISCOUNTS

Kenmure,
Kingſton,
Kilſyth.

LORDS.

Sinclair,
Burleigh,
Duffus,
Nairn.

of high Treaſon, for their Acceſſion to the unnatural Rebellion that was raiſed in the Year 1715, which takes Nineteen out of the ſaid Roll or Liſt of the Peerage of *Scotland*. Another Alteration they preſume to mention, becauſe it is certain, is the Addition of Three Peers to the ſaid Liſt; to wit, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, Prince and Steward of *Scotland*, by the Title of Duke of *Rotheſay*, under which His preſent Majeſty, whilſt Prince, voted by Liſt, at the Election of a Peer to ſerve in Parliament in the Room of the Marquis of *Tweedale*, *Anno* 1716; and the Lords *Somervel*, and *Colvil* of *Culroſs*, who, by your Lordſhips Reſolutions of the 27th of *May*, 1723, were found to have Right to the Honours and Dignity which they reſpectively claimed, and who, on the 31ſt of that Month, obtained a Signification of His late Majeſty's Pleaſure, by the Duke of *Roxburgh*, then Secretary of State, to the Lord Regiſter of *Scotland*, to place them in the Liſt of the Peers of *Scotland*, conform to your Lordſhips Reſolutions aforeſaid; and they have accordingly voted at the ſucceeding Elections: Taking therefore from the ſaid Roll or Liſt in the Appendix, the ſaid Nineteen Peers attainted, and adding thereto the Three Peers laſt deſcribed, they humbly certify to your Lordſhips, that the Roll or Liſt of the Peers of *Scotland* ſtands at preſent, ſo far as with Certainty appears to them, thus:

DUKES

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Rotheſay,
Hamilton,
Buccleugh,
Lennox,
Gordon,
Queensberry,
Argyle,
Douglas,
Athole,
Montroſe,
Roxburgh.

MARQUISES

Tweedale,
Lothian,
Annandale.

EARLS

Crawford,
Erroll,
Sutherland,
Monteith,
Rothes,
Mortoun,
Buchan,
Glencairn,
Eglintoun,
Caſſils,
Caithneſs,
Murray,
Hume,
Wigtoun,
Strathmore,
Abercorn,
Kelly,
Haddington,
Galloway,
Lauderdale,
Kinnoul,
Loudon,
Dumfries,
Stirling,
Elgin,
Traquair,
Ancrum,
Weyms,
Dalhouſie,
Findlater,
Leven,
Dyſert,
Selkirk,
Northesk,
Kincardine,
Balcarras,
Forfar,
Aboyne,
Newburgh,
Kilmarnock,
Dundonald,
Dunbarton,
Kintoir,
Breadalbine,
Aberdeen,
Dunmoir,
Melvil,
Orkney,
Ruglen,
March,
Marchmount,
Seafield,
Hyndford,
Cromerty,
Stair,
Roſebery,
Glaſgow,
Portmore,
Bute,
Hopetoun,
Deloraine,
Ilay.

VISCOUNTS

Falkland,
Dunbar,
Stormont,
Arbuthnot,
Oxford,
Irvine,
Dumblain,
Preſtoun,
Newhaven,
Strathallon,
Teviot,
Duplin,
Garnock,
Primroſe.

LORDS

Forbes,
Saltoun,
Gray,
Ochiltree,
Cathcart,
Mordington,
Semple,
Elphinſton,
Oliphant.
Fraſer of Lovat,
Borthwick,
Roſs,
Somervel,
Torphichen,
Spynie,
Lundoirs,
Balmerinock,
Blantyre,
Cardroſs,
Colvil of Culroſs,
Cranſtoun,
Jedburgh,
Madertzie,
Couper,
Napier,
Cameron,
Cramond,
Reay,
Forreſter,
Pitſligo,
Kirkcudbright,
Fraſer,
Bargeny,
Bamff,
Elibank,
Halkertoun,
Belhaven,
Abercrombie,
Rollo,
Colvil,
Ruthven,
Rutherfurd,
Bellenden,
Newark,
Eymouth,
Kinnaird,
Glaſsford,

BUT they dare not preſume to tranſmit this to your Lordſhips, as a Liſt of the Peerage of *Scotland*, without obſerving two Things: *1ſt*, That as they have, in examining the Records, met with many ancient Peerages, ſuch as *Lyle*, *Holy-rood-houſe*, *Monypenny*, *Innerkeithing*, and others, not entred in the ſaid Roll or Liſt that was called over in the laſt Parliament of *Scotland*; nay, ſome of them not appearing to have ſate or voted for a Century; as it is impoſſible for them to diſcover, ſo as to be able to report to your Lordſhips with any Certainty, whether any, or which of theſe Peerages may be extinct, or joined with other Titles in the ſame Perſon; as if any Perſon ſhould hereafter appear, and vouch a ſufficient Right to any of thoſe Peerages, your Lordſhips would admit them, as you did in the Caſes above-mentioned, of *Somervil* and *Colvil* of *Culroſs*: And as there may be ſeveral ancient Peerages that do not appear in the ſaid Roll or Liſt, now and for many Years paſt, conjoin'd with higher Dignities in the ſame Perſon, which may hereafter ſeparate, as the Limitations of the Succeſſion of the ſeveral Peerages may be different: So the above Roll cannot be looked upon as a compleat Liſt, ſuch as ſhould exclude any further Claims to ancient Peerages duly to be made and vouched.

THE 2*d* Obſervation they humbly make, is, That though in drawing out the above Roll or Liſt, they have left out ſuch of the Peers, contained in the Liſt referred to in the Appendix, as they were warranted to leave out by legal Evidence: Yet they have Reaſon, from examining the Records, to think, that ſeveral of the Peerages in the above Roll or Liſt are extinct, or ſo joined with other Titles in the ſame Perſon, as not to be again ſeparable from them; though not having abſolute Certainty or legal Evidence of this, they could not take upon them to leave thoſe Peerages out of the Roll or Liſt, which your Lordſhips directed them to lay before the Houſe: But, as they take it to be their Duty to give your Lordſhips all the Light they are able, under the proper Guards to prevent your Lordſhips from being miſled, by the Information they may offer ſo far as it is imperfect, they take the Liberty, humbly to lay before your Lordſhips ſuch Obſervations, as leave it doubtful, whether the Perſons claiming ſome of the ſaid Peerages, have ſufficient Right thereto, or, as lead them to think, that ſeveral particular Peerages in the above-written Roll or Liſt, are extinct, or joined in the ſame Perſon with other Peerages, not again to be ſeparated: And they have annexed in the Appendix, No. 2d, Copies of the Words of Limitation in the ſeveral Patents to which the Obſervations refer.

MONTEITH. 1. Then, they obſerve, That there is in the Record of the Great Seal, in the Lord Regiſter's keeping, a Patent by King *Charles* I. granting the Dignity of Earl of *Monteith* and *Strathern*, *Anno* 1631, to *William* Earl of *Strathern*, and to his Heirs Male, and of Tailzie; that they find no Charter altering this Limitation; that the Earl of *Monteith* appears to have ſate in the Parliament of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1693, but not ſince that Time; and that no Perſon has, by himſelf or Proxy, or by a ſigned Liſt, attempted to give any Vote ſince the Union as Earl of *Monteith*, in any Election of a Peer or Peers, to ſit in Parliament; but whether any Heirs Male, or of Tailzie, of the ſaid *William* Earl of *Strathern* or *Monteith*, do now exiſt; or whether the Limitation of the Succeſſion of that Peerage was altered by any new Patent, or by any Charter on the Reſignation of the original Patentee, or his Succeſſors, they cannot diſcover.

ANCRUM. 2. They obſerve, That there is in the Record of the Great Seal, in the Lord Regiſter's keeping, a Patent, *Anno* 1633, granting to Sir *Robert Ker*, Knight, and to the Heirs Male of the Marriage betwixt him and Lady *Anne Stanely*, only Daughter to the Earl of *Derby*, his ſecond Wife; which failing, to the Heirs Male of the ſaid *Robert Ker*, and their Heirs Male for ever, the Title of Earl of *Ancrum*: By the Rolls of Parliament it appears, That the Earl of *Ancrum* ſate in the Parliament 1681; but as no one has ſate in Parliament ſince that Time, or claimed a Vote at any Election ſince the Union under that Title; and, as by the ſaid Patent it appears, that failing Heirs Male of that Marriage, the Honours of *Ancrum* were to deſcend to the Heirs Male of Sir *Robert*, the firſt Patentee, whoſe eldeſt Son appears, by the ſame Patent, to have obtained the Honours of Earl of *Lothian*; if there is no Male Deſcendent of the ſaid *Robert*'s ſecond Marriage, the Title of *Ancrum* is, ſo far as they can diſcover, join'd with that of *Lothian*, in the preſent Marquis of *Lothian*.

FORFAR. 3. They obſerve, That there is in the Record of the Great Seal, in the Lord Regiſter's keeping, a Patent, *Anno* 1661, granting to *Archibald Douglas*, and his Heirs Male, the Title of Earl of *Forfar*. The laſt Earl of *Forfar* died of the Wounds he received at the Battle near *Dumblain*, *Anno* 1715: No one has attempted to vote under this Title ſince his Death; and, as by the Records in Chancery it appears, that the Duke of *Douglas* is ſerved and retoured neareſt Heir Male to the ſaid deceaſt Earl; this Peerage, ſo far as they can diſcover, is at preſent in the Duke of *Douglas*.

DUMBARTON. 4. That the only Patent that appears of the Honours of Earl of *Dumbarton*, is in the Records of the Great Seal, and is dated in the 1675, and limits the Deſcent to the Heirs Male of the Body of Lord *George Douglas*, the firſt Patentee; ſo that if there are no Heirs Male of his Body exiſting, and if no Alteration has been made of this Limitation by ſome later Charter, which does not appear, the Title is extinct.

MELVIL. 5. That the Title of Earl of *Melvil* is, by the original Grant thereof, *Anno* 1690, to be found in the Regiſter of the Great Seal in the Chancery Office, limited to the Patentee, and the Heirs Male of his Body: That the preſent Earl of *Leven*, to whom, and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Honours of *Leven* are limited, is the Heir Male of the Body of the Patentee of the Honours of *Melvil*; ſo that the Honours of *Leven* and *Melvil* muſt remain conjoined in the ſame Perſon, ſo long as there ſhall be Male Deſcendents of the Body of the preſent Earl.

RUGLEN. 6. That by the only Patent of the Honours of *Ruglen*, which appears in the Records of the Great Seal, *Anno* 1697, in the Chancery Office, the Limitation is to Lord *John Hamilton*, the preſent Earl, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to the Heirs of his Body whatſoever; that by the Deceaſe of the late *Charles* Earl of *Selkirk*, without Heirs Male of his Body, the Title of *Selkirk* is now devolved, by an expreſs Limitation in the original Charter of the Honour of *Selkirk*, *Anno* 1688, in the Records of the Great Seal in the Chancery Office, on the ſaid *John* Earl of *Ruglen*, and will remain conjoin'd with the Title of *Ruglen*, ſo long as there ſhall remain Male Heirs of the Body of the preſent Earl; but, as on Failure of ſuch Males, the

Honours of *Selkirk* are further limited, to the 4th, 5th, and remaining Sons of *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Heirs Male of their Body; whereas the Honours of *Ruglen* are deſcendible to the Heirs whatſoever of the preſent Earl's Body, thoſe Titles may hereafter ſeparate.

FINDLATER and SEAFIELD. 7. THAT by the Patent of the Title of Earl of *Seafield*, in the Record of the Great Seal, *Anno* 1701, in the Chancery Office, the Title is granted to the Patentee, whilſt his Father the Earl of *Findlater* was living, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to his other Heirs of Tailzie ſucceeding to him in his Lands, Baronies, and Eſtates; and by the Patent of the Honours of *Findlater*, *Anno* 1638, in the Record of the Great Seal in the keeping of the Lord Regiſter, the Limitation is to the Heirs Male of the Body of the Patentee, ſucceeding to him in his proper Eſtate of *Findlater* and *Deſkfoord*. Theſe Titles are at preſent joined in the Earl of *Findlater* and *Seafield*; but whether they may not hereafter ſeparate, will depend on the Form of the Settlement of the Succeſſion in the Eſtates of *Findlater* and *Deſkfoord*, the Patrimony of the firſt Earl of *Findlater*, to which his Patent refers, and on the Form of the Settlement made by the firſt Earl of *Seafield*, of his Lands, Baronies, and Eſtate.

OXFORD. 8. THAT the Patent creating the Viſcount of *Oxford*, appears in the Records of the Great Seal, in the keeping of the Lord Regiſter, *Anno* 1651, and is limited to the Patentees's Heirs Male of Tailzie and Proviſion whatſoever; it appears by the Rolls of Parliament, that the laſt Time that any Perſon ſate or voted, in virtue of that Title, was in the Convention of Eſtates 1689; ſince that Time it does not appear, that any one on this Title claimed a Vote in Parliament, or at Elections ſince the Union, until the Election 1733, when two different Perſons, *viz. Robert Maitland* and *James M'Gill* claimed the Title, and gave in Liſts; they believe that one of theſe Claimants, *James M'Gill*, preſented a Petition to His Majeſty, claiming that Peerage as his Right; and that this Petition having been referred to your Lordſhips, the Petitioner was heard thereupon, and that your Lordſhips came to a Reſolution thereon in the Year 1735, to which they beg Leave to refer.

TEVIOT. 9. THAT the Patent creating Sir *Thomas Livingſton* Viſcount of *Teviot*, appears in the Records of the Great Seal in the Chancery Office, *Anno* 1696, limiting the Honours to the Heirs Male of the Patentee's Body; the ſaid Viſcount ſate in the Parliament 1704, but not ſince; nor has any one in Right of that Peerage claimed a Vote at any Election ſince the Union; and if there are no Heirs Male of his Body, the Title is extinct.

DUPLIN. 10. THAT the Patent creating *Thomas Hay* Viſcount of *Duplin*, appears in the Records of the Great Seal in the Chancery Office, *Anno* 1697, limiting the Honours to the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to his other Heirs of Tailzie; and, as there appears in the ſame Records, *Anno* 1704, a Charter upon the Reſignation of *William* Earl of *Kinnoul*, of the Honours of Earl of *Kinnoul*, to the ſaid *William* during his Life; and failing of him by Deceaſe, to *Thomas* Viſcount of *Duplin*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to his Heirs of Tailzie and Proviſion, ſucceeding to him in his Lands and Baronies of *Duplin*, under which Grant, the Honours of *Kinnoul* have been enjoyed by the Viſcount of *Duplin*; theſe Honours are now conjoin'd in the ſame Perſon, and ſeem to be inſeparable.

OCHILTREE. 11. THAT there appears no Patent, ſo far as can be diſcovered on Record, creating the Title of Lord *Ochiltree*, nor has any Perſon ſate in Parliament under that Title ſince the Year 1617, nor claimed a Vote at any Election ſince the Union in Right thereof; but whether ſome Perſon may not appear, and make good a Claim thereto, they cannot ſay.

BORTHWICK. 12. THAT there appears no Patent in the Records conſtituting the Peerage of Lord *Borthwick*, nor does any Perſon appear to have ſate in Parliament under that Title, later than the Year 1662. In the 1734, *Henry Borthwick*, at the general Election of 16 Peers for this preſent Parliament, claimed his Vote as Lord *Borthwick*, and gave in a Liſt, as he has done at the ſeveral Elections of ſingle Peers ſince the ſaid Election. In 1734, the Earl of *Marchmont* proteſted, That no Perſon might be admitted to vote as pretending Right to Peerages by the Titles of *Borthwick*, *Kirkcudbright*, or *Rutherford*; but no other Competitor has appeared to claim the Honour of *Borthwick*; but whether the Right of the ſaid *Henry Borthwick*, to the Title of *Borthwick*, is good, they cannot ſay.

SPYNZIE. 13 THAT the Patent creating Lord *Spynzie* has not hitherto been found in the Records, nor has any Perſon ſate in Prrliament under that Title ſince the Year 1669, neither has any Perſon claimed a Vote in Virtue thereof at any Election ſince the Union; but whether this Peerage is extinct, they cannot ſay.

CARDROSS. 14. THAT the Patent creating Lord *Cardroſs* has not hitherto been found, ; that the preſent Earl of *Buchan* ſate in Parliament, *Anno* 1695, as Lord *Cardroſs*: That in the 1698, the Lord *Cardroſs* claimed the Honours of Earl of *Buchan*, and by a Reſolution of Parliament, was admitted to ſit and vote as Earl of *Buchan*; that theſe Honours are thus joined in the ſame Perſon; but whether they muſt remain ſo for ever, or may ſeparate, they cannot ſay, as the Limitation of the Peerage of *Cardroſs* does not appear.

JEDBURGH. 15. THAT the lateſt Charter of the Honours of Lord *Jedburgh*, that has hitherto been found, is in the Records of the Great Seal in the Year 1670, in the Lord Regiſter's keeping, which, on Failure of *Robert Kerr* of *Fernihirſt*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, limits the Honours to *William* Maſter of *Newbottle*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to the ſaid Maſter's neareſt Heirs Male whatſoever; that this *William* Maſter of *Newbottle* ſucceeded to the Honours of *Jedburgh*, and on that Title voted in Parliament, *Anno* 1702, where his Father the Marquis of *Lothian* alſo ſate and voted as Marquis of *Lothian*, and upon his Father's Deceaſe, ſucceeded to the Honours of *Lothian*; and therefore, if a Judgment were to be formed on what thus appears, it would be natural to conclude, That the Honours of *Jedburgh* and *Lothian* are conjoined in the ſame Perſon; but as it appears that the preſent Marquis of *Lothian* in his Father's Lifetime voted, *Anno* 1712, at the Election of a Peer to ſit in Parliament, in the Room of the Earl *Mariſchal* then deceaſt, under the Character of Lord *Jedburgh*; it is not impoſſible that the Family of *Lothian* may be poſſeſt of ſome Settlement of this Peerage of *Jedburgh*, different from what hitherto has been found in the Records.

MADERLZY. 16. THAT they have not found the Patent creating the Lord *Maderlzy* in the Records; That the Lord *Maderlzy* appears by the Rolls of Parliament to have ſate and voted, *Anno* 1669; that no Perſon appears to have ſate in Parliament, or to have claimed a Vote at any general or particular Election of a Peer or Peers, after the Union under that Title; but whether the Title is extinct, or joined with ſome other Peerage in the ſame Perſon, they cannot take upon them to ſay.

COUPAR. 17. THAT there appears in the Records of the Great Seal, in the Lord Regiſter's keeping, the Charter of Erection of the Lordſhip of *Coupar*, *Anno* 1607, in Favours of *James Elphinſton*, lawful Son of the Lord *Balmerinoch*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to his Father, and his Heirs Male, and of Tailzie, contain'd in his Infeſtments of the Barony of *Balumby*; it appears from the Rolls of Parliament, that no Perſon has ſate or voted in Parliament as Lord *Coupar*, ſince the Year 1662, neither has any one claimed a Vote under that Title, at any Election, ſince the Union; ſo that if there are no Heirs Male of the Body of the Lord *Coupar* the Patentee, it is likely that Peerage is now joined with that of *Balmerinoch*, in the ſame Perſon, not to be hereafter ſeparated.

CRAMOND. 18. THAT in the Records of the Great Seal, in the keeping of the Lord Regiſter, there appears a Patent, *Anno* 1628, creating *Elizabeth*, the Wife of Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Commons Pleas, during all the Days of her Life, Baroneſs of *Cramond*, and after her Deceaſe, granting the ſame Honours to Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, the Son of the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtice, and his Heirs Male; which failing, to the Heirs Male of the Body of the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtice, with Right to vote in Parliament, if perſonally preſent, and not otherwiſe; That in examining the Rolls of Parliament, and the Proceedings at all the Elections ſince the Union, it does not appear that any Perſon ever ſate or voted as Lord *Cramond*, or that any one offered to vote at any Election ſince the Union, under that Title: But, as the Deſcendents of the ſaid Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, if any were, had probably their Reſidence in *England*, their not having claimed hitherto, can be no Objection to their Title, if they can verify their Right to it.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. 19. IN the Records of the Great Seal, in the keeping of the Lord Regiſter, there appears a Patent, creating Sir *Robert M‘Lellan*, Lord *Kirkcudbright*, *Anno* 1633, and granting the Honours to him and his Heirs Male, carrying his Name and Arms: It does not appear, that ever this Lord *Kirkcudbright*, or any Perſon in his Right, ſate or voted in Parliament; but it appears from ſearching into the Proceedings at the ſeveral Elections of Peers ſince the Union, that *Anno* 1721, at the Election of a Peer to ſerve in Parliament, in the Room of the then deceaſed Marquis of *Annandale*, *James M‘Lellan* of *Auchlean*, offered his Vote as Lord *Kirkcudbright*, but that Vote appears to have been proteſted againſt, as being given by a Perſon who had not made good his Title to that Peerage. In the Year 1734, at the general Election of ſixteen Peers, to ſerve in the preſent Parliament, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *James*, without Heirs Male of his Body, *William M‘Lellan* voted as Lord *Kirkcudbright*, and was proteſted againſt by *James M‘Lellan*, who laid Claim to that Peerage, and voted in Right thereof: The ſaid *William* has voted ſince that Time at all the Elections of ſingle Peers, without any Objection; but whether his Right ſo to do is well founded, they cannot take upon them to ſay.

BARGENY. 20. THAT the Patent of the Lord *Bargeny* has not been met with in the Records. By the Proceedings in a Cauſe, which lately depended before the Court of Seſſion, and which was brought by Appeal before your Lordſhips, touching the Succeſſion to the Eſtate of *Bargeny*, it appears that there is no Heir Male exiſting of the Body of *John* Lord *Bargeny*, who, *Anno* 1688, made the Settlement of his Eſtate, on which that Queſtion depended; and no Perſon has, at any Election, ſince the Death of the laſt Lord, claimed a Vote in Right of that Peerage; but as they cannot diſcover from the Records the Limitation of that Dignity, they cannot take upon them to ſay, whether it is extinct or not.

ABERCROMBIE. 21. THAT there appears in the Records of the Great Seal, in the Chancery Office, a Patent, *Anno* 1647, granting the Dignity of Lord *Abercromby* to Sir *James Sandilands*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; but it does not appear, that either the Patentee, or any Succeſſor of his in that Right, ever ſate or voted in Parliament; neither has any one offered to vote in Right of that Peerage at any Election, general or particular, ſince the Union.

RUTHERFURD. 22. THAT in the Records of the Great Seal, in rhe keeping of the Lord Regiſter, *Anno* 1661, there appears a Patent, granting the Dignity of Lord *Rutherfurd* to *Andrew Rutherfurd*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to whatſoever Perſon or Perſons he ſhould, by any Writing under his Hand, even on Death-bed, appoint to ſucceed him. The Lord *Rutherfurd* appears by the Rolls of Parliament to have ſate and voted in the 1698, and *Robert* Lord *Rutherfurd* appears to have voted at the Election of ſixteen Peers, *Anno* 1715, and in the Year 1733, at the Election of a Peer, in Room of the Earl of *Sutherland* then deceaſt, *George Dury* of *Grange* appeared, and voted as Lord *Rutherfurd*, without any Objection. At the general Election the Year following, 1734, the ſame Perſon claimed his Vote; but he was proteſted againſt by Captain *John Rutherfurd*, who laid Claim to the Honours of *Rutherfurd*, and gave in to the Clerks his Liſt in Virtue thereof; againſt which the ſaid *George Dury* in his Turn proteſted; and in the Election, *Anno* 1738, of a Peer to ſerve in Parliament, in the Room of the late Earl of *Mortoun*, theſe two Claimants renewed their Proteſtations againſt each other, and tendered ſeverally their Votes; but whether any, or which of them, has a ſufficient Right to that Peerage, they cannot ſay.

NEWARK. 23. THAT the Patent, creating *David Leſly* Lord *Newark*. appears in the Records of the Great Seal, in the keeping of the Lord Regiſter, *Anno* 1661, limiting the Deſcent to the Heirs Male of his Body; it does not appear by the Rolls of Parliament, that any one has ſate or voted under that Title ſince the Year 1690, neither has any one in Right of that Peerage offered a Vote at any Election ſince the Union; but whether it is extinct, by Reaſon of Failure of Heirs Male of the Body of the Patentee, they cannot take upon them to ſay.

EYMOUTH. 24. THAT by a Patent in the Records of the Great Seal, in the Chancery Office, *Anno* 1682, the Dignity of Lord *Eymouth* is granted to *John Churchill*, afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Heirs Male of his Body: That the Limitation of this Peerage does not appear from the Records in *Scotland* to have been altered, ſo as to be made deſcendible in the ſame Channel with his other Honours; and if no Act of the Crown, before the Union, or of the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſince, has interponed, that Title ſeems to be extinct, by the Failure of Heirs Male of the Body of the Patentee.

GLASFORD. 25. THAT no Patent of the Honours of *Glasford* has been found on Record, excepting one in the Year 1685, in the Records of the Great Seal, in the Chancery Office, which grants that Dignity to *Francis Abercromby* of *Fetternier*, during all the Days of his Life. This Lord does not appear to have ever ſate in Parliament; and if no different Patent has been obtain'd of this Title, from that which appears in the Records, it died with him.

HAVING, in theſe Obſervations, laid before your Lordſhips every Matter that has occurred to them on ſuch Examination of the Records, as the Nature of the Work, the Condition of the Records, and the Courſe of the Buſineſs of the Court would permit, fit to create an Opinion, that the ſeveral Peerages, to which the Obſervations refer, may be either determined or conjoined in the ſame Perſon, with other Titles of Honour, in ſome Caſes ſeparable, in others not; or to ſhow, that though the Titles may be ſubſiſting, yet the Right thereto is controverted, they humbly certify to your Lordſhips, that they have not hitherto diſcovered from the Records any Reaſon to doubt, that all and every the other Peerages, in the Roll or Liſt above ingroſt, not mentioned in theſe Obſervations, are ſtill ſubſiſting and continuing; though Objections may ly againſt ſome of them, not hitherto diſcovered, and that no one, ſo far as they can diſcover, has hitherto controverted the Right of the preſent Poſſeſſors, by ſetting up a Claim to any of theſe Peerages.

BUT before they leave this Article, they muſt obſerve to your Lordſhips, That though the Liſt of the Peers, firſt above deſcribed, (a Copy whereof is in the Appendix, P. 287. No. I.) was what the Clerks looked upon as of Authority; yet in copying over Rolls or Liſts, to be made uſe of at ſeveral Elections ſince the Union, they have added, but by what Authority does not appear, two Peerages, *viz.* That of the Earl of *Solway*, and that of the Lord *Dingwal*. The Queſtion concerning the laſt is of little Importance, becauſe the Duke of *Ormond*, who voted as Lord *Dingwal*, by Proxy, at the Election of ſixteen Peers, *Anno* 1710, ſtands attainted of High Treaſon, by an Act of the firſt Year of His late Majeſty King *George* I. But as to the firſt, they take it to be their Duty to ſtate the Matter to your Lordſhips, ſo far as it appears to them; obſerving, That the Peerage of *Solway* does not ſtand in the before mentioned Roll or Liſt, though it appears to have been interlined in ſome old Copies taken thereof, and entred between the Title of *Delorain*, and that of *Ilay*, in the Rolls that have been made uſe of at the Elections ſince the Union: They made what Enquiry they were able into the Cauſe, why it did not ſtand in the ſo often mentioned Roll or Liſt, and how it came afterwards to be added; and from that Enquiry an obvious Reaſon appears, why that Title was not entred on the Roll; to wit, That as the Patentee, becauſe of his Nonage, was incapable to ſit and vote, ſo neither had any one taken upon him to preſent his Patent in Parliament, which was uſually done, and an Entry made in the Minutes of Parliament, of its having been ſo done, before the Peerage was entred on the Rolls of Parliament; but as this was omitted to be done in the laſt Parliament of *Scotland*, they cannot diſcover by what Authority that Peerage has ſince the Union been added to the Roll of Peers; nevertheleſs, ſince it has been ſo added, they preſume humbly to lay before your Lordſhips, what appears to them from the Records concerning it. The Patent appears in the Records of the Great Seal, *Anno* 1706, and grants the Honours of Earl of *Solway*, to Lord *Charles Douglas*, now Duke of *Queensberry*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to Lord *George Douglas*, third Son of the late Duke of *Queensberry*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to any other Son, to be begotten by the ſaid late Duke of *Queensberry*, not ſucceeding to the Honours of *Queensberry*, and the Heirs Male of ſuch Son's Body. Now, as the laſt Patent of the Honours of the Dukedom of *Queensberry*, bearing the ſame Date with the Patent of *Solway*, *viz.* 17th *June* 1706, limits the Succeſſion of the Dignity to the Heirs of the Tailzie of the Eſtate; and, as by the Tailzie of the Eſtate, which is recorded in the Regiſter of Tailzies, the Eſtate of *Queensberry* is limited to the preſent Duke, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to the ſaid Lord *George Douglas*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which alſo failing, to any other Son to be begotten of the ſaid late Duke, and the Heirs Male of the Body of ſuch Son;

and as there is no Male Iſſue of the Body of the ſaid Duke of *Queensberry* exiſting, except the preſent Duke and his Sons, the Title of *Solway* can never ſubſiſt ſeparate from that of *Queensberry*: But, as they believe, that in certain Proceedings before your Lordſhips, in the Year 1720, the preſent Duke of *Queensberry* diſclaimed the Peerage of *Solway*, they muſt humbly leave it with your Lordſhips, whether the Title of *Solway* is a ſubſiſting Peerage at all; if it is ſubſiſting, it would ſeem to be joined with that of *Queensberry*.

As to the other Part of your Lordſhips Order, which requires the Lords of Seſſion to ſtate in the Roll or Liſt to be laid before your Lordſhips, the particular Limitations of the Peerages, ſo far as they ſhall be able; they muſt in Place of giving your Lordſhips the Satisfaction you expected, and that they wiſhed to give, content themſelves with laying before your Lordſhips the following Remarks; which will ſhew, not only that they are not able, but alſo why they are not able to anſwer your Lordſhips Expectation.

Firſt then, THEY take the Liberty to remark, That they cannot diſcover in the Records any Patent of Honour creating a Peerage, earlier than the Reign of King *James* VI. Before that Time, Titles of Honour and Dignity were created by erecting Lands into Earldoms and Lordſhips, and probably by ſome other Method, that cannot now, in Maters ſo ancient, be with any Certainty diſcovered: For a great many noble Families, appear, from the Rolls of Parliament, to have ſate and voted in Parliament, as Lords of Parliament, though no Conſtitution of the Peerage, or Title of Honour under which they ſate, can be now found in the Records: But as the Conſtitution in moſt ancient Caſes do not appear, and the chief Evidence of the Titles being hereditary is the Succeſſors regularly poſſeſſing the Predeceſſors Rank in Parliament; it is not poſſible, without hearing the Allegations that may be made, and examining the Evidence that may be brought by contending Parties, to form any Judgment of the Limitations of ſuch ancient Peerages. As there is not, ſo far as they know, any Maxim hitherto eſtabliſhed in the Law of *Scotland*, that can be applied uuiverſally to determine the Deſcent of Peerages, where the original Conſtitution, or new Grants upon Reſignation do not appear; and of the Difficulty that occurs in ſettling ſuch Queſtions, they lately had an Inſtance in the Caſe of the Peerage of the Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat*, which is undoubtedly ſubſiſting; the laſt Lord, who ſate in the Parliament 1695, dying without Male Iſſue, his eldeſt Daughter, and after her Death, her eldeſt Son aſſumed the Title, having obtained before the Court of Seſſion, in Abſence of the Heir Male, a Decreet, declaring their Right thereto; and, on the other Hand, his neareſt Heir Male claimed it, inſiſting that the Honours were deſcendible to Heirs Male, and brought his Action before the Court of Seſſion, to have it ſo found and declared, and to reduce and ſet aſide the foreſaid Judgment by Default: The Court, where Actions of the ſame Kind had been thought competent, and as ſuch ſuſtained before the Union, proceeded to hear the Cauſe; and the Parties having produced of either Side all the Documents they could, and having been fully heard thereon, the Court reduced and ſet aſide the foreſaid Decreet in Abſence, and found the Title in Queſtion deſcendible to Heirs Male, and the Defender has hitherto acquieſced. But whether this Judgment is of ſufficient Authority, they humbly ſubmit to your Lordſhips; having made Mention of it chiefly to ſhew, That though when the Parties intereſted join Iſſue, and furniſh all the Light in their Power towards the Determination of the Cauſe, the Court muſt give their Opinion; yet, where no Party that may be intereſted is bound to appear, and to produce or point out in the Records, ſo far as they may be found there, the Documents that are neceſſary to inſtruct their Claim, it is next to impoſſible for any Court, or indeed for human Induſtry, to make up a State of the Intereſts of ſo many Perſons as fall under this Obſervation, with any tolerable Certainty.

2dly, THEY preſume humbly to inform your Lordſhips, That through various Accidents, the State of their Records, particularly of their moſt ancient, is imperfect; for not to mention other Misfortunes, it appears by an Examination, to be found amongſt the Records of Parliament, 8th *January* 1661, That of the Regiſters which having been carried to *England*, during the Uſurpation of *Cromwel*, were bringing back from *London* after the Reſtoration by Sea, 85 Hogſheads were, in a Storm, ſhifted out of the Frigate the *Eagle*, into another Veſſel, which ſunk with thoſe Records at Sea; and 10 Hogſheads more of the Records, brought down from *London* at that Time, ly ſtill unopened in the general Regiſter-houſe, through ſome Neglect of the Officers, to whoſe Charge they were committed, that cannot well be accounted for; ſo that, upon this ſeparate Account, your Lordſhips will perceive, a Search into the ancient Records cannot give reaſonable Satisfaction.

3dly, AFTER the Practice of creating Peerages by Patent, the Records, till of late, have been ſo careleſly kept, that they cannot be abſolutely depended upon; Patents of Honour have paſſed the Great Seal, and yet Copies of the Patents ſo paſſed, are not to be met with in the Regiſter of that Seal; and of this the Patents of the Lord *Forreſter*, *Anno* 1651, and of the Earl of *Breadalbine*, 1682, are Inſtances; the firſt of theſe was duly ſealed in the 1651, but not entred in the Regiſter till the Year 1684; and the laſt was duly ſealed in the 1682, but, to this Hour, is not entred into the Regiſter; beſides that, of Volume 57, of the Regiſter of the Great Seal, in the keeping of the Lord Keeper, 12 Leaves are loſt, by ſome Accident now unknown; and it appears from the Minute-book, that the Patent of *Bargeny*, and ſeveral others, were paſt at ſuch Time; that they probably may have been entred in ſome of thoſe Leaves that are loſt.

4thly, THEY preſume humbly to inform your Lordſhips, That it was a Practice very prevalent in *Scotland*, for Peers to make a Reſignation or Surrender of their Honours, whether originally created by Patent, or by the more ancient Methods, into the Hands of the Sovereign for new Grants of thoſe Honours, to ſuch a Series of Heirs, as they intended for their Succeſſors; and the new Grants paſſed ſometimes in the Form of Patents of Honour only, and ſometimes in the Form of Chrrters of the Eſtates, containing a new Grant of the Limitation of the Honours. Now, where this laſt was the Caſe, it muſt be attended with very great Labour and Expence of Time, to ſearch for the Titles of Honour amongſt all the Charters of Lands.

5thly, THE Practice of *Scotland* went ſtill further; and it was uſual to obtain Grants of Honours, not only to the Grantee and his Heirs Male, and of Tailzie, referring to the particular Entail then made, but alſo to his Heirs of Tailzie, whom he might thereafter appoint to ſucceed him in his Eſtate, and even to any Perſon whom he ſhould name to ſucceed him in his Honours at any Time in his Life, or upon Death-bed: Now, as it is impoſſible to trace through the Records ſuch Nominations and Appointment, which in ſome Caſes may be valid, though not hitherto recorded, your Lordſhips will eaſily ſee, that the Lords of Seſſion are not able to give your Lordſhips any reaſonable Satisfaction, touching the Limitations of the Peerages that are ſtill continuing; And your Lordſhips will further perceive the Reaſon why, in the foregoing Obſervations, they ſpeak ſo doubtfully of the Continuance of Peerages, which, were they to judge only on what appears from the Examination they have had of the Records, they ſhould not doubt to report to be extinct, or ſo conjoined with other Titles of Honour, as not to be again ſeparable.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted,

Edinburgh, 27th
Febr. 1740.

DUN. FORBES, I. P. D.

APPENDIX. NUM. I.

ROLL of the PEERS of *Scotland*, Parliament 1706.

DUKES

Hamilton,
Buccleugh,
Lennox,
Gordon,
Queensberry,
Argyle,
Douglas,
Athole,
Montroſe,
Roxburgh.

MARQUISSES

Tweedale,
Lothian,
Annandale.

EARLS

Crawford,
Erroll,
Mariſhal,
Sutherland,
Marr,
Monteith,
Rothes,
Mortoun,
Buchan,
Glencairn,
Eglintoun,
Caſſils,
Caithneſs,
Murray,
Nithſdale,
Wintoun,
Linlithgow,
Hume,
Perth,
Wigtoun,
Strathmore,
Abercorn,
Kelly,
Haddington,
Galloway,
Lauderdale,
Seaforth,
Kinnoul,
Loudon,
Dumfries,
Stirling,
Elgin,
Southesk,
Traquair,

EARLS

Ancrum,
Weyms,
Dalhouſie,
Airly,
Findlater,
Carnwath,
Callender,
Leven,
Dyſert,
Panmure,
Selkirk,
Northesk,
Kincardine,
Balcarras,
Forfar,
Aboyne,
Newburgh,
Kilmarnock,
Dundonald,
Dunbarton,
Kintoir,
Breadalbine,
Aberdeen,
Dunmoir,
Melvil,
Orkney,
Ruglen,
March,
Marchmount,
Seafield,
Hyndford,
Cromerty,
Stair,
Roſebery,
Glaſgow,
Portmore,
Bute,
Hopetoun,
Deloraine,
Ilay.

VISCOUNTS

Falkland,
Dunbar,

VISCOUNTS

Stormont,
Kenmure,
Arbuthnot,
Kingſtoun,
Oxford,
Irvine,
Kilſyth,
Dumblain,
Preſtoun,
Newhaven,
Strathallan,
Teviot,
Duplin,
Garnock,
Primroſe.

LORDS

Forbes,
Saltoun,
Gray,
Ochiltree,
Cathcart,

LORDS

Sinclair,
Mordington,
Semple,
Elphinſton,
Oliphant.
Fraſer of Lovat,
Borthwick,
Roſs,
Torphichen,
Spynie,
Lundoirs,
Balmerinoch,
Blantyre,
Cardroſs,
Cranſtoun,
Burleigh,
Jedburgh,
Madertzie,
Couper,
Napier,
Cameron,
Cramond,
Reay,
Forreſter,
Pitſligo,
Kirkcudbright,
Fraſer,
Bargeny,
Bamff,
Elibank,
Halkertoun,
Belhaven,
Abercrombie,
Duffus,
Rollo,
Colvil,
Ruthven,
Rutherfurd,
Bellenden,
Newark,
Nairn,
Eymouth,
Kinnaird,
Glaſsford,

APPENDIX. NUMB. II.

COPIES of the WORDS of Limitation in the ſeveral Patents referred to.

COMITES.

MONTEITH.

Willielmus Comes Taichie lie Monteith.

Ultimo Julii 1631. CAROLUS, &c. Volumus et concedimus quod præfatus Willielmus Comes Taichie Hæredeſq; ſui Maſculi et Tallie Comitatus Taichie Comites Jernie & Taichie lie Strathern et Monteith omni tempore a futuro appellentur et vocentur.

Dominus Robertus Ker de Ancrame Miles.

24to Junii 1733. CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe, dictum Dominum Robertum Comitem de Ancrame, nobis tamen ita viſum eſt, ut dictus Titulus, &c. immediate poſt ipſum, ad Hæredes Maſculos inter eum et Dominam Annam Stanley unicam Willielmi Comitis de Derbie Filiam immediate deſcendet ; verum ſi Deo viſum fuerit, quod Hæredes Maſculi dicti Domini Roberti ſuæq; Conjugis abſque Hæredibus Maſculis de eorum corporibus procreand' deceſſerint, tunc, et in eo Caſu, dictus Titulus ad alios Hæredes Maſculos dict' Domini Roberti Ker, eorumq; Hæredes Maſculos, in perpetuum deſcendet.

FORFAR.

Archibaldus Douglas Filius legitimus natu maximus inter Demortuum Archibaldum Anguſiæ Comitem, et Dominam Jeannam Weyms Procreat'.

2do Octobris 1661. CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe,, memoratum Dynaſtum Archibaldum Douglas, ejuſq; Hæredes Maſculos, Comitem de Forfar.

DUM-

DUMBARTON.

Dynaſta Georgius Douglas Filius natu tertius Demortui Gulielmi Marchionis de Douglas.

CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe dict' Georgium, et Hæredes Maſculos, ex Corpore ſuo, Comites de Dumbarton. 9no Martii 1675.

MELVILL.

Georgius Dominus Melvill.

GULIELMUS et Maria, &c. Nominaſſe, feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe eundem Georgium Dominum Melvill Comitem, &c. Comitem de Melvill, &c. deſignandum. Damus porro, concedimus, et conferimus, in dict' Georgium Dominum Melvill, et Hæredes Maſculos de ejus Corpore, in perpetuum, antedictum Titulum Comitis, &c. 8vo Aprilis, 1690.

Dominus Joannes Hamilton, Filius Nuperi Ducis de Hamilton.

GULIELMUS, &c. Nominaſſe, feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe eundem Dominum Joannem Hamilton Comitem, &c. Comitem de Ruglen deſignandum. Damus porro, conferimus in dictum Dominum Joannem Hamilton, et Hæredes Maſculos de ejus corpore; quibus deficien', Hæredes de ejus corpore quoſcunque antedictum Titulum, &c. Comitis. 14to Aprilis, 1697.

Dominus Carolus Hamilton, Filius legitimus ordine naſcendi ſecundus Gulielmi Ducis de Hamilton.

JACOBUS, &c. Feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe memoratum Dominum Carolum Hamilton Comitem de Selkirk, &c. Ac damus, concedimus, et conferimus in eundem Dominum Carolum Hamilton, et Hæredes Maſculos ex ejus Corpore; quibus deficien', in Dominum Joannem Hamilton, Filium legitimum natu tertium Gulielmi Ducis de Hamilton, et Hæredes Maſculos ex ejus Corpore legitime procreand'; quibus deficien', in Dominum Georgium Hamilton, ejus Filium legitimum natu quartum, et Hæredes Maſculos ex ejus Corpore legitime procreand'; quibus deficien', in Dominum Baſilium Hamilton, Filium legitimum dict' Ducis natu quintum, et Hæredes Maſculos ex ejus Corpore legitime procreand'; quibus deficien' Dominum Archibaldum Hamilton, Filium ejus ſextum et natu minimum, et Hæredes Maſculos ex ejus Corpore legitime procreand'; quibus omnibus deficien', in alios Hæredes Maſculos dicti Ducis de Hamilton, et in Literis ſuis Patentibus contentis antedictum Honoris et Dignitatis Titulum Comitis de Selkirk, &c. 6to Octobris, 1688.

SEAFIELD.

Jacobus Vicecomes de Seafield.

GULIELMUS, &c. Feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe eundem Jacobum et Hæredes Maſculos de ejus Corpore; quibus deficien', alios Hæredes Talliæ ſibi in Tertis ſuis Baroniis, et Statu ſuccedend', Comites de Seafield. 24to Junii 1701.

Jacobus Dominus Deskfoord.

CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, creaſſe, et inauguraſſe præfatum Jacobum, Dominum Deskfoord, Comitem de Findlater, et dedimus et conceſſimus dict. Domino Deskfoord ſuiſque hæredibus Maſculis de Corpore ſuo legitime procreat' ipſi in Patrimonio, et Statu de Findlater et Deskfoord, ſuccedend' Titulum, &c. Comitis. 20mo Februarii 1638.

Dominus Carolus Douglas, Filius ſecundus Ducis de Queensberry.

ANNA, &c. Feciſſe, conſtituiſſe et creaſſe dictum Carolum, et Hæredes Maſculos de ſuo Corpore; quibus deficien', Dominum Georgium Douglas Filium legitimum natu tertium dict' Ducis de Queenſberry, ejuſque Hæredes Maſculos de ſuo Corpore; quibus deficien', Filium legitimum natu juniorem procreat' ſeu procreand' de Corpore dict. Ducis Dignitati et Statui de Queenſberry non ſuccedend', et Hæredes Maſculos de ejus Corpore, Comites de Solway. 17mo Junii, 1706.

VICECOMITES.

OXFURD.

Dominus Jacobus M‘Gill de Cranſton M‘Gill Miles Baronetus.

29no Aprilis, 1651. CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe, dictum Dominum Jacobum M‘Gill de Cranſton, M‘Gill Militem Baronetum, ejuſq; Hæredes Maſculos Talliæ et Proviſionis quoſcunque, Vicecomites de Oxfurd, et Dominos M‘Gill de Couſland.

TEVIOT.

Dominus Thomas Livingſton, Miles.

4to Decembris, 1696. GULIELMUS, &c. Feciſſe eundem Majorem Generalem Dominum Thomam Livingſton, et Hæredes Maſculos legitime procreatos ſeu procreandos de ſuo Corpore, Vicecomites de Teviot.

Thomas Hay de Balhouſie.

31mo Decembris, 1697. GULIEMUS, &c. nominaſſe, feciſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe præfatum Thomam Hay de Balhouſie Vicecomitem, Vicecomitem de Duplin, nuncupan' inque eundem Dominum Thomam Hay, et Hæredes Maſculos de Corpore ejus legitime procreat; quibus deficien' Hæredes ejus Talliæ, Titulum Vicecomitis damus, &c.

Gulielmus Comes de Kinnoul, et Thomas Vicecomes de Duplin.

29no Februarii, 1704. ANNA, &c. Dediſſe et conceſſiſſe prædict' Gulielmo Comiti de Kinnoul, durante ejus Vita, et quo per deceſſum deficiente prædicto Thomæ Vicecomiti de Duplin, et Hæredibus Maſculis legitime de Corpore ſuo procreat' vel procreand'; quibus deficien' Hæredibus ſuis Talliæ et Proviſionis illi in terris et Baronia de Duplin ſuccedentibus, antedictum Titulum, &c. Comitis de Kinnoul, Vicecomitis de Duplin, &c. et volumus et declaramus quod hoc preſens Diploma nullo modo præjudicabit Diplomati, per quondam noſtrum Fratrem Gulielmum Regem, beatæ Memoriæ, prædict' Thomæ Vicecomiti de Duplin, conceſſo de Titulo et Honore Vicecomitis dedata.

DOMINI BARONES.

JEDBURGH.

Robertus Ker de Fernherſt.

CAROLUS, &c. Creamus, facimus, et conſtituimus prænominatum Robertum Ker de Fernherſt, Dominum de Jedburgh, ac damus et concedimus ei et Hæredibus Maſculis ex ejus Corpore; quibus deficien' Willielmo Magiſtro de Newbottle, et Hæredibus Maſculis ex ejus Corpore; quibus deficien', dict' Magiſtri de Newbottle Hæredibus Maſculis quibuſcunq; Titulum, Honorem, Ordinem, et Dignitatem Domini de Jedburgh, &c. cum præcedentia et ordine Andreæ Domini de Jedburgh ſecundum Literas patentes dedat' 2do Febrii, 1622. 31mo Julii, 1670.

COUPAR.

Jacobus Dominus de Coupar.

JACOBUS, &c. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, et diſpoſuiſſe Jacobo Elphinſtone, Filio legitimo noſtri Conſiliarii Jacobi Domini de Balmerinoch noſtri Secretarii ac Preſidentis noſtri Collegii Juſtitii, inter illum et Dominum Marjoriam Maxwel ejus Sponſam legitime procreat' ſuiſque Hæredibus Maſculis de Corpore ſuo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus præfato Jacobo Domino de Balmerinoch ejus Patri, ſuiſque Hæredibus Maſculis et Talliæ in ſuo Infeofamento Terrarum, et Baroniæ de Balumbie contentis, hæreditarie; omnes et ſingulas Terras, Baronias, Molendina, &c. et nos ereximus, creavimus, et incorporavimus omnes prædictas Terras, &c. in unum liberum Temporale Dominium et Baroniam, præfato Jacobo Elphinſtone, ſuiſq; Hæredibus Maſculis et Talliæ, prædict' Dominium et Baroniam de Coupar nuncupan' dando et concedendo dicto Jacobo ſuiſque Hæredibus Maſculis prædictis, Titulum, &c. unicis liberi Baronis, ac noſtri Parliamenti Domini, omni Tempore a futuro Dominos de Coupar nuncupandos.

20mo Decembris, 1607.

CRAMOND.

Elizabetha Domina Richardſon, et Dominus Thomas Richardſon, Miles, ejus Filius.

CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe, creaſſe, & conſtituiſſe Elizabetham Dominam Richardſon, conjugam Domini Thomæ Richardſon, Militis, Juſticiarii principalis in Foro Cauſarum communi in Palatio Weſtmonaſterienſi, pro toto Tempore Vitæ ſuæ, Baroniſſam de Cramond; ac poſt illius Deceſſum, creamus perq; Modum Succeſſionis, Dominum Thomam Richardſon Militem, Filium & Hæredem dicti principalis Juſticiarii, Dominum Baronem de Cramond. Dando, &c. eidem poſt deceſſum dict' Dominæ, ſuiſque Hæredibus Maſculis; quibus deficien' Hæredibus Maſculis de Corpore dict' Domini Thomæ Richardſon Patris poſt Deceſſum præfat' Dominæ, Titulum, &c. Baronum Parliamenti, tenend' et habend' præfat' Titulum Domini Baronis de Cramond, poſt Deceſſum præfat' Dominæ, cum Suffragio in Parliamento, cummodo perſonaliter preſentes fuerint, et non aliter.

Ultimo Februarii, 1628.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Dominus Robertus M'Clellan, Miles.

CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe, creaſſe, et conſtituiſſe dictum Dominum Robertum M'Clellan, Dominum de Kirkcudbright; dand' et concedend' ſibi ſuiſq; Hæredibus Maſculis, Cognomen et Arma dicti Domini Roberti geren' Titulum Domini; quoquidem Titulo, &c. Domini de Kirkcudbright, nos inveſtivimus dictum Dominum Robertum Hæredeſq; ſuos Maſculos antedict'.

25to Junii, 1633.

ABERCROMBIE.

Dominus Jacobus Sandilands de St. Monance, Miles.

CAROLUS, &c. Dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, et diſpoſuiſſe, Memorato Domino Jacobo Sandilands, ejuſq; Hæredibus Maſculis ex Corpore ſuo legitime procreat' ſeu' procreand' Titulum, &c. Domini; ac damus, &c. quod ille ejuſq; Hæredes & Succeſſores prædict' indignitabuntur et nominabuntur Domini de Abercrombie, omni Tempore futuro.

12mo Decembris, 1647.

RUTHERFURD.

Andreas Rutherfurd, Legatus Generalis.

CAROLUS, &c. Feciſſe, nominaſſe, conſtituiſſe, et creaſſe, Dominum Rutherfurd de viz. ipſum Andream ejuſque Hæredes Maſculos ex Corpore ſuo legitime procreatos ſeu procreandos; quibus deficientibus, quamcunque aliam Perſonam ſeu Perſonas quas ſibi, quoad vixerit, quinetiam, in Articulo Mortis ad ei ſuccedendum; ac fore ejus Hæredes Talliæ & Proviſionis in eadem Dignitate, nominare et deſignare placuerit, ſecundum Nominationem et Deſignationem Manu ejus ſubſcribendam, ſubſque Proviſionibus, Reſtrictionibus, et Conditionibus, a dict' Andrea pro ejus Arbitrio in dicta Deſignatione exprimendis: Ac dediſſe et conceſſiſſe Tenoreq; Preſentium dare, &c. ei, ejuſque antedict' dictum Titulum, Honorem, Dignitatem, et Gradum Domini Parliamenti, ut ita tempore futuro vocitentur et denominentur, cum Poteſtate ſibi ſuiſque antedict' denominandi et deſignandi ſemetipſos Dominos Rutherfurd de ac gaudendi et fruendi eadem Dignitate, &c.

19no Januarii, 1661.

NEWARK.

David Leslie, Legatus Generalis.

CAROLUS, &c. Fecisse, constituisse et creasse dict' Legatum nostrum Generalem Davidem Lesly, et Hæredes Masculos ex Corpore suo legitime procreat' Dominum de Newark; ac dedimus et concessimus Memorato Legato nostro Generali ejusque prædict' antedictum Titulum, ut Domini de Newark omni Tempore futuro denominentur et designentur. Ultimo Aug. 1661.

AYMOUTH.

Johannes Churchill, Militum Tribunus.

CAROLUS, &c. Nominasse, fecisse, constituisse & creasse præfatum Joannem Churchill Tribunum antedictum Dominum, Dominum Churchill de Aymouth; omni Tempore futuro designandum; dando et elargiendo dict' Joanni Churchill hæredibusq; Masculis ex suo Corpore procreatis vel procreandis, prædictum Titulum, &c. ut prædicitur. 21mo Decembris, 1682.

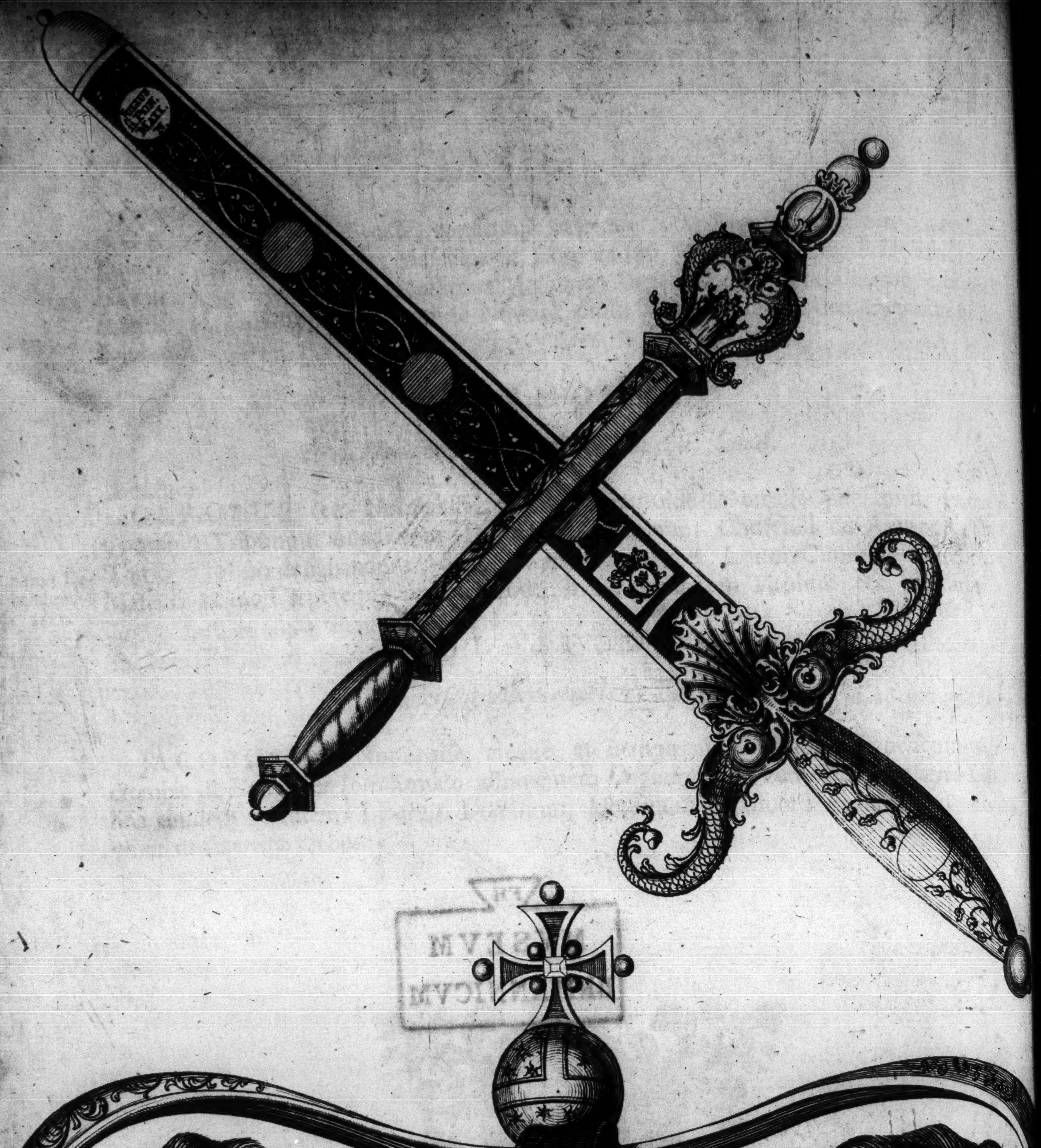
GLASFOORD.

Franciscus Abercrombie de Fetternier.

JACOBUS, &c. Nominasse, creasse, et inaugurasse præfatum Franciscum Abercrombie de Fetternier (omnimodo assumentem Cognomen de Sempil, ac insignia Gentilitia ejusdem gerentem) Liberum Dominum, Dominum Glasfoord denominand' duran' omnibus suæ vitæ diebus.

APPENDIX

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM



THE Regalia of SCOTLAND,
Engraven from the Description in Mr. Wilson's Instrument taken when they were Depositate in the Castle of Edinburgh at the Union between Scotland and England.

The following is a Copy of the INSTRUMENT taken by Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, one of the Under-Clerks of Seſſion, at depoſiting the REGALIA of *SCOTLAND*, in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*: And agreeable to this Deſcription, the following Copper-Plate is, with great Accuracy, engraved.

AT the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and within the Crown Room there, betwixt the Hours of one and two Afternoon, of the 26th Day of *March*, in the One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventh Year of our Lord, and Sixth Year of the Reign of her Majeſty, *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; The which Day, in Preſence of us Notaries Publick, and Witneſſes under ſubſcribing, compeared perſonally *William Wilſon*, one of the Under-Clerks of Seſſion, Depute-Mariſchal, for himſelf, as Procurator for, and in Name and Behalf of *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, Lord *Keith* and *Altrie*, &c Great Mariſchal of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Heretable Keeper of the *Regalia* thereof, *viz. Crown*, *Sceptre*, and *Sword*; and there, in Preſence of *David* Earl of *Glaſgow*, Lord *Boyle*, &c. Lord Theſaurer Depute, who for himſelf, and in Name of the Remanent Lords Commiſſioners of Theſaury, was preſent to receive the above *Regalia*, the ſaid *William Wilſon*, after producing and reading a Procuratory granted be the ſaid Noble Earl to him, of the Contents therein, and after mentioned, dated and regiſtrate in the Books of Council and Seſſion, on the 25th Day of *March* Inſtant, did alſo produce to the ſaid Lord Theſaurer-Depute, a Schedule, ſigned by him, and us Notaries Publick underſubſcribing, containing an Inventary and particular Deſcription of the ſaid *Regalia*, as follows: The *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many Precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings, its Parts and ſpecifick Forms are theſe, 1*mo*, It is compoſed of a large broad Circle or Fillet, which goes round the Head, adorn'd with twenty two large Precious Stones, *viz. Topazes*, *Amethiſts*, *Garnets*, *Emeraulds*, *Rubies*, and *Hyacinths* in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with curious Enamellings, and betwixt each of theſe Collets and Stones, are interpoſed great Oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting. 2*do*, Above the great Circle, there is another ſmall one, formed with twenty Points, adorned with the like Number of *Diamonds* and *Sapphires* alternatively, and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lords Barons. 3*tio*, The Upper Circle is relevat or hightened with ten Croſſes *Floree*, each being adorned in the Centre with a great Diamond, betwixt four great Pearls placed in the Croſs I. and I. but ſome of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extant upon the Upper Part of the Crown, beſides what are in the Under Circle, and in the Croſs *Patee*, are fifty one, and theſe Croſſes *Floree* are interchanged with other ten high *Flowers de Liſs*, all alternatively with the foreſaid great Pearls, below which top the Points of the ſecond ſmall Circle. *Nota*, This is ſaid to be the antient Form of the Crown of *Scotland*, ſince the League made betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*, the Specifick Form of our Crown differing from other Imperial Crowns, in that its heightned or raiſed with Croſſes *Floree*, alternatively with *Flowers de Liſs*; the Crown of *France* is heightened only with *Flowers de Liſs*; and that of *England* with Croſſes *Patee*, alternatively with *Flowers de Liſs*. Our Crown of *Scotland*, ſince King *James* the Sixth went to *England*, has been ignorantly repreſented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and other Tradſmen, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Croſſes *Patee*, whereas there is not one but that which tops the *Mond*, but all Croſſes *Floree*, ſuch as we ſee on our old Coins, and theſe which top our old Churches, theſe Crowns were not anciently arch'd or cloſs. *Charles* VIII. of *France* is ſaid to be the firſt in *France* who took a cloſs Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year One thouſand four hundred and ninety five, being deſigned *Imperator Orientis*: *Edward* the fifth of *England*, in the Year One thouſand four hundred and eighty three, carried a cloſs Crown, as is obſerved by *Selden*, and our Crown is arched thus. 4*to*, From the upper Circle proceed four Arches adorned with enamelled Figures, which meet and cloſe at the Top, ſurmounted with a *Mond* of Gold or *Celeſtial Globe*, enamelled blue *Semee*, or powdered with *Stars*, Croſſed and enamelled with a large Croſs *Patee*, adorned in the Extremities with a great *Pearl*; ſuch a Croſs tops the Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, and cantoned with other four in the Angles: In the Centre of the Croſs *Patee* there is a ſquare *Amethiſt*, which points the fore Part of the Crown; and behind, or on the other Side, is a great *Pearl*, and below it on the Foot of the Palar Part of the Croſs, are theſe Characters, *J. R.* 5. By which it appears King *James* the V. was the firſt that cloſed the Crown with Arches, and topped it with a *Mond* and Croſs *Patee*. But 'tis evident, 1*mo*. That the Money and Medals coin'd in the Reigns of King *James* the III. and IV. have a cloſs Crown; and it is no leſs clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the making of the Crown. Becauſe, 1*mo*, They are tacked, by Tacks of Gold, to the ancient Crown. 2*do*. The Workmanſhip of the Arch is not ſo good, and there is a ſmall Diſtinction in the Fineneſs betwixt the firſt and the laſt, the latter being Super-fine Gold, and the other not ſo exactly to that Standard, whereof Trial has been made. 5*to*. The Tire or Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Velvet; but in the Year One thouſand ſix hundred and eighty five it got a Cape of Crimſon Velvet, adorned as before with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamelled, and in each of them an great Pearl, half Inch in Diameter, which appear between the four Arches, and the Bonnet is turned up with Ermine; upon the loweſt Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermine, there are eight ſmall Holes, diſpoſed two and two together, on the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have laced or tyed Diamonds, or precious Stones: The Crown is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being twenty ſeven Inches about, and in height from the Under Circle to the Top of the Croſs *Patee*, ſix Inches and an half; it always ſtands on a Square Cuſhion of Crimſon Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Taſſels of Gold Threed hanging down at each Corner. The SCEPTRE. The Stalk or Stem of the *Sceptre* being Silver, double over-gilt, is two Foot in Length, of *Hexagon* Form, with three Buttons or Knops anſwering thereto: Betwixt the firſt Button and the ſecond, is the Handle of *Hexagon* Form, furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the ſecond Button and the third, there are three Sides engraven; that under the Virgin *Mary*, one of the Statues that are on the Top of the Stalk, is the Letter *J*. Upon the ſecond Side under St. *James*, the Letter *R*. And on the third, under St. *Andrew*, the Figure 5. The Side betwixt *J* and *R* is engraven with fourteen *Flowers de Liſs*; and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5 and the Letter *J* are ten Thiſtles continued from one Stem; From the third Button to the Capital, the three Sides under the Statues are plain; on the other three are Antique Engravings, *viz.* Sacramental Cups, antique *Meduſa*'s Heads, and Rullion Folliages; upon the Top of the Stalk is an antique Capital of Leaves imboſſed; upon the Abacus whereof, ariſes round the prolongued Stem, ſurrounded with three Statues; 1*ſt*. That of the Bleſſed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our Bleſſed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a *Mond*, enſign'd with a Croſs: Next to her, on her Right Hand, ſtands the Statue of St. *Andrew*, in an Apoſtolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet like a *Scots* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Croſs or Saltire, a Part whereof is broke off, and in his Left, elevate, a Book open: On the bleſſed Virgin's Left Hand, St. *Andrew*'s Right Hand, ſtands another Statue, ſeeming to repreſent St. *James* with the like Apoſtolical Garment, and an hanging Neck ſuperadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman pileum*; in his Right Hand, half elevate, a Book open, and in his Left a Paſtoral Staff, the Head is broke off, and above each Statue, being two Inches and an Half, (excepting the Virgin, which is a little leſs) the finiſhing of a Gothick Niche: Betwixt each Statue ariſes a Rullion in Form of a Dolphin, very diſtinct, in Length four Inches, Foliage along the Body, their Heads upward and effronted inward, and the Turnings of their Tails ending in a Roſe or *Cinque Foil* outward: Above theſe Rullions and Statues, ſtands another *Hexagon* Button or Knot, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chriſtal Globe of two Inches and a Quarter Diameter, within three Barrs jointed above, where it is ſurmounted with ſix Rullions; and here again with an Oval Globe, topped with an Oriental Pearl, an Half Inch Diameter: The whole *Sceptre* in Length, is thirty four Inches. The SWORD. The Sword is in Length five Foot, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver overgilt, in Length fifteen Inches, the Pommel is round, and ſomewhat flat on the two Sides, on the middle of each there is of emboſſed Work, a Garland, and in the Centre there have been two enamelled Plates, which are broke off; the Traverſe or Croſs of the Sword, being of Silver, overgilt, is in Length ſeventeen Inches and an Half; its Form is like two Dolphins, their Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns; the Shell is hanging down towards the Point of the Sword, formed like an Eſcalop flouriſhed, or rather like an great Oak Leaf; on the Blade of the Sword, are indented with Gold, theſe Letters, *Julius* II. P. The Scabbard is of Crimſon Velvet, covered with Silver, Gilded and wrought in *Philigram* Work, into Branches of the Oak Tree Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard are placed four round Plates of Silver, overgilt; two of them near to the Crampet, are enamelled blue, and thereon in Golden Characters, *Julius* II. *Pon. Max. N.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, oppoſite to the Heck, is a large Square Plate of Silver, enamelled Purple, in a Cartouch, *Azure*; an Oak Tree eradicated and fructuated, *Or*: And above the Cartouch, the Papal Enſign, *viz.* Two Keys in *Saltire Adoſsee*: Their Bowels formed like Roſes, or *Cinque Foils*, tyed with Trappings, and Taſſels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch: Above the Keys is the Papal Tiar, environed with three Crowns, with two Labels turned up, adorned with Croſſes. Pope *Julius* the II. who gifted the Sword to King *James* the Fourth, had, for his Armorial Figures, an Oak Tree fructuated, which is the Reaſon the Sword is adorned with ſuch Figures, a Hill and a Star, which Figures I find not on any Part of the Sword, if they have been on the two enamelled Plates which are loſt off from the Pommel, I know not, but 'tis certain the Pope had ſuch Figures, as appears by theſe Verſes made by *Voltoline*, a famous *Italian* Poet, as the ſame are mentioned by *Hermanus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us theſe Lines found in the Monaſtery.

Quercus, mons, ſtella, formant tua ſtemmata, Princeps;
Hiſque tribus trinum ſtat diadema tuum.
Tuta navis Petri mediis non flectitur undis;
Mons tegit a ventis, ſtellaque monſtrat iter.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A Genealogical Account of KEITH, Mariſchal of SCOTLAND; *from the Genealogical Hiſtory of the Family, and other Authorities.*

THE Family derives its Origine and Deſcent from the *Catti*, a People bordering on the *Saltus Hircinius*; who were the only *Germans* that made the firſt Stop to the *Roman* Conqueſt in the Time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, till the Reign of *Tiberius* his Succeſſor, when they were intirely routed under the Conduct of *Germanicus*, as ſome Writers relate, particularly *Hadrianus Junius*, in his *Hiſtoria Bataviæ*, dedicate to the States of *Holland*, *Anno* 1575. Upon which Overthrow, a Part of the *Catti*, ſubmitted to the *Roman* Yoke, to retain their Poſſeſſions in their Native Country; which is now under the Dominion of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; who, amongſt his other Titles, deſigns himſelf *Princeps Cattorum*: But the moſt Part preferring their Liberty, left their Country, in Order to find out an Habitation where they might enjoy it. Theſe, under their Leader *Battus*, (as the foreſaid *Junius* has it) accordingly fixed about the Mouth of the *Rhine*, from whence the Country was named *Batavia*, from their ſaid Leader, *quaſi Batton-have*; for *Have*, in the old Language, ſignified what the *Latines* call *Peculium*. The *Catti*, the above Author ſays, built a Caſtle on the Banks of the *Rhine*, called from their ancient Name, *Catzenellebogen*, which is reckoned in the *Heſſian* Territories.

A Neighbouring People called the *Moravii*, were expelled by the ſame Conquerors; and under *Roderick* their Leader, landed at the *Firth*, now called *Murray Firth*, in the Reign of *Corbred* the I. King of *Scots*, about the 63d Year of *Chriſt*; and were kindly entertained by that Prince, as being very ſerviceable to him in his Wars againſt the *Romans*, for which, they were rewarded with the Lands called *Murray* to this Day.

Sometime after, in the Reign of *Corbredus* II. Sirnamed *Galdus*, the foreſaid *Batavian Catti* ſent a Colony of their Number to ſeek Habitations in the Iſle of *Britain*; and being diſperſed in a Storm, ſome of them (whom *Cambden* calls *Catti Euchlani*) were carried to the Mouth of the River *Thames*, where they all, probably, deſigned, as being the neareſt Coaſt; and the reſt were driven to the Northern Parts of *Scotland*, (whom *Fordon* calls *Catti-Meliboci*) and landed in that Part thereof now called *Cathneſs*, which Name had its Riſe from the *Catti*, and the Word *Neſs*, which in the old *Scots Iriſh* ſignifies a Cape or Promontory, *quaſi Promontorium Chattorum*, perhaps from the Cape where they firſt landed: Under which Name, at firſt, were included not only the preſent *Cathneſs*, but alſo *Sutherland* and *Strathnaver*; and the Inhabitants *Catti*, or in the *Scots Iriſh*, *Cattegh*. In Proceſs of Time, the Name of *Cathneſs* was reſtricted to the Shire ſo preſently called; and the reſt were called *Southerland*, from the Southern Situation with Reſpect to *Cathneſs*: As appears by Mr. *Bleau* in his Geography, *Cambden*, *Brand*, and others.

However, the *Catti* remained Poſſeſſors of theſe Lands, and were as kindly received by the then King, to whom they were as ſerviceable, as the *Moravii* their Countrymen had been to his Father, in the Wars againſt the *Romans* their Invaders.

They continued in the Poſſeſſion of their Lands for upwards of 900 Years: In which Time, they ſpread out in ſeveral Branches through the *Highlands*, and are at this Day diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral Sirnames, ſuch as *Keith*, *Sutherland*, *Clanmburrich* or *McPherſon*, *McGilvray*, &c. under the general Denomination of *Clan Chattan*.

In the Time of King *Malcolm* the II. of *Scotland*, who began his Reign *Anno* 1004, *Sweno* King of *Denmark* having conquered *England*, and overthrown their King *Ethelred*, reſolved to reduce likewiſe *Scotland* to his Obedience; and was, for a conſiderable Time, ſucceſsful in his Attempt, till King *Malcolm* obtained a ſingular Victory over the *Danes*, under the Command of their General *Camus*, a Kinſman of *Sweno*, at *Barry*, Six Miles from *Dundee*. Which Victory was chiefly attribute to the Valour of the *Catti*, under the Conduct of *Robert* their Leader; who, beſides his good Service in the Battel, purſued *Camus* and the ſurviving Part of the *Danes*, as they were endeavouring to retreat into *Murray* (then in the *Daniſh* Poſſeſſion) and overtook and killed them Two Miles from the Place of Battel; where *Camus* (a Perſon of gigantick Stature, and prodigiouſly ſtrong) fell by the Hand of *Robert*, in a ſingle Duel: Upon Report of which, King *Malcolm* was curious to ſee the Place, and the Body of *Camus*; and having come up for that Purpoſe, and thereupon commending ſufficiently the Valour of *Robert*, he dipped his Three middle Fingers in the Blood of *Camus*, and therewith drew Three perpendicular Strokes on the upper Part of *Robert*'s Shield; and having before the Battel aſſured his Soldiers, that GOD (whoſe Houſe thoſe Savages had demoliſhed, and whoſe Services they had deſpiſed) would grant them Victory, ſaid to thoſe about him, *Veritas vincit*, which *Pales* and *Words*, *Robert*'s Succeſſors have of Old carried for their *Arms* and *Motto*, in Memory of this great Action. This Battel was fought in the Year 1010.

There is mentioned by *Cambden* in the *Edition* 1722, *Col.* 1257, and extant to this Day, an Obeliſk of Stone, called by the Vulgar *Camus-Croſs*; and the little Village near by retains the Name of *Camuſtoun* to this Day. And *Boethius* ſays, That, in his Time, Multitudes of prodigious Bones were digged up in the adjacent Fields, with a huge ſtone Coffin, in which were found ſeveral large Bones, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of *Camus*.

In Regard of ſo great Service, the King was pleaſed inſtantly to beſtow upon *Robert* the Honour of Knighthood, and created him Heritable Great *Mariſchal* of *Scotland*; which his Poſterity have ſince enjoyed, and ſeveral Lands which the King beſtowed upon him (particularly ſome in *Eaſt Lothian*) were from his Name and Office called *Keith-Mariſchal*, and the ſmall Iſland in the River of *Forth* called *Inch-Keith*, &c. The ancient Name of *Chatti*, or *Catti*, being by Proceſs of Time, according to the *Scots* Dialect, tranſpoſed to *Kethi*, *Keycht*, and ſtill more lately, for Softneſs of Pronunciation, *Keith*: Which became an hereditary Sirname to this illuſtrious Family.

I. Sir *ROBERT* was married on *Margaret Fraſer*, Daughter to *Simon Fraſer* of *Tweeddale*, by whom he had a Son called after his own Name.

II. This *ROBERT*, Second of the Name Great Mariſchal of *Scotland*, when *Sweno* King of *Norway* invaded *Scotland*, in the Time of King *Duncan*, commanded a Part of the *Scots* Army at the Battel of *Culroſs*, where the *Scots* were defeat. Thereafter he, with *Banquho* and *Mackbeth*, fell upon the *Norvegians* in their Camp, and cut them almoſt intirely off; ſo that there was ſcarce ſo many ſaved as to carry off their King to his Ships. Which Overthrow is mentioned by all our Hiſtorians. He married a Lady called *Eliſabeth Strachan*, of whoſe Parentage we have no certain Account; and was ſucceeded by his Son,

III. Sir *ROBERT KEITH*, who married *Eliſabeth Cuming* Daughter to *John Cuming*, a potent Man, who was by *Alexander* the Firſt, King of *Scotland*, advanced for his Merits, to great Honours and Riches. And laid the Foundation of many great Families of his Name. Sir *Robert* was ſucceeded by his Son

IV. Sir *PATRICK KEITH* Mariſchal, who married *Margaret Marr* Daughter to the Earl of *Marr*: Their Son

V. Sir *WILLIAM KEITH* Mariſchal of *Scotland*, with the Earls of *March*, *Monteith* and *Angus*, encountred the *Engliſh* at *Allertoun* in *England*; and, after a bloody Battel, proved Victorious, took many Priſoners, among whom was King *Stephen*'s General, in the Year 1133, in the Reign of King *David* I. Sir *WILLIAM* had, for his Wife, *Eliſabeth Seton* Daughter to the Earl of *Wintoun*'s Predeceſſor: Who bore to him

VI. Sir *ROBERT KEITH* Mariſchal. He, with *Gilchriſt* Earl of *Angus*, went with Forces againſt *Somerled* Thane of *Argyle* and the other Rebels, who took Arms againſt King *Malcolm* IV. defeat and diſſipate them. He married *Eliſabeth Fraſer* Daughter to *Fraſer* of *Tweeddale*. His Son and Succeſſor

VII. Sir *HENRY KEITH* Mariſchal, who, by Virtue of his Office, attended King *William* the *Lyon* in his Expedition againſt King *Henry* II. of *England*; and, with the Earl of *Angus*, defeat the *Engliſh*, after the King had been treacherouſly ſurpriſed by a Party of the Enemies Horſe at *Anwick*. This Sir *HENRY* granted a Charter to the Monks of *Kelſo*, of the Patronage of the Church of *KEITH*, in pure and perpetual Alms, to pray for the Health of his Soul, as in the Regiſter of *Kelſo*, MS. He married *Margaret Douglas* Daughter to *William* Chief of that Name: His Son and Succeſſor was

VIII. Sir *ROBERT KEITH* Mariſchal. He accompanied King *William* and his Brother *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun* into *England*, to congratulate King *Richard*'s ſafe Return from the *Holy-Land*; and afterwards, with the Earls of *Fife* and *Athole*, led an Army againſt the Rebellious *Iſlanders*, whom they defeat. He married *Jean Gordon* Daughter to the Chief of that Name. He was ſucceeded by

IX. Sir *WILLIAM KEITH*, who attended, by Virtue of his Office as Mariſchal, King *Alexander* II. in his Progreſs through the Northern Parts of *Scotland*; and afterwards, with his Couſin the Earl of *Buchan*, marched againſt the Rebel *Gilleſpie*, whom they took, with his two Sons, who were all beheaded. He married *Agnes Dunbar* Daughter to the Earl of *March*: And was ſucceeded by his Son

X. Sir *ROBERT KEITH*. He marched with King *Alexander* III. againſt *Acho* King of *Norway*, wh~~o was~~ routed and defeat. Sir *ROBERT* married *Jean Ogilvie* Daughter to the Chief of that Name.

XI. Sir *JOHN* ſucceeded his ſaid Father; and married *Margaret Cuming* Daughter to the Earl of *Buchan*: Their Son

XII. Sir *ROBERT KEITH* Mariſchal, ſhared largely of the Troubles wherewith the Country was ſhaken after the Death of *Alexander* III. during the Wars betwixt *Scotland* and *England*. He would not comply with the *Engliſh*, tho' nearly ally'd to the *Cumings*, who were deeply engaged in that Intereſt. He married *Barbara Seton* Daughter to the Earl of *Winton*'s Predeceſſor, by whom he had Sir *ROBERT*, who ſucceeded him, and Two Daughters, one married to *William* Lord *Douglas*, to-named the *Hardy*: She bare Two Sons, *Good Sir James Douglas*, who raiſed the Family of *Douglas*, and his Brother *Hugh*.

XIII. Sir *ROBERT KEITH* Mariſchal, was a moſt zealous Defender of his Country againſt the *Engliſh*. When his Brother in Law *William Douglas*, was diſpoſſeſt of his Land, and caſt into Priſon by the *Engliſh*, where he died, in *Anno* 1280; he ſent his Nephew, called afterwards *Good Sir James*, to *France*, and bred him upon his own Charges; and when he came Home, entred him upon the Courſe of Loyalty and Virtue; by which, he and his Family roſe to ſo much Honour. The Mariſchal deſerted the then King, *John Baliol*, upon his ſurrendering the Soveraignty of the Kingdom to the *Engliſh*; tho' *John Baliol* gave him a new Charter of his Lands of *Keith*, *Michelſtoun*, *Ellem*, *Molenet*, &c. *in Liberam Warenniam* (as Sir *James Dalrymple* in his Collections) and Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in his *Hiſtory of* Fife, ſays, *In the Year* 1309, Robert de Keith *Mariſchal, and*

Juſticiar benorth Forth, *appoints an Inqueſt of ſome Barons, Freeholders and others of* Fife, *to determine a Difference betwixt the Abbot of* Lundores *and the Town of* Newburgh; *and there was alſo preſent Sir* Walter de Keith. The Mariſchal went over to King *Robert Bruce*'s Intereſt, and contributed his outmoſt Endeavours to bring that brave Prince to the Throne. He was the Chief Inſtrument of gaining the Battel of *Inverurie*, which was the firſt ever that Great Prince obtained, and uſher'd in all his other Glorious Victories: For which, King *Robert* gave him one of his own Houſes called *Hall-Forreſt*, and ſeveral Lands near about. At the Battel of *Bannockburn* he commanded 500 Horſe, and gave the firſt Onſet, and defeat a Party of *Engliſh* Horſe ſent to reinforce *Philip Moubray* Governour of *Stirling*; which made Way for that Glorious Victory King *Robert* obtained in the above-mentioned Place. At the Parliament of *Perth*, in *Anno* 1320, the King gave him a great Part of his Couſin the Earl of *Buchan* his Lands, who was forfeited for adhering to the *Engliſh* Intereſt. King *Robert* had a great Value and Eſteem of Sir *Robert Keith* Mariſchal, in ſo much as he made him one of his Ambaſſadors, firſt to the Court of *England*, and then to *France*, in the Year 1325, with the Earl of *Murray*, to treat with that Crown upon very weighty Affairs relating to the Two Nations; which was performed by them with Honour and Conduct: See *Fœdera Scotiæ*, MS. of late in the Earl of *Wintoun*'s Poſſeſſion, now in the Lawyers Library: And as Dr. *Abercromby* in his Firſt Volume of the *Hiſtory of* Scotland, ſays, *This Sir* Robert Keith *Mariſchal, was one of the faſteſt Friends King* Robert *had.*

This great Patriot of the Nation, in a good old Age, was killed, Fighting valiantly at the Battle of *Duplin*, againſt *Edward Baliol*, with moſt Part of his Friends, *Cum pleriſque ex Familia ſua Nobilibus* (ſays *Boethius*) *Cum magno propinquorum & clientium numero* (ſays *Buchanan*) And this is the Reaſon why Families of a later Date are more numerous in their Branches and Cadets than the *KEITHS*. They having been in every Action, by Virtue of their Office of Mariſchal, preſent, and attended by their Friends in every Battle; the Males were ſeldom allowed to increaſe to any conſiderable Number: But this Fight, on the 3d of *Auguſt* 1332, gave them the ſevereſt Blow they ever received. This Sir *Robert* married *Barbara Douglas* Daughter to the Chief of that Name, by whom he had Two Sons, *viz.* *John*, who died before his Father, and left behind him a Son called *Robert*; and Sir *William*, who attended his Couſin *Good* Sir *James Douglas* when he went with King *Robert*'s Heart to the *Holy-Land*.

XIV. This *ROBERT KEITH* ſucceeded his Grand-father in his Eſtate and Office. He was alſo Knighted as his Progenitors; a Man of great Courage, and moſt active in driving *Edward Baliol* out of the Country, and reſtoring King *David*. He beſieged *Perth*, when ſtrongly fortified and kept out by *M'Duff* Earl of *Fife*; and after Three Months cloſs Siege, took it, and ſent the Earl, with his Wife and Children, Priſoners to *Kildrummy*. He married *Margaret Hay* Daughter to *Gilbert* Lord *Hay*, the firſt Conſtable of that Family. By her he had Two Sons, *William* and *Edward*, and Two Daughters, the one married to *John Maitland* Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Lauderdale*, and the other to the Laird of *Drum-Irvine*. Sir *William*, the eldeſt Son, was one of the greateſt Heroes of his Time; he was preſent with his Father, when he drove the Earl of *Athole* from the Siege of *Kilblane*, and afterwards killed the Earl, and moſt of theſe who were with him, taking ſeveral Priſoners. And when the *Engliſh* ſent Two great Armies into *Scotland*, under Command of the Earl of *Montfort*, and *Richard Talbot*, he routed them, and took their General Priſoner, *Anno* 1337. He beſieged the Town of *Perth* kept out by *Thomas Ritter* for the *Engliſh*, *Anno* 1340, and took it after a dangerous Siege; and after many Glorious Exploits, he was killed at the Battle of *Durham*, where King *David* was taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, *Anno* 1346. The eldeſt Son Sir *William*, afore-mentioned, having died Childleſs, before his Father, the next Mariſchal was his Brother.

XV. Sir *EDWARD KEITH*. He married a Lady of his own Name, called, in a Charter of the Eighteenth of King *David*'s Reign, *Domina Iſabella Keith*; but of what Family ſhe was, is not known, unleſs it be that of *Galviſtoun*, mentioned by *John Major*. He had, by her, Two Sons, Sir *Edward* who ſucceeded, and nd Sir *John*, who married *Mary Cheyne* ſole Daughter and Heireſs of *Reynald Cheyne* Laird of *Inverugie*, *Strabrock*, &c. about the Year 1380.

THIS Branch of the Family continued for ſeveral Generations, and carried for heir Arms (as in *James Eſpline Marchmont* Herald, his Illuminate Book of Arms) *rgent, a Chief pally of ſix Pieces, Gules and Or, within a Bordure engrailed Sable.* This *John* of *Inverugie*, his Great Grandchild Sir *Patrick Keith* of *Inverugie*, mar- ied the Lord *Graham*'s Daughter, and with her had ſeveral Children. The ſecond on of that Marriage was *Gilbert Keith*, who married a Daughter of *Ogſtoun* of *Ludqubairn*, of whom is lineally deſcended Sir *William Keith* Baronet, preſent overnor of *Penſilvania*, who bears for his Arms, *Argent, a Croſs croſlet fitchee, nd an Eſcallope in feſſe Azure, on a Chief Gules, three Pallets Or*; as in the yon Regiſter.

XVI. SIR *EDWARD KEITH* Mariſchal, the 2d of that Name, was, by King *Robert* II. created Lord *Keith*, about the Year 1380, as appears from Char- ers yet extant in the Family; all his Progenitors being made Knights on Account of heir Office. We have no certain Account whom he married, only by a Note of he initial Letters of all the Chiefs of this Family, and their Ladies, painted in a Hall in the Caſtle of *Dunotter*, we find her pointed out thus, D. *M. M.* By her, he ad Lord *William*, who ſucceeded, and *Janet*, who married Sir *David Hamilton*, redeceſſor to the Duke of *Hamilton*.

XVII. *WILLIAM* Lord *KEITH* Mariſchal, married *Margaret Fraſer* aughter and Heireſs of Sir *John Fraſer* of *Cowie*, with whom he obtained a great ſtate in the Shire of *Kincardine*, and elſewhere. He made a very great Figure nder King *David Bruce*. In the Year 1369, he was appointed one of the Com- iſſioners on the Part of *Scotland*, to treat with the *Engliſh* touching a Peace betwixt he Two Realms; which was concluded by them, as in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera Angliæ*. ith his Lady *Margaret Fraſer*, he had Three Sons and a Daughter; the eldeſt, *ohn*, a Man of great Valour, was at the Battle of *Otterburn*; he took his Father's oſt as Mariſchal, he being then indiſpoſed; and, after *James* Earl of *Douglas*, eneral of the *Scots* Army, fell in the Battle, took upon him the Chief Command, efeat the *Engliſh*, and brought Home with him *Henry Hotſpur*, Earl of *Northum- rland*, Priſoner. He married a Siſter of King *Robert* III. (who, in a Charter be- onging to the Family, yet extant, calls him, *Dilectum filium Noſtrum* Joannem e Keith) by whom, he had a Son called *Robert*, who married, and left only one aughter, *Eliſabeth*, who married the Lord *Gordon*: But both he and his Father ied before his Grandfather, *William* Lord *Keith*.

THE ſaid *William* Lord *Keith*'s Second Son was named *Robert*. I have ſeen a Charter granted to him by his ſaid Father, and *Margaret Fraſer* his Spouſe, of he Barony of *Strachan*, in the Sheriffdom of *Kincardine*, of Date, 10th *December* 375, which ends thus, *In cujus rei Teſtimonium ſigilla noſtra conſimiliter ſunt Ap- enſa.* Upon the Seal there were Three Semi-circles meeting together, and within hem Three Shields, in Triangle: That on the Right belonged to *Keith Mariſchal*, aving *a Chief Pallee of ſix Pieces*, and on that above, *ſix Cinquefoils, diſpoſed* , 2, *and* 1, which was his Lady's *Margaret Fraſer*: The 3d Shield on the Left and, had other Figures, which were defaced: Upon what Account it was carried, know not. This Seal I cauſed engrave on the 1ſt Copper-plate in my *Eſſay on the ncient and Modern Uſe of Armories*, Page 56. This Sir *Robert* married the Heir- s of *Troup* of that-*Ilk*, and carried for his Arms theſe of the Family, quartered ith *Azure, a Garb betwixt Three Falcons Heads, Or.* He died alſo before his ather, and left a Son, *William*, who enjoyed the Eſtate and Honours of the amily.

LORD *William*'s Third Son was *Alexander Keith* of *Grandham*. He com- anded the Horſe againſt *Donald* of the *Iſles*, at *Harlaw*, in the Year 1411.

LORD *William*'s only Daughter was married to *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Bro- her to King *Robert* III. and Governor of the Kingdom, who, in a Charter granted y him to the ſaid Lord *William*, calls him, *Dilectum patrem Noſtrum* Willielmum e Keith; and the ſaid Lord's Second Son, *Dilectum fratrem Noſtrum* Robertum e Keith, *Dominum de* Troup. The eldeſt Son of this Marriage was *John Stewart*, who was Earl of *Buchan* in *Scotland*, *Anno* 1402, he commanded the *Scots* Forces that were ſent to *France*, where, at the Battle of *Bougee*, he defeat and killed the Duke of *Clarence* the *Engliſh* General. For his good and ſeaſonable Services, the *French* King created him Earl of *Evereaux*, and Conſtable of *France*. Thereafter, he was killed, fighting valiantly at the Battle of *Vernoile*, in the Year 1429; and left Iſſue only one Daughter, *Jean*, who was married to *George Seton* of that *Ilk*, one of the Progenitors of the Earls of *Winton*; for which that Noble Family have ever ſince quartered the Arms of *Buchan* with their own. *William* Lord *Keith* diſponed ſeveral Lands to this *John* Earl of *Buchan*, whom he calls, *Clariſſimo nepoti Noſtro* Joanni Seneſcallo *Domino de* Buchan, *Camerario* Scotiæ, *Terras de* Touch-Fraſer, Drippis, *&c.* Together with the Office of Sheriff Principal of *Stirling*, *Anno* 1407.

This Lord *William* died about the Year 1412, and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon.

XVIII. *WILLIAM* Lord *KEITH* Mariſchal. He married *Eliſabeth Lindſay* Daughter to the Earl of *Crawford*, by whom he had Four Sons, *Robert*, *William*, *John* and *Alexander*: *Robert* married *Katharine Seton* Daughter to the Lord *Seton*: He died before his Father, leaving only one Daughter, married to the Maſter of *Gray*; and his 2d Son *William*, ſucceeded.

XIX. *WILLIAM*, the Fourth Lord of this Family, was, by the Favour of King *James* II. created Earl, by the Title of the ancient hereditary Office in the Family, *Anno* 1455. He married *Margaret Hamilton* Daughter to *James* Lord *Hamilton*; by her he had a Son named *William*, and a Daughter, *Janet*, married to *John Leſly* Grandſon and Heir apparent to *George* firſt Earl of *Rothes*, but had no Iſſue.

XX. *WILLIAM*, Second Earl Mariſchal, ſucceeded his Father in the Honours and Offices of the Family, and a vaſt Eſtate. Amidſt the Confuſions of King *James* III. his Reign, he acted a moſt wiſe and ſteady Courſe, and ſo tempered his Duty to that unfortunate Prince, with his Love to his Country, that he endeavoured, by all Means poſſible, to preſerve the Perſon and Honour of the one, and the Intereſt of the other. He was of a calm Temper, profound Judgment, and inviolable Honeſty; always for Moderation, and extinguiſhing Diviſions: And from the ordinary Expreſſion he made Uſe of in giving Counſel, he was called, *Hearken, and Take-Heed*. He married *Eliſabeth Gordon* Daughter to *Alexander* firſt Earl of *Huntly*, by whom he had ſeveral Children, whereof one named *Alexander*, got a Charter of the Lands of *Pittendrum*, &c. *Anno* 1513; and of him are lineally deſcended *Alexander Keith* late Sheriff-depute of the *Mearns*, Mr. *Robert Keith* Miniſter of the Goſpel, preſently reſiding in *Edinburgh*, and *Alexander Keith* Writer there.

ROBERT, the eldeſt Son of the ſaid *William* Earl Mariſchal, was at the Battle of *Flowdoun*, where he left Sir *William Keith* of *Inverugie*, Sir *John Keith* of *Ludquhairn*, with other Friends killed in that Battle. He married *Beatrix Douglas* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mortoun*, by whom he had *William* who was Heir to his Grandfather, and *Robert* Abbot of *Deer*, of whom was the Lord *Dingwall* in the Time of King *James* VI. who carried (as in *Eſpline* his Illuminate Book of Arms) Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *Keith*, 2d and 3d *Gules*, *a Lyon rampant Argent*; ſupported on the Dexter by a *Deer proper*, and on the Siniſter by a *Bear proper*: Creſt, *a Deer's Head* and *Neck* iſſuing out of the *Wreath*: Motto, *Memento Creatorem*.

Earl *William*'s Daughters were, *Eliſabeth*, married to *George* Earl of *Huntley*; *Janet*, to *George* Lord *Glamis*; and *Agnes*, to Sir *Archibald Douglas* of *Glenbervie*.

When *John* Duke of *Albany* Governour of the Kingdom went to *France*, to renew the League with *Francis* I. *Anno* 1520, *William* Earl Mariſchal had the Cuſtody of the Young King, *James* V. in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; in which Truſt he behaved ſo well during the Governour's Abſence, that the King had, all his Lifetime, a great Love to him, and granted to him many Charters of his Lands, with great Privileges and Juriſdictions. To him ſucceeded,

XXI. *WILLIAM*, Third Earl *MARISCHAL*, his Grandchild, who was one of the greateſt Men of his Age, for his perſonal Parts and Merits: He married *Margaret Keith* Daughter and Heireſs to Sir *William Keith* of *Inverugie*, with whom he got an opulent Fortune; and with her had two Sons and two Daughters. He was at the bloody Battel of *Pinky*, *Anno* 1547, where he carried with him all his Friends and Followers who were of Age and fit for Arms, of whom he loſt ſeverals. His eldeſt Son *William*, called then *Maſter of Mariſchal*, was taken Priſoner at this Battel, with the Earl of *Huntly* then Chancellor, and other Perſons of Quality. The *Maſter of Mariſchal* was detained Priſoner till ranſomed for 2000 *Lib. Sterling.* He had to Wife *Eliſabeth Hay*, Daughter to *George Hay* of *Errol*, *Anno* 1543; died before his Father, leaving a Son, *George*, afterwards Earl *Mariſchal*; and Daughters, *Mary*, married to Sir *Robert Arbuthnot* of *That-ilk*; *Barbara*, to *Alexander Forbes* of *Pitſligo*; *Mary*, to *William Keith* of *Ludquhairn*, and had Iſſue. *William* Earl *Mariſchal*'s ſecond Son was *Robert*, Commendator of *Deer*, who had, by the ſpecial Favour of King *James* the VI. that Abbacy erected to him in a temporal Lordſhip, by the Title of Lord *Altree*. His Atchievement (illuminate in the Book of *James Eſpline* Marchmont Herald) is thus, *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, *Or*, *a Saltire and Chief Gules*; 2d and 3d, *Argent*, *a Chief Pallee of ſix Pieces, Gules and Or*; ſupported on the *Dexter* by an *Unicorn Argent*, *Horned and Ungled Or*; and on the *Siniſter* by a *Deer proper*: Creſt, *a Rock proper*; with the Motto, *Watch the Temptation.* He married *Eliſabeth Lundie*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Robert Lundie* of *Benholm*, by whom he had one Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *John Erſkine* of *Dun*: So the Peerage failed, and his Eſtate fell to the Family of *Mariſchal*. *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, laſt mentioned, attended Queen *Mary* upon his own Charges to *France*, and was choſen by the Queen and Kingdom, One of the Twelve Peers, by whoſe Counſel the Affairs of the Kingdom were to be managed. He was moſt zealous for the *Reformation*, but againſt all irregular Proceedings in that Affair. When the *Confeſſion of Faith* was preſented to the Parliament 1560, the Earl *Mariſchal* ſtood up and ſaid, *It is long ſince I carried ſome Favour to the Truth, and was ſomewhat zealous for the* Roman *Religion; but this Day hath fully reſolved me of the Truth of the one, and Falſhood of the other: For, ſeeing (my Lords) the Biſhops, who, by their Learning, can, and for the Zeal they ſhould have for the Truth, would, as I ſuppoſe, gainſay any Thing repugnant to it, ſay nothing againſt the* Confeſſion *we have heard: I cannot think but it is the Truth of God, and the Contrary of it falſe and deteſtable Doctrine.* Whereupon the *Confeſſion* was approven and authoriſed, and the *Reformation* ſettled.

EARL *William*'s Two Daughters, *Anne* and *Jean*, the Firſt was married firſt to *James* Earl of *Murray*, Natural Brother to Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1562, to whom ſhe had two Daughters; the eldeſt of which, *Iſabel*, was married to *James Stewart* Lord *Down*, and their eldeſt Son *James* was Earl of *Murray*, in Right of his Mother. Again, ſhe was married to *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, to whom ſhe bare *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, *Colin* Laird of *Lundie*, and two Daughters. *Mary* the ſecond Daughter of *James* Earl of *Murray*, was married to *Francis* Earl of *Errol*. Earl *William*'s ſecond Daughter Lady *Jean*, was married to *John* Lord *Glammis*, to whom ſhe had two Sons, *viz.* *John* Lord *Glammis*, who was Chancellor of *Scotland*, and Sir *Thomas Lyon* of *Oldbar*, Captain of the King's Guards, and Lord High Treaſurer; and a Daughter *Margaret*, married firſt to the Earl of *Caſſils*, and afterwards to *James* Marqueſs of *Hamilton*.

THIS Earl *William*, by living a retir'd Life at *Dunnotter*, and ſhunning all publick Affairs but his own, (whence he came to be called among the Vulgar, *William of the Tower*) very much improved his Eſtate; ſo that at his Death it was reckoned 270000 Merks a Year; and ſo ſituate, that from the Northmoſt Part of *Caithneſs* to the *Engliſh* Borders, he could lodge ſtill on his own Ground. Mr. *George Buchanan* being by the Earl refuſed the Purchaſe of a Piece of Land ſaid to have of old belonged to ſome of his Relations, as is vulgarly reported in the Family, threatned Revenge, which he ſeems to have performed by his profound Silence through all his Hiſtory of this Noble Family, and their Heroick Actions. The Earl died in a good old Age. the 7th of *October* 1581, and was ſucceeded in his Eſtate and Honours by his Grandſon,

XXII. *GEORGE* Earl *MARISCHAL*, who was, by the Care of his Grandfather, well brought up; and for the further Improvement of his Education, was ſent abroad with his Brother *William*, where he ſtudied under the beſt Maſters, particularly the famous *Beza*, at *Geneva*; where his Brother, a Gentleman of promiſing Greatneſs, was unhappily killed in a Scuffle or Tumult among the Citizens, much regrated, and even by *Theodore Beza* in his Writings. After Lord *Georg* had left *Geneva*, he travelled through *Italy*, and in *Germany*, where he viſited th *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe*, Prince of the *Chatti*, who, underſtanding who he was, an of his Deſcent, received him kindly with all Magnificence, as deſcended of the *Chatt* I ſhall here add what Mr. *Smith* ſays in his printed Oration on this Point, for whic he cites Hiſtory: *Potentiſſimus* Heſſiæ Lantgravius, *qui adhuc inter Familiæ ſu decora Principis* Chattorum, (*qui ſemel* Germanico *ſubmiſere) Titulum retinet*, Geor gio *Comiti* Mariſchallo, Germania *peregrinanti, Communem ſtirpem & Cognatione officioſe agnovit, & ſummo ſtudio excoluit.* After Seven Years Travel he returne to his Native Country with great Reputation, and was made a Privy Counſello and his Majeſty's Lieutenant in the North. And in the Year 1589 was ſent Amba ſador extraordinary to *Denmark*, to Eſpouſe *Anne*, a Daughter of that Crown, i Name of King *James* VI. in which, he appeared with all the Luſtre the Wealth *Scotland* could adorn him; all or moſt being upon his own proper Charges. The who attended him were *Andrew Keith* Lord *Dingwall*, Sir *James Scrimzeor* *Dudhope*, Mr. *John Skeen* the King's Advocate, and Mr. *George Young* Archdea of *St. Andrews*. After this Embaſſy, moſt honourably diſcharged by him, the Ki received him graciouſly, and eſteemed him very much, as a Man to be relied on the Point of Honour and Fidelity, as appears by an Act of his Majeſty's Privy Cou cil, of Date the 25th of *November* 1589, where he exoners and diſcharges him wi much Thankfulneſs. A Part of which I ſhall here inſert. *And for that the Abba of* Deer *being erected by his Majeſty in a Temporal Lordſhip, was by his Highne diſponed to his ſaid Couſin, and incorporate in his ſaid Earldom, in Conſiderati of his Deſignation at that Time for the ſaid Service, and the exorbitant Expen which the honourable Diſcharge thereof would crave and put him to, which now has pleaſed God to effectuate by his Means: Therefore his Majeſty, and Lords fo ſaid, have declared, and by the Tenor of this preſent Act, declares his Highneſ Couſin foreſaid, to have honourably, dutifully, and to his greateſt Charges and E pences, effected and fulfilled the Cauſe and Motive of the ſaid Erection and Un ſpecified in his Infeſtment. And that in the Performance thereof, he has moſt w thily deſerved the foreſaid Benefit, in a perpetual Monument of his ſaid Service, him and his for ever: Promiſing, in that Reſpect, in his Highneſs's Princely and violable Word, to cauſe this ſaid Diſcharge and Declaration to be confirmed and tified by his Highneſs's Three Eſtates in the next Parliament. And ordaining, the mean Time, this preſent Act to be inſert and regiſtrate in the Books of Se Council*, ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

IN the Year 1593, his Lordſhip made a Noble Foundation of a College at *A deen*, which he endowed with ſufficient Funds, towards the Support and Mai nance of a Principal and Four Profeſſors of Philoſophy: And tho' other Profe have been ſince added, by the Piety and Bounty of other great and learned M yet the Earls *Mariſchal* are perpetual Patrons of this College, which bears t Name, being the firſt Founders. And by the Seal of the College, the Arms of Family are Marſhalled with that of the Town of *Aberdeen*, thus; Firſt and *Argent on a Chief, three Pales Gules*, for *Keith*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a To embatteled Argent*; Creſt, *The Sun in his Glory*, with the Word *Luceo*; and Legend round the Seal, *Inſignia Academ. Mariſchal. Abredon.* The Earl be the Firſt Founder of the College, where many learned Men of all Profeſſions h been educate; his Memory, on that Account, ought to be always honoured b Lovers of Learning, with that Gratitude and Reſpect which ſo ſignal a Piece of vice to his Country and Poſterity deſerves. King *James* the VI. when in *Engl* conferred upon him the higheſt Mark of Honour of which a Subject could be capa

cloa

hed him with Royal Authority ; ſo that he was High Commiſſioner or Vice-Roy
e Parliament of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1609. And after he had ſerved his King and
ntry in many eminent Stations, moſtly upon his own Charges, his Eſtate being
f the beſt in *Scotland*, he died at his Caſtle of *Dunotter*, the 2d of *April* 1623,
l 70 Years.

his Noble Lord married firſt *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Home*,
whom he had *William* his Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *William*
of *Morton*. 2*dly*, *Margaret*, Daughter of *James* Lord *Ogilvy*, by whom he
Sir *Robert Keith* of *Benholm*.

XIII. Earl *WILLIAM* ſucceeded his Father Earl *George*. King *Charles*
, finding him a Man of great Honour and Fidelity, called him to his Privy
ncil ; where he carried himſelf very well in every Thing relating to the Crown
to the Government, in Church and State. He died in the Prime of his Age, the
of *October* 1635, leaving Iſſue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of
and his Lady *Mary Stewart*, Daughter to the Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond*,
ee Sons, *William* and *George*, both Earls *Mariſchal* ſucceſſively, and *John*,
for ſaving the Honours of the Kingdom from the Hands of the *Engliſh*, was by
Charles the II. created Knight *Mariſchal*, and afterwards Earl of *Kintore* ; of
m immediately.

XIV. Which *WILLIAM* Earl *MARISCHAL*, in the Time of the Civil
s, adhered to the King ; and upon his own Charges levied a Troop of Horſe for
Majeſty's Service, and marched with others, for the King's Liberation, in the
r 1648, to *Preſton*, where the King's Army was defeat, and he hardly eſcaped
his Life, returned to *Dunotter* Caſtle, where, in the Year 1650, he entertained
Charles II. with the Duke of *Buckingham*, and other Perſons of Quality, and
nded on his Majeſty all the Time he was in *Scotland* ; and deſigned to have ac-
panied him to *England*, but the King commanded him to ſtay at Home with the
ls of *Crawfurd* and *Glencardin*, to govern the Nation. And when ſome of the
g's Friends had aſſembled at *Eliot*, for concerting Meaſures to ſupport the Royal
ſe, they were ſurpriſed by a great Body of *Engliſh* Horſe, and the Earl *Mari-*
al, with ſome others, ſent Priſoners to the Tower of *London*, by Sea ; where,
r Ten Years Impriſonment, ſuſtained with great Firmneſs and Conſtancy, tho'
Engliſh poſſeſſed his Eſtate, and allowed him no Maintenance, except what he
eived from his Mother the Counteſs *Mariſchal*, he lived to ſee the happy Reſto-
ion of King *Charles*, and to receive ſome Reward of his Merit ; for the King
de him firſt a Privy Counſellor, and afterwards Lord *Privy Seal* : Which Office
diſcharged to his Death, *Anno* 1671. He married firſt *Eliſabeth*, Daughter of
rge Earl of *Winton*, by whom he had Three Daughters, *Margaret*, married to
James Hope of *Hoptoun*, and again to Sir *Archibald Murray* of *Blackbarony* ;
ry, to *Robert* Viſcount of *Arbuthnot*, and *Jean*, to *George* Lord *Bamff*. 2*dly*,
married *Anna*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Morton*, but by her he had no
e.

XXV. To *William* Earl *Mariſchal* ſucceeded *GEORGE KEITH* his Bro-
r, who had been a Colonel in *France* ; a Perſon of undaunted Courage, a great
yaliſt and Sufferer for the Royal Cauſe. He married *Mary*, Daughter to the
l of *Kinnoull*, by whom he had only one Son, who ſucceeded him ; and he died
Inverugie, in the Year 1694.

XXVI. *WILLIAM* ſucceeded his Father Earl *George* ; a Nobleman of a great
d active Spirit, a clear and penetrating Judgment, a ready Wit, and eaſy and
ely Expreſſion, Magnificent and Noble in his Way of Living, generous and libe-
, ſtrictly juſt in his Dealings, firm to his Principles, bountiful to his Servants,
lous to ſupport thoſe that depended upon him, compaſſionate and charitable to
ſe that were in Diſtreſs, a great Patron of Learning, and Lover of the Welfare
his Country. He was very oppoſite to the Union of the Kingdoms : For, be-
es what other Reaſons he might have for his Oppoſition, he thought his Family
ght ſuffer, by the ſuppreſſing his heritable Office of *Great Mariſchal of* Scotland ;
h Relation to which, he enter'd a Proteſtation in Parliament, before the Conclu-
of the *Union*, in theſe Words, (which I take from the ingenious Mr. *Crawford*,
his

his *Peerage of* Scotland) *I do hereby Proteſt, That whatever is contained in any Article of the Treaty of Union betwixt* Scotland *and* England, *ſhall in no Manner of Way derogate from, or be prejudicial to me, or my Succeſſors, in our Heritable Office of* Great Mariſchal *of* Scotland, *in all Time coming; or in the full and free Enjoyment and Exerciſe of the whole Rights, Dignities, Titles, Honours, Powers and Privileges thereto belonging, which my Anceſtors and I have poſſeſſed and exerciſed, as Rights of Property theſe* 700 *Years. And I do further Proteſt, That the Parliament of* Scotland, *and Conſtitution thereof, may remain and continue as formerly. And I deſire this my Proteſtation to be inſerted in the Minutes, and recorded in the Books of Parliament; and thereupon I take Inſtruments.*——

The Earl died the 27th Day of *May* 1712, leaving Iſſue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Perth*, *George* his Succeſſor, *James Keith* Eſquire, Lady *Mary*, married to *John* Earl of *Wigtoun*, and Lady *Anne Keith*, married to *Alexander* Lord *Gairlies*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Galloway*.

XXVII. Which *GEORGE* being a young Nobleman of very bright Parts, ſucceeded his Father Earl *William*. His Genius leading him to a Military Life, when he was Lord *Keith*, and only a Youth, Queen *Anne* gave him a Troop of Horſe, and then preferred him to be Captain of her Majeſty's Guards; in which Poſt, he continued, till ſome Time after the Acceſſion of King *George* to the Crown, his Lordſhip was removed, and his Command given to another.

The Atchievement Armorial of this Noble Family, has always been carried *plain*, without being *compoſed* or *marſhalled* with any other Arms, having only the paternal Arms of *Keith*, upon the Occaſion before mentioned, *viz. Argent*, a *Chief Pallee of Six Pieces, Or*, and *Gules*; adorned with *Crown*, *Helmet* and *Mantling*, ſuitable to their Quality: And upon a *Wreath* of their *Tinctures* (and ſometime in Place of the *Wreath*, a *Ducal Coronet*) for *Creſt*, a *Hart's Head eraſed proper, armed with Ten Tynes, Or*; Supporters Two *Harts proper*, armed as the *Creſt*: And for Motto, *Veritas Vincit*. Behind the Shield, Two *Battons Gules*, *ſemee* of *Thiſtles, Or*, enſigned on the Tops with Imperial Crowns placed *Saltyrways*, as *Badges* of the Office of High *Mariſchal* of *Scotland*.

KEITH, *Earl of* KINTORE.

The First of this Family (as I have ſaid before) was Sir *John Keith*, 3d Son of *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, by the Lady *Mary Erskine* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Marr*, and his Lady *Mary Stewart* Siſter to *Lodovick* Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond*; who was very aſſiſting in preſerving the *Regalia* of *Scotland* (the *Crown*, *Sword* and *Scepter*) from falling into the Hands of *Oliver Cromwell*. Before the Caſtle of *Dunotter* (whether they had been conveyed from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, for Security) was ſurrendered to the *Engliſh* Army, they were privately conveyed forth thereof, and depoſited under Ground in the Church of *King-kenneth*, (commonly called *Kineff*) about Four Miles diſtant, by ſome Truſty Perſons, and Sir *John* went Abroad, and from thence (according to Concert) wrote to his Friends in *Scotland*, That he was ſafely arrived with the *Regalia*. This Letter was, induſtriouſly, ſuffered to fall into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, who, thereupon, gave over all Hopes of finding them. In Conſideration whereof, and of his ſingular Loyalty and faithful Services to King *Charles* II. he was, upon the Reſtoration of that Monarch, *Anno* 1660, created *Knight Mariſchal*; which Dignity is entailed upon his Family, with a Penſion ſuitable to the Office, and got a *Coat* of *Augmentation*, with the *Regalia*, added to his paternal Bearing, as in the following Blazon. Afterward His Majeſty called him to his Council, and Honoured him with the Title of Earl of *Kintore*, Lord *Keith* of *Inverurie* and *Keith-hall*, on the 26th of *June* 1677. And thereafter was made Lord *Treaſurer* Depute, and one of the Lords of His Majeſty's Privy Council, in the Year 1682. In which Office he was continued till the Treaſury was was turned into a Commiſſion ſome Time after King *James* his Acceſſion to the Throne.

He married *Margaret* Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Haddingtoun*, by whom he had *William* Lord *Inverurie* his eldeſt Son and Heir, with ſeveral others, who died without Iſſue, and Two Daughters, *Jean* and *Margaret*, the firſt married to Sir *William Forbes* of *Munimusk*, and the ſecond to *Gavin Hamilton* of *Raploch*.

Which *William* (a Man of Valour and intire Loyalty to his Death) ſucceeded his Father in the above Eſtate and Honours. He married *Katharine* Daughter to *David* Viſcount of *Stormount*, and had with her Two Sons, *John* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor (the preſent Earl of *Kintore*) and *William*; and Two Daughters, Lady *Katharine*, married to *David Falconar* of *Newtoun*, now Lord *Halkertoun*; and Lady *Jean*.

The Atchievement of this Noble Family, I have mentioned ſeveral Times before, and ſhall here again add its Blazon, *viz.* Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules, a Scepter and Sword Saltyrways, with an Imperial Crown in Chief, all proper, within an Orle of eight Thiſtles Or*, as a Coat of Augmentation for Preſerving of the *Regalia*. 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Chief Pallee of ſix Pieces Gules and Or*, the paternal Coat of *Keith*; which Arms are ſupported by Two *Chevaliers* compleatly armed, with *Pikes* in their Hands, all proper; and for *Creſt*, an *aged Lady from the Middle Upward*, holding in her Right Hand a *Garland* of *Laurel* proper: Motto, *Quæ Amiſſa Salva.*

Of the Family of **DUNDAS** *of That-Ilk, and their Deſcendants.*

The Atchievement of this Family, by their Seals of Arms, and our Old Records of Blazons, is, *Argent, a Lyon rampant Gules*; Creſt, *a Lyon full Faced iſſuing out of an Oak Buſh proper*, with the Motto, *Eſſayez*; Supporters, Two *Lyons*, and below the Sheild, a *Salamander in Flames of Fire*, all proper.

The firſt of this Ancient Family of the Sirname of *DUNDAS*, in the Shire of *Weſt-Lothian*, was *HUTTRED*, a younger Son of *Coſpatricius*, Grandfather to *Coſpatricius* the firſt Earl of *Dunbar* or *March*, as is evident by comparing *Dundas*'s Original Charter after-inſerted, with a Charter granted by King *David* I. to the Abbacy of *Melroſs*, wherein this *Huttredus* is deſigned, *Filius Coſpatricii*; and he goes under the ſame Deſignation in other Charters, granted during the ſaid Reign, wherein he is Witneſs. This Charter of *Melroſs* is found recorded among the Chartularies of that Abbacy, now kept in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at *Edinburgh*; and the Principal Charter is in the Hands of Mr. *James Anderſon* Writer to the Signet, that Learned Antiquary.

HUTTRED got from his Father the Lands of *Dundas*, from whence the Family afterward took their Sirname, when Sirnames came to be uſed; and they alſo took the Arms of the Family of *Coſpatricius Comes*, to ſhow their Original, with a ſuitable Difference uſed at that Time, by Tranſmutation of the Tinctures, and wanting the *Bordure* of *Eight Roſes*, which was peculiar to that Noble Family, being given to them by our Kings, for their maintaining the Peace of the Borders. The Firſt of the Family of *Hume*, deſcended of another younger Son of the Earls of *March*, did alſo diſtinguiſh their Arms from the Chief Family, by only changing the Tincture of the Field, as I have obſerved before, and in the *Chapter* of *Marks of Cadency*.

HELIAS de DUNDAS ſucceeded his Father *Huttred*, and for eſtabliſhing his Right to the Lands, in the Manner but juſt about that Time come in Practice, he took the following Charter of the ſame from his Father's eldeſt Brother *Waldevus*, Son to *Coſpatricius*; which Charter I have ſeen, and the ſame is in the Charter Cheſt of *Dundas*, and I have ſet down an exact Copy of it, as follows;

Waldevus, *filius* Coſpatricii, *omnibus probis hominibus ſuis, & omnibus amicis ſuis, tam futuris quam preſentibus, Salutem, Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hac Carta mea confirmaſſe,* Helie *filio* Hutredi Dundas *pro ſervitio dimidii militis, illum & heredes ſuos tenendum de me & heredibus meis in feudo & hereditate, in moris, in aquis, in ſtagnis, in molendinis, in pratis, in paſturis, cum omnibus rectis diviſis & pertinentiis, concedo itaque. Quare volo & precipio, ut iſte predictus* Helias *iſtam terram habeat & teneat, tam quiete & tam libere, & tam honorifice, ut ullus miles de Barone tenet, liberius & quietius & honorificentius in tota terra Regis* Scotiæ. *His teſtibus,* Johanne *filio* Orm, Waldevo *filio* Baldewin, Roberto *de Sancto* Michaele, Helia *de* Hadeſtandena, Wilhelmo *de* Coupland, Wilhelmo *de* Helebet, Allano Dapifero, Gerhardo Milite, Johanne *de* Graggin.

THO' this Charter has no particular Date, as neither for the moſt Part had other old ones, granted about the Time it was given; yet, by the Granter and Witneſſes, it is known to have been in the latter End of the Reign of King *Alexander* I. or in the Beginning of the Reign of King *David* I. before or about the Year 1124, or, at furtheſt, before the Year 1145, which was the Twenty firſt Year of King *David*'s Reign, for *Waldevus filius Coſpatricii*, the Granter, died the 12th Day of *July* that Year, as by the Records kept in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and is obſerved by *Ochiltree*: And, that the Granter was *Waldevus* Father to *Coſpatricius Comes*, and not *Waldevus Comes* the Son of *Coſpatricius Comes*, is evident, becauſe, had it been granted by the laſt *Waldevus*, he had been deſigned *Comes*, or, *Filius Coſpatricii Comitis*, as he is in all the Charters granted by King *David*, wherein he is mentioned; particularly, in ſeveral Charters granted by that King to the Abbacy of *Dunfermling*: For, his Father *Coſpatricius* was made Earl in the Time of *David* I.

AND further, it is without Doubt, That this Charter was granted, at leaſt, in the Reign of King *David*, becauſe, the Granter *Waldevus, filius Coſpatricii*, gives a Charter to the Abbacy of *Dunfermling*, of the Church of *Inverkeithing*, wherein *Heli de Dundas* is a Witneſs, and with him, *Duncanus Comes*, *Rob. Avenel* & *Johan. de Graggin*, which *Johan. de Graggin* is one of the Witneſſes in *Dundas*'s Charter, and the other Perſons are Witneſſes in Charters granted by King *David*, to the ſaid Abbacy: So that it is evident, the ſaid *Helias de Dundas* was Cotemporary with the foreſaid Perſons, and that his Charter of *Dundas* was granted, at leaſt, in the Reign of the ſaid King *David*.

THE Succeſſion of the Family of *Dundas*, from the abovementioned *Helias*, is lineal and uninterrupted; for the ſaid *Helias* was ſucceeded by his Son, *SERLE de DUNDAS*, who is mentioned in ſome of the Tranſactions of King *William* the *Lyon*, who began his Reign in the Year 1165, as in the Collections of *Alexander Baillie* of *Caſtlecarry*, a Curious Antiquary.

THIS *SERLE* was ſucceeded by his Son *Helias de Dundas*, who is mentioned as a Witneſs in a Charter of *Philip de Moubray*, of the Lands of *Inverkeithing*, to the Abbacy of *Dunfermling*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. And Sir *James Dalrymple*, in his *Collections of the* Scottiſh *Hiſtory*, Page 381, ſays, He has met with this ſecond *Helias de Dundas*, mentioned in an Enrolment of Court, by *Roger Moubray*, in the Year 1229: For the Family of *Dundas* held a ſmall Parcel of Land in *Dalmeny*, of the *Moubrays* of *Barnbougle*, and ſtill hold the ſame of the Earl of *Roſeberry*, as their Succeſſor.

AND after this *Helias*, ſays Sir *James*, is to be found *RADULPHUS de DUNDAS*, who ſucceeded the ſaid *Helias*, and which *Radulphus* is frequently a Witneſs in the Charters of King *Alexander* III. as in the Earl of *Haddingtoun*'s Collections. And the ſaid Sir *James Dalrymple* ſays, That he has found him mentioned in *Regiſtro Calchoenſi*, or, *Chartularies* of *Kelſo*, which are now kept in the Advocates Library.

THIS *Radulphus* was ſucceeded by his Son, *SAER de DUNDAS*, in the Year 1276; he is found mentioned in *Pryne*'s *Hiſtory of* England, in the Reign of *Edward* I. To whom ſucceeded *Hugo* de *Dundas* his Son.

He was ſucceeded by his Son *RADULPHUS de DUNDAS*. This ſecond *Radulphus* is Witneſs to a Charter, ſometime in Sir *James Dalrymple*'s Cuſtody, granted by King *Robert* II. to the Laird of *MᶜLean*; which ſecond *Radulphus* was ſucceeded by *James* his Son; and to this *James*, *John* his Son ſucceeded, as appears by the Charters in the preſent Laird of *Dundas*'s Cuſtody.

JOHN was ſucceeded in his Lands and Eſtate by *James Dundas* his Son, whoſe Son (likewiſe *James*) ſucceeded to him. This laſt mentioned *James* had at leaſt three Sons, *James*, *Archibald* and *Duncan*, by his firſt Wife. In the Year 1423, he was married to *Chriſtian Stewart*, Daughter to *Stewart* of *Invermeath* and *Lorn*, his ſecond Wife; when by Charters of Reſignation, (as his Predeceſſors had formerly done) he infefted his eldeſt Son *James*, and his Heirs whatſoever, in all the Lands then belonging to the Family of *Dundas*, (*Fingask* and *Dumbarnie* excepted) and, within a Month thereafter, he took a Charter of Reſignation of the Lands of *Fingask* to himſelf, and the Heirs-male to be procreate betwixt him and the ſaid *Chriſtian Stewart* his Spouſe; which failing, to his neareſt Heirs whatſoever: And, upon his Death, *James* his eldeſt Son was retoured Heir in ſpecial to his Father in the Lands of *Dumbarnie* in the Year 1437. This laſt *James* dying without Children, his Brother *Archibald* (afterwards Sir *Archibald*) *Dundas* ſucceeded to him in the Year 1452, and was High Sheriff of the County of *Linlithgow*, in the Reigns of King *James* II. and III. Sir *Archibald* married *Agnes Borthwick*, Daughter to *Borthwick* of *Thatilk*, (afterwards Lord *Borthwick*) and had by her *John Dundas* his Son, who having been infeft on Charters of Reſignation in the whole Eſtate of *Dundas*, (the Half of the Lands of *Barntoun* excepted) was retoured Heir in ſpecial to Sir *Archibald* his Father, in the ſaid Lands of *Barntoun*, in the Year 1480. This Sir *Archibald*'s ſecond Son was Lord *St. John*.

WILLIAM DUNDAS, Son to the ſaid *John*, was ſerved Heir to him in the Year 1495. He married *Margaret Wauchop*, Daughter to *Wauchop* of *Niddery*, and had with her two Sons, Sir *James* the eldeſt, and *William Dundas* Predeceſſor to the *Dundaſſes* of *Duddingſtoun*.

This Sir *JAMES* was ſerved and retoured Heir to his Father in the Year 1513. He married Dame *Margaret Sandilands*, Daughter to *Sandilands* of *Calder*, now Lord *Torphichen*, and with her had a Son *George Dundas*, who was ſerved Heir to his Father in the Year 1554. He married twice; firſt *Eliſabeth Boſwel*, Daughter to *Boſwel* of *Balmuto*, by whom he had Sir *Walter Dundas*, who ſucceeded, and *George*, who died unmarried; and next, he married *Katharine Oliphant*, Daughter to the Lord *Oliphant*, by whom he had Sir *James Dundas* of *Arniſtoun*.

This Sir *WALTER* was knighted at *Stirling* by King *James* VI. at Prince *Henry*'s Baptiſm. He married Dame *Anna Monteith*, Daughter to *Monteith* of *Carſe*, and had with her three Sons, *George*, who ſucceeded him in the Eſtate of *Dundas*, *William* his ſecond, and Mr. *Walter* his youngeſt Son.

The ſaid *GEORGE* the eldeſt married *Eliſabeth Hamilton*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, and had with her three Sons, *Walter*, *George* and *James*.

WALTER, the eldeſt Son of the ſaid ſecond *George*, married Lady *Chriſtian Leſly*, Daughter to the Earl of *Leven*, and had with her three Sons, *Alexander*, *Ralph* and *Walter*; the ſaid *Walter* elder, and *Alexander* his eldeſt Son, died before *George* the Grandfather, and *Ralph* the ſecond Son of *Walter* elder, being prodigal, the ſaid *George* the Grandfather, who had the Fee of the Eſtate ſtill in his Perſon, did entail the ſame to the youngeſt Grandſon, *Walter*; and failing him, to his own ſecond Son *George* above-mentioned; and failing him, to the ſaid *James* his third Son, and their Heirs-male, and to other Heirs of Entail; the ſaid *Walter* the Grandſon having died without Iſſue, the above-mentioned *George* the Uncle is ſerved Heir of Tailzie to him.

Which *GEORGE* married *Margaret Hay*, Daughter to *Hay* of *Monktoun*, and with her had two Sons, *George*, who ſucceeded as Heir of Tailzie in the Eſtate, and has ſeveral Children by *Aliſon Bruce*, eldeſt Daughter to Brigadier *James*

Bruce of *Kennet*; and *Walter Dundas* his ſecond Son, who is a Merchant in *Glaſgow*.

THE ſaid *JAMES DUNDAS*, third Son to the ſaid ſecond *George*, married *Eliſabeth Haliburton*, Daughter to *John Haliburton* of *Garvock*, with whom he had four Sons, *George*, *John*, *James* and *Walter*; *John*, the only ſurviving Son, is at preſent Advocate for the Church of *Scotland*, and principal Clerk to her General Aſſemblies.

THERE was a very accurate and diſtinct Account and Tree of this Family of *Dundas*, handed down to the Death of this ſecond *George*, ſhowing, not only its Deſcent, the Succeſſion of the Heads of the Family as above, and of their Iſſue from one Generation to another, and of their Alliances by Marriages, both with their Ladies and of their Children, all which were very honourable; but alſo, noticing the ſeveral remarkable Events that had happened to the Family; which Account, by Occaſion of the Troubles the Family fell into, after that Time, is now a-miſſing; but it is expected the ſame may yet be recovered.

Of the Families of Dundas *of* Newliſtoun, Philpſtoun, *and* Brieſtmiln.

DUNCAN DUNDAS, third Son of *James Dundas* of *That-ilk*, by his firſt Marriage, and younger Brother of Sir *Archibald Dundas* of *That-ilk*, got the Lands of *Craigtoun*, and thereafter the Lands of *Newliſtoun* in *Weſt-Lothian*, from the Family of *Dundas*, to whom ſucceeded his Son *William Dundas*; and to the ſaid *William* ſucceeded *James* his Son, and to the ſaid *James* ſucceeded *George* his Son, and to the ſaid *George* ſucceeded his Son *John Dundas* of *Newliſtoun*.

THIS *JOHN* married *Margaret Creighton*, Daughter to *Creighton* of *Lugtoun*, with whom he had Sir *James* his eldeſt Son, who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate of *Newliſtoun*; *David* his ſecond Son, to whom he gave the greateſt Part of the Lands of *Philpſtoun*; Mr. *George* his third Son, who got from him the Lands of *Mortoun*, and a Part of the Lands of *Philpſtoun*; and *Patrick*, the fourth and youngeſt Son, who got the Lands of *Brieſtmiln*.

THE eldeſt Son Sir *JAMES*, above-mentioned, ſucceeded his Father in the Eſtate of *Newliſtoun*. He married *Eliſabeth Dundas*, Daughter to Sir *Walter Dundas* of *That-ilk*, and with her had three Sons, Sir *John*, who ſucceeded him in the Lands of *Newliſtoun*; *George* the ſecond, who purchaſed the Lands of *Dubend*, and married *Oliphant*, Daughter to *Oliphant* of *Kirkhill*, and had with her a Son *John*, who died without lawful Iſſue; and *James* the third, who was a Merchant in *Edinburgh*, and died unmarried.

SIR *JOHN* of *Newliſtoun* married *Agnes Gray*, Daughter to the Lord *Gray*, by whom he had a Daughter, named *Eliſabeth Dundas*, who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate of *Newliſtoun*, and was married to *John* Earl of *Stair*; their Son and Succeſſor is the preſent *John* Earl of *Stair*, Viſcount of *Dalrymple*, and Lord *Newliſtoun*, whoſe Arms I have given with theſe of *Dundas* of *Newliſtoun*, in my Eſſay on the *Ancient and Modern Uſe of Armories*, and in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem of Herauldry*.

DAVID DUNDAS elder of *Philpſtoun*, ſecond Son of *John Dundas* of *Newliſtoun*, had only one Son, Lieutenant Colonel *John Dundas*, by *Eliſabeth Hamilton*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Binning*, who dying before his Father without lawful Iſſue, the ſaid *David*'s Share of the Lands of *Philpſtoun* devolved to *James Dundas* of *Mortoun* his Nephew, by the ſaid Mr. *George* his Brother. The foreſaid Mr. *George* the third Son of *John* of *Newliſtoun*, married *Suſanna Brown*, Daughter to *Brown* of *Colſtoun*, with whom he had four Sons, *James*, who ſucceeded in his Eſtate of *Philpſtoun* and *Mortoun*; *Alexander*, *William*, and *Patrick*, which laſt three all died without lawful Iſſue.

THE ſaid *JAMES* the eldeſt, married *Eliſabeth Hamilton*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Weſtport*, and with her he had ſix Sons, *James*, *George*, *David*, *William*, *Thomas*, and *Walter*; *James* died unmarried, and his Brother *David* ſucceeded to him, who having only Daughters by *Katharine Swinton*, Daughter to *George Swinton* of *Cheſters*, third Son to *Swinton* of *That-ilk*, was ſucceeded by *Eupham Dundas* his eldeſt Daughter, married to the above-mentioned Mr. *John Dundas* Advocate, Grandchild to the aforeſaid ſecond *George Dundas* of *That-Ilk*, by the ſaid *James Dundas* his third Son, who have had ſeveral Children, of which two Sons and three Daughters are ſtill living. *George* and *Walter* died without Iſſue, and *William* was Brigadier in the third Troop of Royal Horſe Guards, and died alſo without Iſſue.

THOMAS the fifth Son of the ſaid *James Dundas* of *Philpſtoun* and *Mortoun*, has now purchaſed the Mains of *Drumcroſs* in *Weſt-Lothian*, and has ſeveral Sons by his Wiſe *Jean Wiſeheart*, Daughter to Captain *Patrick Wiſeheart*, Son to Dr. *George Wiſeheart*, ſometime Lord Biſhop of *Edinburgh*.

THE above-mentioned *Patrick Dundas*, fourth Son of the above *John Dundas* of *Newliſtoun*, left the Eſtate of *Brieſtmiln* to *James Dundas* his Son, who married *Eliſabeth Reid*, Daughter to *George Reid* Merchant, and ſometime one of the Baillies of *Edinburgh*, with whom he had five Sons, *Patrick*, *George*, Mr. *William*, *James* and *John*.

PATRICK, his eldeſt Son and Heir, married *Rachel Baillie*, Daughter to *Baillie* of *Jerviſwood*, and with her had his Son *James Dundas*, who ſucceeded his Father in the Eſtate of *Brieſtmiln*, and has now married *Eliſabeth Baillie*, Heireſs of *Caſtlecarry*, in the Shire of *Stirling*.

GEORGE, the ſecond, was a Chyrurgeon Apothecary, he married in *England*, and died there, having ſeveral Children.

JAMES, the fourth Son, married *Marion Monteith*, Daughter to *George Monteith*, the Repreſentative of the Family of *Kerſe*, and with her had only one Son called *George*; and Mr. *William* and *John* live ſtill unmarried.

I have given the Arms of theſe Families in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*.

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MEMORIAL for WILLIAM DUNDAS Eſq; Heir-male of the Family of *Dundas* of *That-ilk*.

THE Author of the MEMORIAL for the preſent Laird having omitted to take any Notice of the Iſſue of *RALPH DUNDAS* late of *That-ilk*, and wholly paſſed over in Silence Mr. *William Dundas* his eldeſt Son, the lineal Heir-male and Repreſentative of the Houſe of *Dundas*, from *Archibald Dundas* of *Liſtoun*, and *Agnes Borthwick*, who lived in the Reign of King *James* II. In Juſtice to that Gentleman and his Family, lately returned from Abroad, this Memorial is offered, both to inſtruct his Right preferable to that of the preſent Poſſeſſor of the Eſtate of *Dundas*, and account for the Manner wherein he was diveſted of that Eſtate, to which he might have otherwiſe ſucceeded.

GEORGE DUNDAS of *That-ilk*, cotemporary with King *Charles* II. and eldeſt Son of Sir *Walter Dundas* of *That-ilk*, married *Eliſabeth*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, by whom he had three Sons, *Walter* his Heir, *George*, Father to *George Dundas* preſently of *That-ilk*, and *James*, Father to *John Dundas* late of *Philpſtoun*.

WALTER DUNDAS, the eldeſt Son, married Lady *Chriſtian Leſly*, Daughter to *Alexander* firſt Earl of *Leven*, by whom he had *Ralph* his eldeſt Son, and *Walter*: Their Father *Walter* having deceaſed before *George* the Grandfather, the Fee of the Eſtate came in the Perſon of *Ralph* the eldeſt Son.

RALPH DUNDAS of *That-ilk*, married Mris. *Elizabeth Sharp*, Daughter to *William Sharp* of *Houſtoun*, by whom he had *Chriſtian*, *Walter*, and *William* the only ſurviving Child of the Marriage: But the above *George Dundas* of *That-ilk*, after the Death of his eldeſt Son *Walter*, having taken ſome Exceptions at the Conduct of his Grandſon *Ralph*, executed a Deed of Tailzie of his Eſtate, affected with ſeveral irritant and reſolutive Clauſes, particularly prohibiting the Heir of Entail to burden the Eſtate with Debts, exceeding a certain Sum. *Ralph Dundas*, incautiouſly incurred that Irritancy; and afterwards dying, his Uncle *George*, above-noticed, inſiſted in a Proceſs of Declarator before the Lords of Seſſion, againſt *William*, *Ralph*'s eldeſt Son and Heir; and having prevailed therein, diſpoſſeſſed him. From whence it appears, That tho' the above *George Dundas* wreſted the Eſtate from his Nephew, by uſing the Severity of the Law againſt him; yet the Right of Primogeniture ſtill remains with the ſaid *William Dundas* and his Heirs, who muſt be conſidered as the chief and only Repreſentatives, and lineal Heirs-male of the ſaid *Archibald Dundas* of *Dundas*, cotemporary with King *James* II. *anno* 1450, whoever be in Poſſeſſion of the Eſtate.

The aforeſaid *WILLIAM DUNDAS* married *Jean Stewart*, Daughter to Dr. *Stewart* Son of *Garntully*, by whom he has two Sons alive,

THOMAS his eldeſt Merchant in *Rotterdam*; and

WILLIAM the ſecond Doctor of Medicine.

Of the Families of Dundas *of* Dudingſtoun *and* Manour.

WILLIAM DUNDAS, ſecond Son of *William Dundas* of *That-ilk*, and his Lady *Margaret Wauchop*, Daughter to *Wauchop* of *Nidderie*, married *Marjory Lindſay*, Portioner of *Duddingſtoun*, and with her had two Sons, *William* and *David*. *WILLIAM*, the eldeſt, was many Years in *Sweden*, married a *Swediſh* Woman, and with her had only two Daughters. The eldeſt, *Margaret*, was married to Mr. *James Donaldſon* a Miniſter; and the ſecond *Griſſel* to *Drummond* of *Carlourie*.

DAVID, the ſecond Son, purchaſed the Lands of *Prieſtinch*, and thereafter the reſt of the Lands of *Duddingſtoun*. He married *Marjory Hamilton*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Orbiſtoun*, and with her had two Sons; *James*, who ſucceeded in the Lands of *Duddingſtoun*; and *George* his ſecond Son, who purchaſed the Lands of *Manour* in *Perth-ſhire*.

This *JAMES* of *Duddingſtoun* married *Iſabel Maul*, Brother-daughter to *Maul* of *Panmure*, and with her had two Sons, *George*, who ſucceeded, and *William*, who died without Iſſue.

GEORGE of *Duddingſtoun* married *Katharine Moneypenny*, Daughter to *Moneypenny* of *Pitmillie*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who married *Anne Carmichael*, only Daughter to Sir *David Carmichael* of *Balmedy*, and *Anne Carmichael*, Daughter to *James* Lord *Carmichael*, and with her had many Sons; the eldeſt, *George*, who married *Magdalen Lindſay*, Daughter to Mr. *Patrick Lindſay*, alias *Crawford* of *Kilbirnie*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Crawford*, with whom he has ſeveral Children. *David*, the ſecond Son of the ſaid *John*, was an Advocate and Clerk to the General Aſſembly: He and all the reſt of the Sons died unmarried, except *John* the fifth Son, who is Preſenter of the Signatures in Exchequer, and has married *Chriſtian Mure*, Daughter to *Adam Mure* of *Blackhall*, Apothecary, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*.

GEORGE Dundas of *Manour*, ſecond Son to *David Dundas* of *Duddingſtoun*, married *Margaret Livingſtoun*, Daughter to *Livingſtoun* of *Weſtquarter*, and had with her one Son, *John Dundas*, who ſucceeded his Father in his Eſtate of *Manour*; he married *Eliſabeth Hamilton*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Kilbrakmont*, and with her had Two Sons, *Ralph*, who ſucceeded his Father in the Lands of *Manour*, and married *Helen Burnet*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Burnet*, ſometime Phyſician to King *William*, by whom he has many Children. *John*, the ſecond Son of the above-mentioned *John Dundas* of *Manour*, is a Chirurgeon Apothecary, has purchaſed the Lands of *Weſter-Bogie* in the Shire of *Fife*, and has married *Eliſabeth Ferguſſon*, Daughter to *James Ferguſſon* Merchant and Baillie of *Inverkeithing*. The Arms of the Family of *Duddingſtoun* are given in the Firſt Part of this *Syſtem*.

Of the Families of Dundas *of* Arniſtoun *and* Harvieſtoun.

SIR *JAMES DUNDAS*, the Firſt of *ARNISTOUN*, was ſecond Son to the firſt *George Dundas* of That-Ilk, and his ſecond Lady *Katharine Oliphant*, Daughter to the Lord *Oliphant*: He married firſt Dame *Katharine Douglas* Daughter to the Lord *Torthorwald*, by whom he had ſeveral Sons, who all died without Iſſue, and ſeven Daughters, all honourably married: Afterward he married Dame *Mary Home*, Daughter to *Home* of *Wedderburn*, by whom he had Two Sons, Sir *James* his eldeſt, who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate of *Arniſtoun*, and *Robert Dundas* of *Harvieſtoun* his ſecond.

THIS Sir *JAMES* was one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice; he firſt married Dame *Marion Boyd*, Daughter to the Lord *Boyd*, by whom he had *Robert* his Succeſſor; and thereafter, he married Dame *Janet Hepburn*, Daughter to *Hepburn* of *Humby*, by whom he had *James Dundas* Merchant, Doctor *Alexander Dundas* His Majeſty's Phyſician, and Captain *Charles Dundas*.

THIS *ROBERT DUNDAS* of *ARNISTOUN* is alſo one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice; he married *Margaret Sinclair* Daughter to Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stevenſon*, with whom he had ſeveral Children, Mr. *James* and Mr. *Robert* Dundaſes Advocates, *Alexander*, *John*, and *Charles Dundaſes*, Merchants, and *Thomas Dundas*.

JAMES his eldeſt Son married *Mary Hope*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Hope* of *Carſe*, and died leaving only one Daughter, *Margaret*.

MR. *ROBERT DUNDAS*, now his eldeſt Son, is at preſent His Majeſty's Advocate for *Scotland*, and has ſeveral Children by his Lady, *Eliſabeth Watſon* Daughter to *Watſon* of *Muirhouſe*.

Robert Dundas of *Harvieſtoun* above-mentioned, ſecond Son of the firſt Sir *James Dundas* of *Arniſtoun*, married firſt *Borthwick*, Daughter to the Lord *Borthwick*, by whom he had *John*, his eldeſt Son, who died without Iſſue; afterward he married *Katharine Hamilton*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Preſtoun*, with whom he had three Sons, *Alexander*, and *Walter*, who died without Iſſue, and *George* the youngeſt, who is a Chyrurgeon Apothecary in *Edinburgh*, and has ſeveral Children by *Anne Somervel*, Daughter to Mr. *John Somervel* ſometime Miniſter at *Cramond*.

THE above-mentioned *James Dundas* Merchant, eldeſt Son of the ſecond Marriage to the ſaid Sir *James Dundas* of *Arniſtoun*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, married *Janet Riddel*, Daughter to Mr. *Archibald Riddel*, lately one of the Miniſters of *Edinburgh*, and Brother-german to Sir *John Riddel* of That-ilk, and has with her one Son *Robert Dundas* a Merchant.

Doctor *Alexander Dundas* His Majeſty's Phyſician, the ſecond Son, lives ſtill unmarried, Captain *Charles* the third Son of the ſaid *Margaret*, married *Helen Dundas* Daughter to *George Dundas* Merchant in *Leith*, who is after-mentioned, and has with her two Sons, Captain *George Dundas* the eldeſt, who is an Officer in the Royal Navy, and Doctor *James Dundas* the ſecond, who is a Phyſician.

Of the Dundaſſes *of* Kincavil, Airth *and* Magdalens.

THE above-mentioned *William Dundas*, ſecond Son to the foreſaid Sir *Walter Dundas* of That-ilk, married *Katharine Murray*, Daughter to *Murray* of *Pennyland*, and had with her two Sons, Mr. *WILLIAM DUNDAS* Advocate, who purchaſed the Lands of *KINCAVIL* in *Weſt Lothian*; and George Dundas Merchant in *Leith*. The ſaid Mr. *William Dundas* of *Kincavil* married *Margaret Edmonſtoun*, Daughter to *Edmonſtoun* of *Edenholm*, and had with her only two Daughters, *Anne* the eldeſt, who was married to Lieutenant Colonel *John Erskine* of *Carnock*, Uncle to the Earl of *Buchan*, who hath ſeveral Children; and *Chriſtian* the ſecond, who was married to *James* Earl of *Bute*, who had with her one Son, Mr. *John Stewart*.

The ſaid *George Dundas* Merchant, ſecond Son of the firſt mentioned *William Dundas*, married *Helen Coupar*, Daughter to *Coupar* of *Gogar*, and had by her ſeveral Sons, *John* the eldeſt married *Aliſon Burnet*, Daughter to *Burnet* Merchant in *Leith*, and had by her ſeveral Children.

WILLIAM, the ſecond Son of the ſaid *George Dundas* Merchant, married *Eliſabeth Elphinſton*, Heireſs of *Airth* in the Shire of *Stirling*, and has with her ſeveral Children; he has now purchaſed the Lands of *Blair* in *Perthſhire* near *Culroſs*, which he calls *NEW-AIRTH*.

James, the third Son of the ſaid *George*, died unmarried.

The ſaid Mr. *WALTER DUNDAS*, third Son of the foreſaid Sir *Walter Dundas* of That-ilk, purchaſed the Lands of *MAGDALENS* in *Weſt Lothian*; he married *Eliſabeth Bruce*, Daughter to *Bruce* of *Earlſhall*, and by her had two Sons and ſeveral Daughters. He afterwards went with his whole Family to *Ireland*. nd they ſtill continue there.

FOULIS *of* COLINTOUN.

THESE of the Name of *FOULIS*, for their Arms bear, *Argent, three Bay Leaves, ſlipped Vert*, 2 and 1. The Name is from the *French* Word *Feweles*, which ſignifies *Leaves*; whence theſe of the Name are of a *French* Extract, from one *Foulis*, who came to *Scotland* in King *Malcolm Canmore*'s Time; as *Leſly* in his Hiſtory, *Lib. 6. Pag. 210. Edit. Roſhe*, 4to ſays. *Reginaldus de Foulis* is Witneſs in Charters in the Reign of *Alexander* the II. The Lands of *Foulis* in *Angus* belonged of old to thoſe of this Name: Of whom was deſcended *WILLIAM FOULIS*, who was Secretary to King *James* the I. *Anno* 1424, and was made Keeper of the Privy-Seal, *Anno* 1427; as by the Regiſters of the Kingdom. He had a Son,

WILLIAM FOULIS, who married *Eliſabeth Ogilvy*, Daughter to Sir *Walter Ogilvy*, and with her had two Sons, *William*, and *James*. The laſt named married *Margaret Henderſon*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Henderſon* of *Fordell*; and had a Son named *JAMES*, who ſucceeded to his Uncle *William*, who died without Children. He purchaſed the Lands of *COLINTOUN*, *Anno* 1519. There is a Commiſſion to this *James*, and *Adam Otterburn* of *Auldhame*, conjunctly and ſeverally, and the longeſt Liver of them Two, to be Advocates to the King, dated *Anno* 1526: And in *Anno* 1531. he was made *Clerk Regiſter* during Life; which Commiſſion is renewed by Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1542. He married *Katharine Brown*, Daughter to *Brown* of *Hartrie*, and was ſucceeded by his Son

HENRY FOULIS, who married *Mary Halden*, Daughter to *Gleneagles*. There's a Letter from Prince *Henry* and Queen *Mary*, preſenting him to be one of the Senators of the Seſſion, as ſoon as a Place in the Temporal State ſhould happen to vaick, dated *Anno Regni* 2. and 24. which Letter is in the Advocates Library. He was ſucceeded by his Son

JAMES FOULIS, who married *Anna Heriot*, Heireſs of *Lumphoy*; with her he had Iſſue ſeven Sons, *James*, who ſucceeded; *George*, the firſt Laird of *Revelſtoun*; and *David*, who went to *England* with King *James* VI. and was made Knight Baronet, 6th *February* 1619, and got by Favour of the King the Lands of *Inglesby* in the County of *York*, which are poſſeſſed by his Deſcendants to this Day. The fifth Son *John Foulis* Apothecary, whoſe Grandſon *John Foulis* in the *Seaſin* Chamber, is Servant to Mr. *William Foulis* Clerk, after-mentioned; and the ſeventh Son *Foulis* of *Ratho*.

Sir *JAMES* the eldeſt Son, ſucceeded his Father, who married *Mary Lauder*, a Daughter of *Lauder* of *Hatton*, and Relict of the Laird of *Cunninghame-Head*; and was ſucceeded by his Son

SIR *ALEXANDER FOULIS*, made Knight Baronet, 7th *June* 1634; married *Eliſabeth Hepburn* Relict of the Sheriff of *Bute*. Her Father was Son to *Riccartoun*, who was Son to the Earl of *Bothwel*; and was ſucceeded by his Son

SIR *JAMES FOULIS*, who was eminently loyal for his Sovereign King *Charles* II. married *Barbara Ainſly*, Daughter to *Andrew Ainſly* one of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*. He was made a Senator of the College of Juſtice, *Anno* 1661, and Juſtice Clerk, *Anno* 1684. In which Offices he continued till his Death, the 19th of *January* 1688, and was ſucceeded by his Son

SIR *JAMES FOULIS*, who married *Margaret Boyd*, Daughter to *John Boyd* Dean of Guild of *Edinburgh*. He was one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice in the Year 1674, and continued in that Office till 1688; died 1711, and is ſucceeded by his Son Sir *JAMES*.

THE eldeſt Cadet of the Family of *Colintoun* was the above-mentioned *GEORGE FOULIS*, ſecond Son of *James Foulis* of *Colintoun*, and his Lady *Anne Heriot*. He was Maſter of his Majeſty's Mint, and purchaſed the Lands of *RAVELSTOUN*, and married *Janet Bannatine*, Daughter to *George Bannatine* of *Newtile*, 1 *June* 1603. With her he had ſeveral Children, *George* his eldeſt Son, and Mr. *Alexander* a younger one, who purchaſed the Lands of *RATHO*, now poſſeſſed by his Grandſon *Alexander Foulis* of *Ratho*, who carries, *Argent*, on a *Cheveron betwixt three Laurel Leaves*, *Vert*, as many *Beſants*, *Argent*. Creſt, *a Dove holding an Olive Branch in her Beak*, proper. Motto, *Pax*.

GEORGE the eldeſt Son ſucceeded his Father in the Lands of *Ravelſtoun*; he married *Jean Sinclair*, Daughter to Sir *John Sinclair* of *Stevenſon*; and was ſucceeded by his Son

SIR *JOHN FOULIS*, dignified, in *Anno* 1661, Baronet. He married *Margaret Primroſe*, Daughter to Sir *Archibald Primroſe* of *Cheſter*, Clerk Regiſter, and his Lady *Eliſabeth Keith*, Daughter to *James Keith* of *Benholm*, ſecond Son to *George* Earl *Mariſchal*. Sir *Archibald Primroſe* having purchaſed the Eſtate of *Dunipace*, tailzied the ſame to Sir *John*'s eldeſt Son, on Condition that he ſhould bear the Name and Arms of *Primroſe*. Sir *John Foulis*, that he might have one of his Sons to repreſent himſelf, bearing his Name and Arms, gave to his ſecond Son *William Foulis*, the Lands of *Woodhall*. Sir *John Foulis* was Clerk to the General Regiſter of eaſines, Renunciations, &c. and to other particular Regiſters, from the Year 1661, to the Year 1701, that he dimitted thoſe Offices in Favours of his ſecond Son *William Foulis*, now of *Woodhall*. His Fathers Arms were, *Argent*, on *Feſſe*, between *Three Bay Leaves Vert*, *a Primeroſe*, *Or*; Creſt, *a Dove volant*, *holding a Leaf in her Beak*, proper: Motto, *Thure & Jure*.

Sir *JOHN FOULIS* of *RAVELSTOUN*, his eldeſt Son *George* took upon him the Name and Arms of *Primroſe*, by the Deſtination of his Grandfather Sir *Archibald Primroſe*. His Son Sir *Archibald Primroſe* poſſeſſeth the Lands of *Dunipace* and *Ravelſtoun*, Grandſon of Sir *John Foulis*.

William Foulis of *Woodhall*, ſecond Son of Sir *John*, carries the Arms of *Foulis*, *Argent*, *Three Bay Leaves ſlipped Vert*, *within a Bordure Ermine*; Creſt, *a Flower Pot*, with a Branch of *Laurel* ſpringing out of it: Motto, *Non Deficit*.

CHALMERS *of* GAITGIRTH.

CHALMERS or *CHAMBERS* of *GAITGIRTH*, ſometimes deſigned *Chalmers* of *That-Ilk*, as in the Firſt Volume of this Treatiſe, is one of the ancienteſt Families in the Shire of *Air*, and Chief of the Name; of Old, writ in *Latin*, *De Camera*, eſpecially in our ancient Records.

Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his Manuſcript of Families, ſays, 'Tis more than probable, that this Family took the Sirname *de Camera* when Sirnames firſt began in the Reign of *Malcolm Kenmore*, from the Office, *Camerarius Regis*, id eſt, *The King's Chamberlain*; and ſays, he has ſeen a Charter granted by King *William* to the Abbacy of *Paiſley*, amongſt the Witneſſes, there is one *Herbert de Camera*, which, no Doubt, was then his Sirname, and not his Office; for in King *William's* Time, he who had the Office of Chamberlain, beſide his Sirname, was deſigned, *Camerarius Regis*; ſo, 'tis probable, the Sirname *de Camera* was occaſioned by the Office being anciently in this Family.

In the Records of Charters in the Parliament-Houſe, there are ſeveral granted to them of the Name of *Camera*, as, *Charta* Willielmi *de* Camera, in the Year 1369. As alſo to the Name of *Chalmer*, as, *Charta Joannis Chalmer*, under the Great-Seal, erecting the Lands of *Gaitgirth* and *Culreath* into one Barony, in the Shire of *Air*, 1468. Theſe Names *Camera* and *Chalmer* are the ſame, the one in *Latin*, the other in *Engliſh*.

I have ſeen a Birthbrieve in the Reign of King *James* VI. with the Conſent of his Privy Council, paſt under the Great-Seal, to Sir *James Boyd* of *Trochrig*, the 16th of *Auguſt* 1609, ſhowing his Mother *Margaret Chalmer*, Daughter of *James Chalmer* Baron of *Gaitgirth*, Chief of his Family, and of the Name, as all his Progenitors Barons of *Gaitgirth* theſe 500 Years bygone, which is evident by authentick Documents of the Family in *Latin*, thus, *In proſapia*, Margareta Camera *filia domini* Jacobi Camerii, *Baronis de* Gaitgirth, *familiæ ſuæ principis. Qui quidem* Camerii, *Barones de* Gaitgirth, *ab annis jam amplius quingentis*, *illius nominis principes claruerunt*, *ut ex authenticis liquet illius domus monumentis*.

One of the Family ſirnamed *de Camera* (as Sir *George Mackenzie*) went to *France*, and called himſelf *Camerarius* in *Latin*, and in *French*, *de la Chambre*, and after his Return Home, in *Engliſh*, *Chalmers*. This Tradition, ſays he, ſeems to be confirmed by the *Flower de liſs* which the Family carries in their Arms. 'Tis very probable, it was granted by the King of *France*, when *John Chalmers* of *Gaitgirth*, in the Year 1423, accompanied *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas* to *France*, who was made Duke of *Turraine*, and Mariſchal of *France*, by King *Charles* VII. he quartered the Arms of that Dukedom, being, *Azure*, *Semee of Flower de Liſſes*, *Or*, with his own Arms. And *John Chalmer* probably had one *Flower de Liſs* granted to him for his Valour, which the Family ever ſince have continued. The Name *CHALMER* is ſince more frequently uſed than *Camera*, in all their Charters that I have ſeen, by which I give the Genealogical Account of the Family.

Sir *JOHN CHALMER* of *GAITGIRTH*, Son to the abovementioned *John*, as by his Charter in the Year 1468. He is frequently mentioned in the Records of Parliament, in the Year 1484, which continued to the 1ſt of *October* 1487.

Dominus de Gaitgirth; and is ranked amongſt the *Barons*, betwixt *Dominus de Ker*, and *Dominus de Balcomy*. He was ſucceeded by his Son

JAMES, who gets his Seaſin of the Lands and Barony of *Gaitgirth*, *Culraith* and *Chalmer-Houſe*, (from the laſt of theſe Lands the Family has been deſigned *Chalmers* of That-Ilk) as Heir to his Father, Sir *John Chalmers*, upon a Precept of the Chancery, dated the 1ſt of *October* 1501. He married *Annabel*, Daughter to *Cunninghame* of *Capringtoun*, a ſecond Son of the Family of *Glencairn*. Their Son and Succeſſor was

ROBERT CHALMER Baron of *GAITGIRTH*, who married a Daughter of *Campbell* Lord *Loudoun*, afterwards Earl; and was ſucceeded by his Son

JAMES, who gets a Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal, of the Barony of *Gaitgirth*, the 6th of *January* 1541; and a Charter of Twenty Pound Lands of *Thorny-bank*, alias *Chalmer-Houſe*; as alſo a Charter of the Lands of *New-Park de Glenken*, in the Lordſhip of *Galloway*, and *Stewartry* of *Kirkcudbright*, the 10th of *Auguſt* 1588: His Lady was a Daughter of *Fullerton* of *Corsbie*; and was ſucceeded by his Son

JAMES CHALMER of *GAITGIRTH*, who was alſo infeſt in *Corsflet* and *Auldhouſeburn*, as Heir to his Father, the 8th of *May* 1608. He married a Daughter of *Houſtoun* of That-Ilk. He was ſucceeded by his Son

JAMES, Baron of *GAITGIRTH*, Sheriff Principal of *Air*, by Commiſſion under the Great-Seal, dated the 8th of *September* 1632. His Lady was *Iſabel Blair*, Daughter to *Blair* of That-Ilk, and with her had his Son and Succeſſor

JOHN CHALMER of *GAITGIRTH*, who married Mrs. *Mary Campbell*, eldeſt lawful Daughter to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Auchinbreck*, Father and Mother of the preſent *JOHN CHALMER* of *GAITGIRTH*, who married Mrs. *Margaret Montgomery*, eldeſt lawful Daughter to Colonel *James Montgomery* of *Colsfield*, ſecond Son of *Alexander* Earl of *Eglingtoun*, whoſe eldeſt Son and apparent Heir is

CAPTAIN *JOHN CHALMERS*, who, during the Courſe of the late War, ſerved in Lieutenant General *George Hamilton's* Regiment Abroad in *Flanders*.

THE Atchievement of this Family is, *Argent*, *a Demi-Lyon rampant*, *iſſuing out of a Feſs*, and in *Baſe*, *a Flower de Liſs Sable*; Creſt, *a Falcon riſing*, with the Motto, *Spero*. Theſe Arms have been ſupported, of Old, by a *Sagittary* drawing a Bow, on the Right; and on the Left, by a *Syrene* or *Marmaid*, all proper; as on the Frontiſpiece of their Houſe, and other Utenſils belonging thereto; which Supporters the Family has aſſumed, when Barons of Parliament, as above-mentioned.

THERE are ſeveral Families Cadets of this, and I ſhall here mention one honourable one in *France*, *viz*. *Chalmers* Baron of *Tartas*, as by his Birthbrieve, under the Great-Seal, and the Lyon Regiſter, deſcended of *Chalmers* of *Gaitgirth*, or *That-Ilk*, carries the ſame with *Gaitgirth*, *within a Bordure Gules*, for his Difference; Creſt, *a Falcon belled proper*: Motto, *Non Præda ſed Victoria*. The Firſt of this Family was one of the ſeven Brothers, younger Sons of the Family of *Gaitgirth*, or of That-Ilk, who, in the Year 1440, or thereabout, were forced to go Abroad for a Slaughter committed by them. The Predeceſſor of *Tartas* continued ſtill in *France*, as does his Iſſue. Other Three of the Seven returned from Abroad, and quietly took up their Reſidence in *Stirling-ſhire*, where the eldeſt of the Three purchaſed a Piece of Land, which he called *Chalmerſtoun*. The ſecond purchaſed the Lands called *Aſhintrees*, in the ſaid Shire, which they poſſeſſed for a conſiderable Time; and ſome of the Iſſue of that Family are there remaining at this Time: And the third Brother had the Mill of *Guidie*.

FROM *Chalmers* of *Aſhintrie*, was deſcended *James Chalmers* Advocate, who had Three Wives, and with each of them had Iſſue; with the firſt, *Margaret*, a Daughter of Mr. *Alexander Nicolſon* an Advocate, he had a Son, *Thomas*, who married Mrs. *Mary Coupar*, Daughter to Sir *John Coupar* of *Gogar*, who entailed his Eſtate upon *John* the eldeſt Son of Mr. *Thomas* and his Daughter; which *John* was Enſign a conſiderable Time in the Regiment of the *Scots Guards*; he has Two Brothers in the Service of the Government: Thoſe carry the Arms of *Gaitgirth*, above blazoned, with a ſuitable Difference; Creſt, *a Hand holding up a Pair of Scales*, with the Motto, *Virtute & Labore*, and of late, *Lanx mihi Clauſus*.

MOUBRAY.

NOTWITHSTANDING of what I ſaid of the ancient Family of *MOUBRAY* in the Firſt Volume of this Work, whom, for want of Vouchers to prove the contrary, I was obliged to conclude as extinguiſhed, in the Perſon of the laſt Sir *Robert Moubray* of *Barnbougle*, who died about the Year 1675, having, thro' Debts and other Misfortunes, loſt the Remains of a very fair and ancient Inheritance, and died without Iſſue of his own Body.

THESE Baronies of *Damenie*, *Barnbougle*, and *Inverkeithing*, the Paternal Inheritance of that Family, being now in the Poſſeſſion of *Primroſe* Earl of *Roſeberry*.

HISTORIANS and HERALDS muſt write according to Information and Vouchers: When theſe are ſilent, or hid from us, we muſt alſo be ſilent. Nor is the Injury done to Families, thro' Silence or Ignorance, imputable to us, but to the Owners or Concealers of ſuch Documents, who neglect to furniſh us with ſuitable Materials, whereby themſelves and Predeceſſors might be perpetuate to Poſterity.

AS for Inſtance, this old Family of the *Moubrays* of *Barnbougle*, &c. whom we have in this Kingdom, upon undoubted Record, as valorous and honourable People above 500 Years ago, had been left without a Repreſentative or Heir-male, known to this, and probably to after Generations; if I had not been very lately furniſh'd with three old Parchments, very clean and clearly writ in *Latin*, with whole and intire Seals of Arms appended to two of them, belonging to *John Moubray* of *Kolcairny* in *Fife*, and brought to my Hands by his Brother-german *Robert Moubray*, his Majeſty's Maſter Carpenter for *North Britain*, and late Conveener of the Trades of *Edinburgh*. They plainly prove, that *William Moubray* of *Kolcairny* was a younger Son of the Family of *Barnbougle*, who were alſo at that Time Proprietors of the Lordſhip of *Innerkeithing*, and Barony of *Dalmeny*. The ſaid *William* was born, or deſcended of them about the Year 1460, who is the undoubted Heir-male and Repreſenter of that Family. I ſhall firſt give you a ſhort Tranſumpt of the Parchments themſelves, and next blazon the Seals.

THE Firſt is, a Charter granted (in the Reign of King *James* the IV.) by Sir *John Moubray* of *Barnbougle* Knight, and Lord or Proprietor of the Lordſhip of *Innerkeithing*, in Favours of *William Moubray* his beloved Father's Brother, of the Lands of *KOLCAIRNY* in the Shire of *Fife*, as a Part of the Lordſhip of *Innerkeithing*, to his Heirs or Aſſignies whatſoever, holding Feu Blanch, dated at *Barnbougle* the 24th of *September* 1511, before theſe Witneſſes, *James Logan* Sheriff-depute of *Edinburgh*, Couſin to the ſaid Sir *John Moubray*, *James Moubray*, *Philip Moubray*, and *John Moubray*, alſo Couſins to the ſaid Sir *John*, *Patrick Sinclair*, *William Scougal*, *Thomas Gibſon*. Signed thus, *John Moubray* Knight of *Barnbougle*.

THE Second, is a Precept of *Seaſin*, granted by the ſaid Sir *John Moubray* of *Barnbougle*, Lord of the Barony of *Innerkeithing*, following on the ſaid Charter, directed to his beloved Couſin *James Logan*, Sheriff-depute of *Edinburgh*, *Philip Moubray*, *John Moubray*, *Patrick Sinclair*, *William Scougal*, and *William Brown*, and to any of them conjunctly and ſeverally his Baillies, to give Infeſtment and Poſſeſſion

ſeſſion to his beloved Uncle *William Moubray* of the Lands of *Kolcairny*, with Pertinents, in which Precept he narrates the above Charter. The Precept is dated at *Edinburgh* the 25th of *September* 1511, and ſigned thus, *John Moubray* Knight, with my Hand.

The Third, is a *Seaſin* following the ſaid Charter and Precept, in Favours of the ſaid *William Moubray* of the Lands of *Kolcairny*; wherein the ſaid Charter and Precept are faithfully narrated, written and ſigned by *Thomas Ottir*, Presbyter of the Dioceſs of *St. Andrews*, and by Imperial Authority Notar-publick, dated at the principal Meſſuage or Mannour-houſe of *Kolcairny*, at Two Afternoon, or thereabouts, the 9th Day of *October* 1511, the 14th Indiction, and 8th Year of the Popedom of *Julius* II. before theſe Witneſſes, *Robert Logan* Knight, Son and Heir to *John Logan* of *Reſtalrig*, *Philip Moubray*, *John Moubray*, *James Moubray*, *George Hueſon*, (whom, by the by, I take to be the Predeceſſor of this preſent *Hueſon* of *Braehead*) *Patrick Cromnoy*, *Alexander Newton*, *John Brown*, *Robert Brown*, *William Brown*, *John Finlaw*, and *James Murdo*, with many others. The Reader, I hope will excuſe, that for the Satiſfaction of all or any concerned in theſe Sirnames, I have induſtriouſly kept in all the Witneſſes Names, and kept cloſe to the Orthography of theſe Times.

From all which, it is to a Demonſtration evident, that this *WILLIAM MOUBRAY* of *KOLCAIRNY*, and ſecond Son of the Family of *Barnbougle*, born about the Year 1460, as above, was the Grandſon of *David Moubray* of *Barnbougle*, who was one of the Hoſtages for the Ranſom of King *James* the I. mentioned in my firſt Volume; for that King was detained 18 Years Priſoner in *England*, and came home in the Year 1423.

It was the Daughter of this *David Moubray* who was Heireſs of *Barnbougle*, and was married to *Robert Drummond*, ſecond Son to Sir *John Drummond* of *Stobhall*, who changed his Name, and bore the Arms of *Moubray*, and took for Title their old Patrimonial Stile of *Dalmeny*; which is plain by the Legend about the Seal, appended by Sir *John Moubray* to the above Parchments, *viz. S. Johannis Moubra de Dumain*. By the old Characters of this Seal, it appears to be cut early in the Year 1400.

The Arms upon the Seal is a *Lion Rampant*, as expreſt in my firſt Volume, yet there is a ſingular Addition, *viz.* a *Crown* above the Head of the *Lion*, of which Crown there is no Mention made in any Account of the Arms of the *Moubrays* upon Record before the Year 1400; wherefore it is more than probable, that it was conferr'd upon them as an additional Mark of Honour, at *David Moubray*'s Return from *England* with his Prince, *Anno* 1423, in perpetual Memory of his Services done for the Crown in that Expedition.

This good Action done for King *James* the I. is not the firſt ſignal Service performed by them for their Country and Sovereign: For I find, that *Roger Moubray* is among theſe Noble Patriots, Dukes, Earls, Lords and Barons, and is the firſt Baron who ſigned that incomparable Piece, aſſerting their Religion, Loyalty and Liberty, directed by way of Letter to Pope *John* XXIII. dated at the Abbay of *Aberbrothwick*, the 6th *April* 1320, and 15th Year of King *Robert* the *Bruce*'s Reign.

The Race of the Family of *Barnbougle* failed in the Year 1675, as above-mentioned; but the Race of *William Moubray* of *Kolcairny* are ſtill in being, and preſent Poſſeſſors of that Inheritance; from whom this preſent *John Moubray* of *Kolcairny* is the undoubted Heir, in a direct and uninterrupted Male Line.

The Paternal Bearing of the Name of *Moubray*, is Gules, *a Lion rampant* Argent, *Crowned* Or, *Armed and Langued* Azure, and has been in Uſe to be ſupported by a *Man* on the Right, and a *Woman* on the Left, in *faſhionable Habits*. Creſt, *A Woman's Head.* Motto, *Audentes Fortuna juvat.*

ROBERT MOUBRAY above-mentioned, Brother to the preſent *John Moubray* of *Kolcairny*, carries the Arms of the Family, with a *Creſcent Gules* upon the *Shoulder* of the *Lion*; and for *Creſt*, a *Hand* with a *Hand-Saw* proper: With the Motto, *Labore & Induſtria.*

MOODIE *of* MELSETTER.

CAPTAIN *JAMES MOODIE*, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Prince George*, a Son of *MOODIE* of *MELSETTER*, an Ancient Family in *Orkney*, upwards of 400 Years ſtanding, who have poſſeſſed ſeveral Lands in *Caithneſs* ſince the Year 1460. Captain *James*, for his Merit and great Services done to her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and in Particular for relieving the Town and Caſtle of *Denia* in *Spain*, when beſieged by the *French* in the Years 1707 and 1768, was by her Majeſty honoured with a Coat of *Augmentation*, which is Quartered in the 1ſt and 4th Place before his Paternal Coat, as in Plate of Atchievements thus blazoned, *viz.* Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *parted per Feſs wavee*, 1ſt, *Gules, a Caſtle enſigned with a Ducal Crown proper*; 2d, *Azure*, 3 *Ships under Sail proper*; 2d and 3d Quarter, *Azure, a Cheveron Ermine betwixt three Pheons*, *Argent*, and in the *middle chief Point, a Hunting Horn Or*, for the Name of *Moodie*: Which Arms are adorned with *Mantling* and *Helmet* ſuitable to his Dignity, enſigned with a *Naval Coronet*, and thereupon for Creſt, is placed a *Lion paſſant guardant Or*, holding up in his dexter Paw a *Flag Gules*, and a *Canton Or*, charged with a *double Eagle diſplayed Sable*; with this Motto, *The Reward of Valour*.

ROSS *of* CRAIGIE.

ROSS of *CRAIGIE* carries *Or*, *a Feſs Checque Sable and Argent*, between *three Water Budgets of the laſt*, as in Sir *James Balfour*'s MSS. There's no certain Record how, or from whom this Family had its Beginning; 'tis certain, it was a great and flouriſhing Family in the Reigns of Kings *Robert* and *David Bruces*; in the laſt of theſe Reigns a Daughter of this Family was married to Sir *John Drummond* of *Concraig* Steward of *Strathern*, Predeceſſor of the Earls of *Perth*; and thereafter *Drummond* of *Balloch* married another Daughter of *Roſs* of *Craigie*, who was Mother of *John Drummond* firſt Laird of *Milnab*, as in the Genealogical Hiſtory of the Family of *Perth*, written by *William Drummond* Viſcount of *Strathallan*.

THIS Family continued eminent till about the Middle of King *James* the VI's Reign, when it began to decline, and was intirely ruined, and their Eſtate carried off by many Creditors in the Beginning of King *Charles* the I's Reign.

JOHN ROSS Laird of *CRAIGIE*, was a principal Favourite to King *James* the V. (*Knox*'s Hiſtory) and was taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh* at *Solway Moſs*. He is alſo mentioned in *Baker*'s Chronicle (by an eaſy Miſtake) *John Roſs* Lord of *Gray* inſtead of Laird of *Craigie*. They had a great Eſtate near the Town of *Perth*, and had Intermarriages with ſeveral honourable Families in that Country, as *Drummond* of *Concraig*, *Stewart* of *Strathern*, *Drummond* of *Balloch*, *Murray* of *Balvaird*, now Viſcount of *Stormont*, *Seton* of *Lathriſk*, *Ogilvy* of *Inchmartine*, and many others.

FROM this Family is deſcended *PATRICK ROSS* of *INNERNETHIE*, whoſe Great-grandfather *Patrick Roſs*, Sheriff-Clerk of *Perth*, purchaſed theſe Lands. He was Grandchild to *Alexander Roſs* ſecond Son to the Laird of *Craigie*. This Family of *Innernethie* have always carried the Arms of *Craigie*, as appears from their Seals, and on the Funeral Monument of the ſaid *Patrick Roſs*, in the *Gray Friars* of *Perth*, where the Arms are very well cut, but without *Creſt* or *Motto*. They are ally'd in this and the preceeding Generations, ſince their Deſcent from that Houſe, with the Families of *Norie* of *Noriſtoun* in *Monteith*, *Moncreif* of *Eaſter Moncreif*, *Clark* of *Pitteuchar*, *Lindſay* of *Eveluck*, *Seaton* of *Latbriſk*, *Lindſay* of *Kilſpindie*, *Pitcairn* of *Pitlour*, *Oſburn* of *Peppermill*, *Sinclair* of *Balgreigie*, *Douglas* of *Strathenrie*, *Balfour* of *Denmiln*.

Mr. GEORGE ROSS Advocate, a Son of *Innernethie*, married the eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of Mr. *John Sinclair* of *Balgreigie*, a late Cadet of the Lord *Sinclairs*, for which Mr. *George* quarters the Arms of *Sinclair* of *Balgreigie* with his Paternal one; and for Creſt, a *Croſs ingrailed fitchee Sable*, with the Motto, *Cruce Delector*. And for Verity of the above Deſcent and Bearing, the Lyon King at Arms has given a Patent under his Hand and Seal of Office, to *John Roſs* younger of *Balgreigie*, eldeſt lawful Son of Mr. *John Roſs* of *Balgreigie* Advocate, (lawful Son of Mr. *Robert Roſs* of *Innernethie*, lawfully deſcended of the Family of *Roſs* of *Craigie*, in the Sheriffdom of *Perth*) by *Anna Sinclair* his Wife, eldeſt lawful Daughter and Co-heir of Mr. *John Sinclair* of *Balgreigie*, lawfully deſcended of a ſecond Son of the Lord *Sinclair*, to carry two Coats Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *Or*, *a Feſs checque Sable and Argent*, *betwixt three Water Budgets*, *within a Border of the Second*, as his Paternal Bearing of the Name of *Roſs*; 2d and 3d Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Azure, *a Ship at Anchor within a double Treſſure*, *flowered and counterflowered with Flower de liſſes Or*,; 2d and 3d *Azure*, *a Ship under Sail*, *Or*; over all an *Eſcutcheon Argent*, *a Croſs ingrailed Sable*, with a *Creſcent* for Difference, by the Name of *Sinclair*, in Right of his Mother. Creſt, *a Croſs ingrailed*, *Sable*. Motto, *Cruce Delector*.

SPREWEL *of* COUDEN.

IN the Firſt Part of the *Syſtem of Heraldry*, I have given the Arms of *Sprewel* of *Couden*, with a ſhort *Memorial* of the Family, *Page* 437, and I ſhall here inſiſt a little on the Deſcendents of that Family, which appears to have been eminent of Old, in the Shire of *Renfrew*: For, in the Reign of *Alexander* III. *Walter Sprewel* of *Couden*, and *Seneſcal* of *Lennox*, had a Grant of the Lands of *Dalquhairn* in *Dunbartoun-ſhire*, from the Earl of *Lenox*.

THE Family continued from that Time, till about the Year 1622, that *William* Lord *Cochran* of *Couden*, Father of the Firſt Earl of *Dundonald*, purchaſed the Lands of *Couden* from *John Sprewel* Proprietor thereof.

OF this Family there were ſeveral Branches, as the *Sprewels* of *Ladymuir*, *Caſtlehill* and *Blachairne*. Mr. *John Sprewel*, a younger Son of the Family of *Cowden*, in the Reign of King *James* IV. being bred to Learning, in View of the Service of the Church, took Holy Orders, and was firſt made Vicar of *Dundonald*, 1507, and at the ſame Time was one of the Profeſſors of Philoſophy in the Univerſity of *Glaſgow*, and thereafter Rector of the ſaid Univerſity, as in the Regiſter of the College of *Glaſgow*: He was, thereafter advanced by Biſhop *Dunbar* of *Glaſgow*, to be one of the Prebends of his Metropolitan Church, to which the Rectory of *Ancrum* was annexed.

BY theſe Offices, Mr. *John Sprewel* made ſeveral Acquiſitions of Lands; Firſt, he acquired from *Gabriel Semple*, Brother to the Lord *Semple*, the Lands of *Ladymuir*, *Caſtlehill* and *King's-meadows*, and that with Conſent of *Janet Sprewel* his Spouſe, who was Mr. *Sprewel's* Siſter: Likewiſe he purchaſed the Lands of *Blachairne*, within the Lordſhip of *Provane*, and a fair Lodging within the City of *Glaſgow*; of all which he put his Brother *Robert* Burgeſs of *Glaſgow*, and *John Sprewel* his Brother's Son, in the Fee, by his Diſpoſition, dated 1541, and by a

Charter of Confirmation, under the Great-Seal, 1542, in the Minority of Queen *Mary*. Of which Lands, *John* the Nephew, came to the Poſſeſſion, upon his Uncle's Death, which happened in the Year 1555. Upon the Reformation he was made Rector of *Cambuſlang*, and was ſo deſigned in his Infeftment of the foreſaid Lands, in the Year 1588. He was ſucceeded by his Heir and Son *John Sprewel*, and he by his Son *John*, who was Provoſt of *Renfrew*, about the Beginning of *Charles* Iſt's Reign; and he again by his Son Mr. *John Sprewel*, who being bred to the Law, was firſt made Town Clerk of *Glaſgow*, and thereafter one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion. He was ſucceeded by his Son *John Sprewel* of *Blachairne*, who married *Agnes Sprewel*, Daughter to *Andrew Sprewel* of *Milton*. Their Son is *Andrew Sprewel* of *Blachairne* Writer in *Edinburgh*, who carries the principal Arms of *Couden*, as Repreſenter thereof, and out of Gratitude to the Memory of the abovementioned Mr. *John Sprewel* the Canon, he adds, by way of Creſt to his Arms, a *Book expanded*, with the Motto, *Manet in Æternum*.

FARQUHARSON *of* INVERCALD.

FARQUHARSON, a conſiderable *Clan* and Family in the Braes of *Mar*, and adjacent Countries, in *Iriſh* called *Claniaula*, deriving their Deſcent from *Schaw*, Son to *McDuff* Thane of *Fife*, which makes them related to *McIntoſh*, and has been the firſt Ariſe of their being reckoned one of the *Clans* of *Chatton*.

FARQUHARSON of *INVERCALD* is the Chiftain of the Name, whoſe Coat of Arms I have given in my Firſt Volume, as recorded in the *Lyons Regiſter*. The immediate Sons of the Family (that acquired Lands and Poſſeſſions) in Order as they deſcended, are, *Monaltrie*, *Brochdergo*, *Achriachan*, and *Revernis*. The Sons of *Monaltrie*, in their Order, are, *Finzean*, *Alenquhaich*, *Inverey*, and *Whitehouſe*. The Sons of *Brochderge* are, *Richaillie*, *Shanelie*, and *Alrick*. The Sons of *Achriachan* are, *Camdel*, and *Altinlairge*. The Sons of *Revernie* are, *Kirktoun* of *Aboyn*, *Weſtoun* and *Coults*. The Sons of *Finzean* are, *Kirktoun* of *Birſs* and *Balfour*. The Sons of *Alenquhoich* are, *Tom* and *Micras*. The Sons of *Inverey* are, *Achindryne*, and *Balmurrel*; and of *Auchindryne* is *Tullochcoy*.

WHITEFOORD *of* BLAIRQUHAN.

IN the Firſt Volume, *Page* 376, I gave the Arms and Alliances of the Houſe of *WHITEFOORD* of *BLAIRQUHAN*, which, ſince, I find to have alſo matched with *Cathcart* of *Carletoun*; and likewiſe, that Sir *Adam Whitefoord* of *Blairquhan* diſponed to his Brother *Bryce Whitefoord*, the Lands of *Dundaff* and *Cloncaird*.

GRAHAM *of* BALGOWAN.

GRAHAM of *BALGOWAN*, in the Shire of *Perth*, deſcended of the Family of *Montroſe*, being a fourth Son of *William* Lord *Graham*, and his ſecond Lady *Mary Stewart*, Daughter of King *Robert* III. hath been in Uſe to carry for Arms, *Or*, *on a Chief indented Sable*, *Three Eſcallops of the Firſt*, and in the Center

ter a *Martlet* of the ſecond, within the *Double Treſſure of* Scotland, as a Badge of their maternal Deſcent from the Royal Family, and ſo carried by the Branches deſcended from the above-mentioned Lady, as I obſerved before, for Creſt, *a Dove*, with the Motto, *Candide & Secure*.

JOHN GRAHAM of *BALGOWAN*, upon Account of his Loyalty and Aſſiſtance given to King *James* VI. againſt the Conſpiracy of *William* Earl of *Gowry*, got from that King ſeveral Lands belonging to that Earl, *viz. Nether-Pitcairnes*, *Craigengall*, Half Lands of *Monedy*, Half Lands of *Legelurie*, and Half of *Codrachie-Mill*, with the Patronage of the Kirk of *Monedy*, as the Charter bears, the 24th Day of *Auguſt* 1584, which I have ſeen.

KINLOCH *of That-Ilk*.

KINLOCH of *That-Ilk*, in the Shire of *Fife*, ſeems to be very ancient, and the Name amongſt the earlieſt Sirnames in the Kingdom. Their Arms are, *Azure, a Boar's Head couped, betwixt Three Maſcles Or*, as in Sir *David Lindſay* of the *Mount*, his Illuminate Manuſcript, and in *Eſpline*'s Illuminate Manuſcript. Mr. *Pont*, in his Collections, gives the ſame Arms, with others, *viz. Azure, a Biſhop's Pale Or, between Three Laurel Leaves Argent*. It ſeems the Family hath ſometimes made Uſe of the laſt Arms, upon the Account that one *Kellach* or *Killoch* was the ſecond Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, as Mr. *Martin* in his MS. *Reliquiæ Sanctæ Andreæ*. This Biſhop built a Chappel to St. *Anna* near St. *Andrews*, called after him *Kinkel*, as Sir *Robert Sibbald* ſays in his *Hiſtory of* Fife, Page 134. There was, afterwards, another Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, of the Name of *Kinloch*, in the Reign of *Gregory* the Great. They derive the Name of *Kinloch* from their Lands ſituate at the Head of a Loch: And in the Old *Scottiſh* Language *Kian* or *Kin* ſignifies the Head: From hence the Sirname *Kinloch*, deſigned of the ſame.

As for ancient Charters belonging to this Family, they are yet extant in the Hands of *Hamilton* of *Wiſhaw*, a Learned Antiquary, he being in Poſſeſſion of the Barony of *Weathersby*, joining to *Kinloch*, and a Part of that old Eſtate, which are Five Charters, Two of which granted by *Roger Quincey Comes Wintoniæ & Conſtabularius Scotiæ*, to *John de Kindeloch*, of the Lands of *Birking*, without a Date: Alſo another Charter by the ſame *Roger Quincey*, to the ſaid *John de Kindeloch* and his Heirs, of the Lands and Mill of *Pecloubyn*; which *Myles* the Son of *William* gave *Uitbred* his Grandfather; which Charter has alſo no Date; but *Roger Quincey*'s Seal is appended, with his Arms, being *Seven Maſcles* 3, 3, *and* 1. which *Maſcles* the Name of *Kinloch* now carrying, took their 3 from *Roger Quincey* as their Patron or Superior of ſome of thoſe Lands ſo diſponed by him to them, and laid aſide the Old Arms, *the Biſhop's Pale*, above-mentioned; but bears a *Boar's Head eraſed, betwixt Two Maſcles*, as 'tis to be ſeen carved upon the Seat in the Church of *Creigh*, belonging to the Predeceſſors of *David Kinloch* of *Conland*; and on the Gate Head of their Houſe in *Lithrie*, *Anno* 1591, done by *John Kinloch* Son and Heir to *George* the immediate Son of *Kinloch*.

THE Third Charter, in the Hands of the Laird of *Wiſhaw*, is that of *William McBrab* to *John de Kindeloch*, of the Lands of *Colleſſon*, and Lands of *Pecloubyn*, having no Date, and Blench.

FOURTH Charter, *Walter Oliphard* Son to *Walter Oliphard*, to *Allan* Son of *Allan*, of the Lands of *Culliſon*, and Lands of *Abarnethen*, having no Date. This Charter is confirmed by King *William*, in the Year 1165.

THE Fifth Charter is granted by *John Ogilvy*, with Conſent of *William Lambarton* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, to *William de Kindeloch*, of the Lands of *Parbroth* and *Kinſleif*; which Lands Marches with *Lithrie*.

So much for the Antiquity of the Family, which continued for a long Time very conſiderable, and had a great Part of the Lands of *Litbrie* and *Brunton* near joining with *Kinloch*, and the Barony of *Cruvie*, about three Miles Diſtance from *Litbrie*.

Sir *ALEXANDER KINLOCH* of *That-ilk* had two Brothers, *Andrew* and *George Kinlochs* got from their Father different Portions of the Lands of *Litbrie* and *Brunton*; Sir *Alexander* ſold the Town and Lands of *Kinloch* to *Balfour* of *Balgarvie*, Predeceſſor to the Lord *Burleigh*; but retained the Barony of *Weatherbie*, and built a ſtrong Houſe on *Cruvie*, being at Feud with his Neighbours. The greateſt Part of the Houſe is yet ſtanding. Sir *Alexander* having three Sons, who were killed by his ſaids Neighbours and their Aſſociates; ſo that he had only remaining two Daughters, *Iſabel* and *Jean Kinlochs*. The Firſt was married to *Ramſay* of *Leuchars*, and got with her the Barony of *Cruvie*; ſhe had only one Daughter, who was married to Sir *David Carnegie* Predeceſſor of the Earl of *Southesk*, who got with her the Eſtate of *Leuchars* and *Cruvie*. The other Daughter, *Jean Kinloch*, was married to *Sandilands* of *Abercromby*, and he got with her the Barony of *Weatherbie*, and ſome other Feus about it; the old Writs of which are in the Hands of the above mentioned Laird of *Wiſhaw*, Poſſeſſor of theſe Lands.

Sir *Alexander Kinloch* of *That-ilk* died without Male-Iſſue; ſo that the above-mentioned *ANDREW KINLOCH* his Brother, came to be Heir-male and Repreſenter of the Family of *Kinloch* and *Cruvie*. I have ſeen a Diſpoſition by the Abbot and Monks of *Balmerinoch* of the Lands of *Little Kinnire*, to, and in Favours of a honourable Man, *Andrew Kinloch* in *Litbrie*, for the Sum of 200 Merks, and for upholding the Walls of that Abbacy, dated at *Balmerinoch* the 5th of *May* 1529; he had no Sons, but one Daughter *Eliſabeth*, who was married to *Robert Paterſon* of *Dinmure*, with whom he got with her the above-mentioned Lands, upon Condition, That he and his Heirs, with his Wife, took upon them the Name and *Arms* of *Kinloch*; which failing, the Lands was to return to *George Kinloch* the Uncle, as by the Contract of Marriage. *Robert* performed the Condition of the Contract, in taking on the Name of *Kinloch* and Arms, with his Lady: He had a Son *Andrew*, who, after coming to be a Man, enters in a Contract with his Grand-uncle *George Kinloch* Portioner of *Litbrie*, That he might freely return to the Name of *Paterſon*, and that the ſaid *George* ſhould take no Advantage of him be Virtue of his Mother's Contract of Marriage. Which Contract I have ſeen in the Hands of Mr. *David Kinloch* of *Conland* in the Shire of *Fife*, Son of Mr. *George Kinloch* Portioner of *Litbrie*, Great Grandſon of the above *George*, with whom *Andrew Paterſon* of *Dinmure* made the laſt Contract: So that the ſaid *DAVID* is the Heir-male and Repreſenter of the ancient Family of *Kinloch* and *Cruvie*.

In the New Regiſter, *David Kinloch* of *Aberbothie*, deſcended of *Cruvie*, bears, *Azure, a Boar's Head eraſed betwixt 3 Maſcles Or.* For Creſt, *A young Eagle pearching, and looking up to the Sun in its Splendour.* Motto, *Non degener*, L. R. Of him is deſcended Sir *James Kinloch* of *That-ilk* in *Angus*.

David Kinloch of *Gourdie* bears, *Azure on a Cheveron between three Maſcles Or, a Boar's Head eraſed of the Field, and a Flower-de-lis of the 2d.* Creſt, *An Eagle ſoaring aloft proper.* Motto, *Yet higher*, L. R.

MACKENZIE *of* GERLOCH.

THE Firſt of this Family was *HECTOR MACKENZIE*, eldeſt lawful Son by a ſecond Marriage of *Alexander Mackenzie*, ſeventh Laird and Baron of *Kintail*, (one of the Progenitors of the Noble Family of *Seaforth*) procreate betwixt him and *Margaret*, Daughter of *Mackdonald* of *Morell*, his ſecond Wife.

THIS *Hector*, by a Charter under the Great Seal granted by King *James* the IV. dated at *Edinburgh* the 8th Day of *April* 1513 Years, and 25th of his Majeſty's Reign, had the Lands and Barony of GERLOCH, *Glaſsletter*, and Pertinents, heritably diſponed to him and his Heirs-male for Military Service. He was at the Battel of *Flowden* with the ſaid King, and was thereafter Tutor of *Kintail*. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Mackdonald* of *Moydart*, by whom he had

JOHN, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor in the above Lands; who married *Agnes Fraſer*, Daughter to *James Fraſer* Tutor of *Lovat*, and ſecond lawful Son of *Hugh* Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat*; by which Marriage, he got the Lands of *Kinkell*, and ſeveral others in the Low Country; for which the Family has been in Uſe to Quarter the *Fraſer*'s Arms with their own. She bare to him ſeveral Children, the eldeſt whereof was

JOHN MACKENZIE of GERLOCH, who ſucceeded his Father, and married *Anne*, Daughter to *Æneas Mackdonald* of *Glengary*, by whom he had

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of GERLOCH, who married *Mackenzie*, Daughter to *Roderick Mackenzie* of *Redcaſtle*. The eldeſt Son of which Marriage was

KENNETH MACKENZIE of GERLOCH, who, *Anno* 1635, married *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*, by whom he had no Iſſue; and by a ſecond Marriage with *Anne*, Daughter to *Grant* of That-Ilk, by a Daughter of *Ogilvy* Earl of *Findlater*, *Anno* 1640, he had for his Son and Succeſſor,

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of GERLOCH, who, in *Anno* 1670, married *Barbara Mackenzie*, Daughter of Sir *John Mackenzie* of *Tarbet*; by whom he had one Son,

KENNETH MACKENZIE, who ſucceeded his Father; and, in *Anno* 1700, married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Rorie Mackenzie* of *Findon*. The eldeſt Son of which Marriage is

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE now of GERLOCH, who ſucceeded his Father, *Anno* 1704, while an Infant.

THE Atchievement of the Family, as Recorded in the *Lyon Regiſter*, is, *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th *Azure*, *a Hart's Head Caboſs'd*, *and attired with Ten Tynes*, *Or*. 2d and 3d, *Azure*, *Three Fraziers Argent*. Which Shield is timbred with *Helmet* and *Mantlings* befitting his Quality; and, on a *Wreath* of his *Colours* is ſet, for *Creſt*, a *Dexter Arm*, holding a *Garland of Laurel*, *all proper*; with the Motto, *Virtute & Valore*.

OF this Family are deſcended the *Mackenzies* of *Balmaduthy*, *Letterew*, and *Mountgerald*, and Mr. *William Mackenzie* of *Davachcairny*, and *John Mackenzie* of *Lochend*, Uncles to the preſent GERLOCH, who have Right to carry the above Arms, with ſuitable Differences.

MELVIL.

THE Sirname of *MELVIL* is ancient with us, and of Old deſigned *De Mala Villa*. An Account of which I here ſubjoin, having omitted it accidentally in the Firſt Part of the *Syſtem of Heraldry*. Some ſay, The firſt of the Name came from *France* (as Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Manuſcript) But others more rightly, from a Gentleman who accompanied Queen *Margaret*, the Wiſe of King *Malcolm* III. from *Hungary*; as in a Manuſcript of the Family of *Melvil*, which I did ſee in the Cuſtody of Captain *George Melvil* of *Creſcent-hall.*

The Firſt of the Name of *MELVIL* got ſeveral Lands in *Lothian* from King *Malcolm* III. which he called after his own Name. But be this as it will, the *Melvils* were very conſiderable in the Reign of King *William*, both for the many Lands they enjoyed, and great Offices they held under the Crown.

In the above-mentioned Manuſcript, there's a ſhort Abſtract of a Charter of Confirmation by King *William*, to *Galfrid Melvil*, and his Son *George*, of ſome Lands which formerly belonged to *M^{c}Beath*, which ſhows their Antiquity.

About which Time there were Three conſiderable Families of the Name: As *MELVIL* of *MELVIL-CASTLE* in *Lothian*, *MELVIL* of *RAITH* in *Fife*, and *MELVIL* of *GLENBERVIE* in the County of *Kincardine.*

MELVIL of *MELVIL-CASTLE* ſeems to have been the Principal Family. *Galfred de Maleville*, in the Reign of King *William*, gave the Church of *Malevil* to the Monks of *Dumfermling*, for Prayers to be ſaid *pro animabus Davidis regis*, & Malcolmi *junioris*, & *pro animabus anteceſſorum meorum coram ſepultura prædictorum regum:* As appears from a Copy of the Charter, to be found in my Lord *Haddingtoun's Collections*, in the Lawyers Library; where there are alſo ſeveral other Charters of *John de Meleville*, *Gregorie de Melevil*, and *William de Melvil* of *Melvil-Caſtle:* But the Family ended in an Heireſs, *Agnes Melvil*, married to Sir *John Roſs* of *Haukhead*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Roſs*.

Philip de Maleville, *Vicecomes de Merns*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. was Anceſtor of the *Melvils* of *Glenbervie*. King *David* II. grants a Charter to *John Melvil* of the Barony of *Glenbervie* (*in Ret. R. Dav. II.*) This Family, in the Reign of King *James* II. ended in an Heir-Female, *Giles Melvil*, married to Sir *John Auchinleck* of *That-Ilk*, by whoſe Grand-child and Heir-Female, in the Time of King *James* IV. the Barony of *Glenbervie* went by Marriage to Sir *William Douglas* of *Braidwood*, Son to *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*. *MELVIL* of *GLENBERVIE* carried, *Argent, a Feſs betwixt three Creſcents Gules*; as alſo did *MELVIL* of *DYSERT*, and *MELVIL* of *CARNBIE*, by our old Books of *Blazons*.

The only remaining Branch of the ancient Family of *MELVIL*, is that of *RETH:* The firſt of which was *Walter de Maleville*, a Son of the above-mentioned *Galfred de Malleville*, whoſe Succeſſor Sir *John de Maleville*, in the County of *Fife*, is one of the Barons in the *Rag-man Roll* who ſwore Fealty to King *Edward* I. of *England*, *Anno* 1296. From whom deſcended *John Melvil* of *Reth*, to whom *William Scot* of *Balweary* grants a Charter of the Lands of *Pitſcottie*, which is without a Date. The Witneſſes are *Robertus Seneſcallus*, *Thomas Sibbald*, *John* of *Weems*, *William* of *Lundon*, Knights; *John* of *Glen*, *John* of *Boſwel*, and *Duncan Ramſay Armigeri*. I likewiſe ſaw, in the Hands of Captain *Melvil* of *Creſcent-hall*, a mutual Contract betwixt the Laird of *Weems*, and *John Melvil* of *Reth*, anent a Watergang to *Schaw*'s Mill, of the Date 1420.

From whom was deſcended *WILLIAM MELVIL* of *RETH*, whoſe Son and Heir Sir *JOHN*, a great Favourite of King *James* V. in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, for profeſſing the Proteſtant Religion, loſt his Life, in the Year 1549, leaving behind him, by his Lady *Helen*, Daughter of *Alexander Napier* of *Merchiſtoun*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Napier*, ſix Sons and two Daughters; Firſt, *JOHN* Laird of *RAITH*. 2d, *Robert* Lord *Melvil*. 3d, Sir *James Melvil* of *Halhill*, a great Stateſman and Courtier, who wrote *Memoirs* exactly of his own Time. 4th, Mr. *William*, Commendator of *Tangland* and *Kilwinning*, one of the Senators of the *College of Juſtice*. 5th, Sir *Andrew Melvil* of *Garvock*, who was Steward of the Houſhold to Queen *Mary*, and King *James* VI. The 6th Son was Captain *David Melvil* of *Newmill*. The two Daughters, *Janet* the eldeſt was married to Sir *William Kirkcaldy* of *Grange*; and *Margaret* to Sir *James Johnſton* of *Elphingſtoun*. The 2d Son *Robert*, was *Vice-Chancellor* of *Scotland*, Treaſurer-Depute, and a Lord of Seſſion, in the Reign of King *James* VI. and by that King was made a Peer, by the Title of Lord *MELVIL*, in the Year 1616. He was ſucceeded by his Son *ROBERT* Lord *MELVIL*, who died without Iſſue, 1635. The Honour, by Reaſon of an Entail, came to *JOHN MELVIL* of *RAITH*, the Great-grandſon to *John Melvil* of *Raith*, elder Brother to *Robert* firſt Lord *Melvil*.

Which *John Melvil* of *Raith*, the third Lord *Melvil*, was ſucceeded by his Son *GEORGE* Lord *Melvil*, who, in the Year 1690, was made Earl of *MELVIL*, Lord *RAITH*, was ſole Secretary of State, and Lord High Commiſſioner to the firſt and ſecond Seſſions of the Parliament 1690. He married *Katharine* Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Balgony*, Son of *Alexander* firſt Earl of *Leven*, and with her had three Sons, 1ſt, *Alexander* Lord *Raith*, who died without Iſſue; 2d, *David*, who ſucceeded his Father in his Eſtate and Honour; 3d, Mr. *James Melvil* of *Balgarvie*.

MELVIL Earl of *MELVIL*, Viſcount of *Kirkcaldy*, Lord *Raith*, *Monimail*, and *Balweary*, carries, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *Argent, a Feſs Gules*; 2d and 3d *Gules, three Creſcents within a Border Argent*, charged with *eight Roſes* of 1ſt, ſupported on the *Dexter* with a *Ratch Hound*, and on the *Siniſter* by *an Eagle proper*. Creſt, *a Ratch Head eraſed Sable*. Motto, *Denique Cœlum*.

DAVID ſucceeded his Father in his Eſtate and Honour; but the Dignity of *LEVEN* being the elder Peerage, his Lordſhip now goes by that Title, and carries the Arms of the Earls of *Leven* and *Melvil*. He was a long Time Governour of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*. He was by her Majeſty Queen *Anne* made General of the Forces in *Scotland*, General of the *Ordinance*, and thereafter was conſtituted Lieutenant General, and Commander in Chief of all her Majeſty's Forces in this Kingdom. All which Stations his Lordſhip held till the Year 1712. He married *Anne*, Daughter of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Weems*, by whom he has *George* Lord *Balgony* and *Raith*, and a Son *Alexander*.

MONCRIEF *of* That-ilk,

An ancient Family in the Shire of *Perth*, carries *Argent, a Lion rampant Gules, armed and langued Azure*, and a *chief Ermine*. Creſt, *a Demi-Lion* as the former. Supporters, *two Men armed Cap-a-pee*, bearing *Pikes on their Shoulders* proper, Motto, *Sur eſperance*, as in the Lion Regiſter.

Which Arms I gave before in the firſt Volume, Page 69. and Page 256, where this Family had anciently other Supporters, *viz. two Lions*, as in *Workman*, a Herald, his Manuſcript 1604; when Sir *John Moncrief* of *That-ilk* aſſiſted as one of the Knights, when Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird* was, with all Solemnity, created Lord *Scone*, by *Alexander Seton* Earl of *Dumfermling*, his Majeſty's Viceroy for the Time.

This Family was of great Antiquity, and had an opulent Fortune in Lands, called *MONCRIEF*, from which they took their Sirname, and was the original Family of the Name. There is a Charter of Confirmation yet extant of the Lands of *Moncrief*, to *John de Moncrief*, by King *Alexander* III. Which Family continued ſince in Poſſeſſion of theſe Lands, and as Chief of the Name, till of late, that Sir *John Moncrief* of *That-ilk* Baronet ſold the Eſtate to Sir *Thomas Moncrief* one of the Clerks of Exchequer. He was ſucceeded in the Chieftainry and Honour of Baronet by his Brother-german Sir *James Moncrief*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. Upon the Death of Sir *James* without Male Iſſue, the Honours of the Family devolved upon Sir *John Moncrief* of *Tippermalloch*, eldeſt Son of Mr. *Hugh Moncrief* of *Tippermalloch*, the famous Phyſician, ſecond lawful Son of Sir *William Moncrief* of *That-ilk*, and Dame *Anna Murray*, Daughter to the Laird of *Abercairny*; and the ſaid Mr. *Hugh* married *Iſabel Hay* Daughter to the Laird of *Meginſh*.

Her Mother was married, after her firſt Husband's Death, to *Hay* of *Keillor*, afterwards Earl of *Errol*.

The ſaid Sir *John* married his Couſin *Nicolas Moncrief*, Daughter to the Laird of *Eaſter Moncrief*, deſcended of a ſecond Son of *Moncrief* of *That-ilk*, and had Sir *HUGH MONCRIEF* of *Tippermalloch* Baronet, the Chief and Repreſenter of the Family of *Moncrief* of *That-ilk*, who carries the principal Coat of the Family as above blazoned, from the Lion Regiſter.

The Family has not only been ancient, but very conſiderable in the Country, being ally'd with many great and honourable Families, ſuch as *Athol*, *Abercairny*, *Oliphant*, *Roſs* of *Craigie*, and many others, which may be ſeen at Length in the Genealogical Hiſtory of their Families.

There are ſeveral Cadets of this Family, ſome of whom I ſhall here mention, whoſe Arms are in the Lion Regiſter.

MONCRIEF, Commiſſar in the King of *France* his Army, a fourth Son of *Moncrief* of *That-ilk* in *Scotland*, carries the ſame with the Chief, with a *Martlet* for Difference.

JAMES MONCRIEF Merchant in *Edinburgh*, deſcended of a ſecond Brother of *Thomas Moncrief* of *That-ilk*: bears *Argent*, *a Lion rampant*, holding in his *dexter Paw a Roſe*, *between two Mollets Gules*, *a chief Ermine*. Creſt, a *Gelliflower proper*. Motto, *Diligentia creſco*.

GEORGE MONCRIEF of *READIE*, deſcended of *Moncrief* of *That-ilk*, carries as his Chief, Creſt and Motto the ſame; and for Difference, a *red Roſe* on the *chief Ermine*.

JOHN MONCRIEF of *MURNIPEA*, deſcended of a ſecond Son of *Readie*, carries as *Readie*, with a *Creſcent* for his Difference.

DAVID MONCRIEF of *BOGHALL*, lineally deſcended of Sir *James Moncrief* of *Eaſter Moncrief*, who was a Brother-german to Sir *John Moncrief* of *That-ilk*, bears *Argent*, *a Lion rampant Gules*, *a chief Ermine*, *all within a Border invected of the 2d*, *charged with ſix Creſcents of the 1ſt*. Motto, *Firma ſpes*.

GEORGE MONCRIEF of *SAUCHOP*, ſometimes Baillie of *Carrail*, bears *Argent*, *a Lion rampant Gules*, *a chief Ermine*, *all within a Border indented of the 2d*, *charged with eight Bezants Or*. Creſt, *three Ears of Rye banded together proper*.

Sir *THOMAS MONCRIEF* deſigned of *That-ilk*, (who purchaſed theſe Lands) bears *Argent*, *a Lion rampant betwixt two Mollets in Feſs Gules*, *a chief Ermine*. Creſt, *a Demi-Lion* as the former. Motto, *Sur eſperance*, 1679. For all which ſee Lion Regiſter.

GIFFORD *of* BUSTA.

In my former Volume of this *Syſtem*, *Page* 61. I mentioned the ancient Name of *GIFFORD*, ſaid to have come from *England* to *Scotland*, in the Reign of *Malcolm Canmore*; and alſo of one *HUGO de GIFFORD* a Witneſs in the Charters of *William* King of *Scotland*. The Chief Family of the Name was *GIFFORD* of *GIFFORD-HALL* and *YESTER*, in *Eaſt-lothian*, which had for Arms, *Gules*, *three Bars Ermine*. The Family ended in Four Daughters, about the Year 1412. The eldeſt of them was married to Sir *William Hay* Sheriff of *Peebles*. He got with her the Lands of *Yeſter* and *Gifford-hall*, of whom is deſcended the preſent Marqueſs of *Tweeddale*, whoſe Family has ever ſince quartered the *Giffords* Arms with their own. The other Three Daughters were married to *Thomas Boyd* of *Kilmarnock*, *Euſtach Maxwel* of *Tylling*, and another to *Mc Dowal* of *Mackerſton*, all eminent Barons.

THERE was another Family of the Name *GIFFORD* of *SHERIFF-HALL* in *Mid-Lothian*, which carried the foreſaid Arms, and ended in the Reign of King *James* the III. And of late I am informed, that there is a Gentleman's Family yet extant of the Name of *GIFFORD*, in the Iſland of *Zetland*, now repreſented by *THOMAS GIFFORD* of *BUSTA*, as lineally deſcended from, and only Heir male of the ancient Family of *WETHERSTA* in that Iſland, who has about theſe 200 Years paſt, carried the Name and Arms of *GIFFORD*, *viz. Gules, three Bars Ermine*, Creſt, a *Hart*'s Head proper, Motto, *Spare when you have Naught*, being the ſame uſed by the Marqueſs of *Tweeddale*; but whether the *Creſt* and *Motto* belonged to the *Giffords* of *Gifford-hall* and *Teſter*, I know not, but the Arms did, and the ſame are uſed now by *Thomas Gifford* of *Buſta*.

WEMYSS *Earl of* WEMYSS.

IN my firſt Volume of this Syſtem, *Page* 282. I mentioned the ancient and honourable Family of the WEMYSS, and there hinted the ſtrong Tradition of their Deſcent, from the illuſtrious Hero MACDUFF Thane of FIFE; which Tradition has been univerſally owned and acknowledged by all our Antiquaries, though they are not ſo certain as to the preciſe Time of their Deſcent.

SIR *Robert Sibbald*, and the Author of the Genealogy of the *Mackintoſhes*, alledge, That the firſt of the Family was a Son of *Duncan* the Third of that Name, and Sixth Earl of *Fife*. But that their Cadency is older, appears from the Charter of *Joannes de Ainſly Miles*, mentioned by me in the foreſaid Place, which Charter mentions *terram Domini Michaelis de Weymſs*, and is dated 1165; whereas the foreſaid *Duncan* the Third ſucceeded to his Father, only in the Year 1154, and dyed 1203: As Mr. *Crawfurd* in his Peerage ſays of the Family of the Earls of *Fife*; ſo it is improbable, that the Firſt of that Family could be the Son of this *Duncan*.

AND therefore, I think that what I have already aſſerted in the firſt Volume is moſt probable, to wit, That the Firſt of them was an immediate Son of the great MACKDUFF, who, being obliged to eſcape *Macbeath*'s Fury, hid himſelf in thoſe Coves, which are yet to be ſeen in the Eſtate of WEMYSS, and are very proper lurking Places; and from thence derived afterwards the Sirname to himſelf and Poſterity. For *Wemyſs* is but the *Highland* Word for Coves: And it is ordinary ſtill among the *Highlanders* (whoſe Language and Cuſtoms then obtained in *Fife*) to deſign a Man from ſome extraordinary Circumſtance of his Life, ſuch as this of his lurking in the Coves.

BUT tho' we cannot with Certainty determine the preciſe Time, when the Earl of *Wemyſs* came off *Mackduff*, becauſe the original Writs of the Family are loſt; yet that he is truly deſcended of that illuſtrious Stock, I think there are very good Arguments to prove. As,

1mo. THE conſtant Tradition of the Family, together with the Propriety of the ancient Monuments of MACKDUFF's Valour, ſuch as his *Target* and other Armour, and the Scull of *Mackbeath*'s Head, which MACKDUFF cut off at *Lumfannon*, and carried South with him as a *Trophy*; which are ſtill preſerved (as I am inform'd) by the Family, and were probably committed to them, as the principal Branch in the Collateral Male-line, when the direct Male-line fail'd; hence are thoſe Lines of Mr. *Johnſton* in his Character of MACKDUFF.

Addo decus priſcis meritis, monumenta vetuſta
Servat adhuc rerum VEMISIANA *domus.*

2do. THAT they have always bore the Enſigns Armorial of MACKDUFF: For Arms are reckon'd ſurer Marks of Cadency than Sirnames, eſpecially in Deſcents of that Antiquity. Before the Marriage with the Heireſs of *Inchmartine*, the Barons of WEMYSS bore the ſimple Armorial of *Mackduff*, with the Marks of

Cadency: But then theſe Marks were laid aſide, and the Coat of *Glen* of *Inchmartine* was quartered with their paternal Coat; and have ſo ſtood upon their Seals (as you have them deſcribed by me in the firſt Volume) from 1423 to 1707, when DAVID the Second Earl of WEMYSS, conſidering himſelf as Chief of the Name of WEMYSS, and true Repreſentative of the ancient MACKDUFF, thought fit to diſuſe the Coat of Alliance, and to retain only the ſingle Armorial of *Mackduff* and *Wemyſs*; which I have blazon'd and cut in Copper, in the fourth Plate of Atchievements of the firſt Volume; and is thus deſcribed *Or*, a Lion rampant *Gules*, armed and langued *Azure*, ſupported by two Lions, and a Swan for *Creſt*, all proper, with the Motto, *Je penſe*.

3tio. A third Argument of the Earl of WEMYSS's Deſcent, is the ancient holding of their original Eſtate of the Earls of *Fife*, which, together with the other two Proofs above-mentioned, are a good Evidence, that the firſt of them was a Son of that Family, to whom the Father diſponed that Part of his Eſtate, to hold of himſelf and his Succeſſors in the direct Line; ſince there is not the leaſt Appearance of the Eſtate coming from any other Hands, or that it was in any other Family prior to them. But this ſhall be further cleared, as I come to give a particular Account of the Family of *Wemyſs*, at leaſt of the moſt remarkable Perſons of them whom Mr. *Crawfurd* has omitted.

THE firſt of the Name I find on Record, is the foreſaid MICHAEL *de* WEMYSS, in the ſaid Charter of *Joannes de Ainſly*; and the ſaid *Michael* (as I'm informed) is a Witneſs in the Charter of Mortification to the *Abbacy* of *Aberbrothock*, *de Terra inter* Echkar *&* Kaldonar, *per* Thomam *Filium* Tankardi; and this is confirmed by King *William* in the Beginning of his Reign, as in the Chartulary of *Aberbrothock*; Mr. *Crawfurd* tells of a Charter of *Alexander* the II. his Reign, in the Cuſtody of the Duke of *Athole*, wherein *Michael de Wemyſs miles* is a Witneſs, but whether he was the ſame *Michael*, or a Son of his, I know not.

THE next we find is *David de Wemyſs*, who was Sheriff-principal of *Fife*, *anno* 1239; for in the Chartulary of the *Abbacy* of *Dumfermling*, there is a Precept directed *Domino* Davidi *de* Wemyſs, *Vice-comiti de* Fiſe, to pay the eight Part of the Amerciaments of *Fife* and *Fothrife*, impoſed in the Juſtice Air at *Coupar*, to that *Abbacy*, according to their Rights, dated at *Perth* 7th *October* 1239, and of the King's Reign the 25th.

IN the Chartulary of the *Abbacy* of *Aberbrothock*, *Dominus Hugo de Wemyſs* is Witneſs in a Charter by that Abbot to Sir *John Wiſhart*, of the Mill of *Coneveth*, dated *anno* 1242.

THIS is all of the Sirname that I have ſeen upon Record, prior to that honourable Perſon that went Ambaſſador for the Maiden of *Norway*, mentioned in the firſt Volume by the Name of *David*, from all our Hiſtorians that I have ſeen; though I'm ſince inform'd by the Family, that his Name is *Michael* and not *David*, which my Informer ſays is clear, by an Indenture between *Dominum* Michael *de* Wemyſs, *&* *Dominum* Michaelem Scot *de* Balweerie, *milites*, *in præſentia* Joannis Ballioli *Regis*, *apud Monaſterium de* Lundores, dated 1294.

THIS *Dominus* Michael *de* Wemyſs, as my Informer ſays, ſat in the Parliament at *Air* 1315, which ſettled the Succeſſion of the Crown, failing Heirs male of King *Robert* the I. upon *Edward Bruce* his Brother.

HIS Son DAVID *de* WEMYSS ſucceeded him, who was one of the Barons that, in the Parliament 1320, ſigned the famous Letter to the Pope.

HE was married firſt to *Annabel*, Daughter to Sir WILLIAM St.CLARE, probably the ſame, that married the Heireſs of *Orkney*: For there is an authentick Copy of a Charter, ſign'd by a Notar, among the Earl of *Wemyſs*'s Writs, wherein *David* de *Wemyſs*, *Filius & Hæres Domini* Michaelis *de* Wemyſs, grants *Domino* Annabellæ, *Filiæ Domini* Guilelmi *de* Sto.Claro *militis*, *Sponſæ ſuæ*, and to the Heirs procreate betwixt them, ſeveral Lands in *Lochore* Shire.

HE was married next to *Marjory* de *Ramſay*, Daughter to *Walter* de *Ramſay*; and there is an original Charter (which was lent by the late Earl of WEMYSS to Mr. *Simſon* the Queen's *Hiſtoriogarpher*, but not return'd) wherein King *Robert* the I. confirms, to DAVID *de* WEMYSS *miles*, and *Marjory* his Spouſe, the Lands of *Glaſmont*, in Tenements *de Kinghorn*, erected to him *in liberam Baroniam*. This Charter is dated *anno Regni* 23d. *anno Domini* 1329. It was this Sir *David*, and not his Great-grand-child (as Mr. *Crawfurd* ſuppoſeth) that in an original Charter without Date (which was likewiſe lent to Mr. *Simſon*) is deſign'd *Filius & Hæres Domini* Michaelis *de* Wemyſs *militis*, wherein he makes over the Lands of *Raith* in the Barony of *Lochore*, *Domino* Johanni *de* Wemyſs *Avunculo ſuo*. For *Walter* de *Ramſay* one of the Witneſſes in the Charter is deſign'd *Socero meo*; and *Matthew* de *Crambeth* Biſhop of *Dunkeld* another of them died in 1312, and conſequently long before *David* the Grand-child or Great-grand-child ſucceeded.

HIS Son MICHAEL de WEMYSS *miles* ſucceeded about the Year 1332, who obtain'd a Charter from *Duncan* Earl of *Fife* of *Eaſter Monechy* and *Weſter Dron*, (which was likewiſe lent out to Mr. *Simſon*) wherein he is deſign'd *filius quondam* DAVIDIS *de* WEMYSS *militis*. This *Michael*, and his Father *David*, and Grandfather *Michael*, Knights, are all three Witneſſes to a Charter by *Duncan* Earl of *Fife* to *John* de *Clephan* of *Carſlogie*. In *Rymer's Fœdera* there is, *anno* 1336, a Precept by King *Edward* the III. of *England*, to his Treaſurer, to deliver to *Michael* de *Wemyſs* Knight, coming from *Scotland* to our Parliament at *London*, forty Pounds *Sterling*, and to *Henry* de *Ramſay* ten Pounds.

HE was ſucceeded by his Son Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, who in 1343 is deſign'd *David* de *Wemyſs miles, tunc Vicecomes de* FIFE, as Witneſs in a Charter by *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, to *Green* of *Fairny*; and ſo likewiſe in a Charter by D. *Helena* de *Maxwell*, *Domina de* Kelly, *to* John Dick Strang *of* Eaſter Pitiorthie; and this laſt is confirm'd by King *David* the II. *anno Reg.* 29. *anno Dom.* 1358.

TO him ſucceeded Sir DAVID *de* WEMYSS his Son, who in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera* 1357, is deſign'd *David* de *Wemyſs miles*, *Filius & Hæres* Davidis *de* Wemyſs *militis*; and was one of the Twenty *Scots* Heirs, that were ſent Hoſtages for Payment of One hundred thouſand Merks *Sterling*, for King *David*'s Liberty.

THIS Sir DAVID having no Heirs male of his Body, tailzied his Eſtate to Sir *John Wemyſs* of *Reras*, and to *Iſabel* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *Iſabel* of *Inchmartine* his Heir Female; and to the Heirs of their Body; which failing to return to the Collateral Heir-male. And in Conſequence of this Tailzie, Sir *David* reſigns his Lands in the Hands of *Robert Stewart* Earl of *Fife*, holden *de prædicto ſuo Comite*, in Favours of the ſaid Sir *John*. This Reſignation was ſolemnly made in the Pariſh-Church of *Wemyſs*, *anno* 1373, about two Years before he died, and is recorded at more Length, with the Witneſſes Names, by Mr. *Crawfurd* in his *Peerage* of the Family of *Wemyſs*. After Sir *David*'s Death, Sir *Allan Erſkine* confirmed ſome Lands reſigned by the ſaid Sir *David*, to the ſaid Sir *John*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, and their Heirs; which failing, *dicta terra* (ſaith the Charter) *veris hæredibus revertentur*. And by an Indenture between the ſaid Sir *John Wemyſs* of *Reras*, and one *Duncan* de *Wemyſs*, who ſeems to have been the Heir male, dated 1376, the ſaid Sir *John* binds himſelf, to keep the Tailzie of all the Lands which belonged to Umquhile *David* of *Wemyſs*, and to infeſt *Duncan*; and *Duncan* is to put into the ſaid Tailzie, *Over-Cambron*, and a Duty out of the Mill of *Methil*, and he is to have *Reras* and *Cambron* from Sir *John*. And in *anno* 1419, the ſaid *Duncan* actually got *Kincaldrum* from Sir *John*.

WHETHER *Iſabel* of *Inchmartine* was a Niece of Sir *David*'s, or what Degree of Relation ſhe bore to him, does not appear from any Writs that I have ſeen. But it would ſeem that Sir *Robert Livingſton* of *Drumrey*, or his Lady ſtood in the ſame Propinquity to him, and that he was not ſatisfy'd with his Diſpoſition in Favours of Sir *John* of *Reras*. For by an Inſtrument dated 1385, it appears that the ſaid Sir *Robert* took Infeſtment in the Lands of *Wemyſs*, and that the Lady *Inchmartine* went to the Houſe of *Wemyſs*, and tore his Saſine in Pieces. And 'tis probable, that to compoſe the Differences, Sir *Robert* got the Lands of *Eaſt-Wemyſs* (which were reckoned a third Part of *Wemyſs*-Shire) and a third of the Coal and Salt of *Weſt-Wemyſs*, and the Eaſt half of *Lochore*-Shire; all which I find to have gone from the Family to the *Livingſtons* of *Drumrey* about this Time.

After Sir DAVID's Death, which was before *December* 1376, Sir *Allan Erſkine* and *Iſabel* of *Inchmartine* his Wife, ſerved Heirs to him in the Eſtate of

Wemyſs, as appears by their two Daughters ſerving to them. And Sir *John* of *Reras* ſeems to have poſſeſs'd it more in their Right, than by the Diſpoſition and Reſignation made by Sir *David*: And therefore we find by authentick Writs in the Earl of *Wemyſs* Cuſtody, which were ſhewed to me by Mr. *Mackenzie* his Chaplain, that after their Death, *Iſabel*, Spouſe to Sir *John Wemyſs* of *Reras*, together with her Siſter *Margaret*, Spouſe to Sir *John Glen* of *Balmuto*, are ſerved Heireſſes in *May* 1400 to Sir *Allan Erskine* their Father, and to *Iſabel* of *Inchmartine* their Mother, in the Eſtate of *Wemyſs*, and Lands of *Pitconachie*, within the Shire of *Fife*; and in *June* the ſame Year they demanded of *Robert* Earl of *Fife*, a Precept of Saſine in theſe Lands, which the ſaid Earl either neglected or refuſed to grant. And in *June* 1419, he purſued Sir *John Wemyſs* of *Reras* (whoſe Lady was then dead) and the Lady *Glen* before the Council, for uplifting the Revenues of *Wemyſs*, before he, as Superior, had entred them. However Sir *John* in his Lady's Right, and the Lady *Glen*, are adjudged to be in the legal Poſſeſſion of the Eſtate; becauſe they had taken Precept out of the King's Chappel, and preſented it to the Superior *anno* 1401; the ſame Ladies are retour'd Heireſſes to their Mother *Iſabel* of *Inchmartine*, in the Lands of *Auchleven* and *Ardoven* in *Marr*. *Anno* 1403, King *Robert* the III. gives a Protection to Sir *John* of *Wemyſs* for the Lands he had in *Atholl* by his Wife.

Sir JOHN de WEMYSS got by his Lady (as appears by the Confirmation Charter of King *Robert* the III. to him) the Lands of *Wemyſs*, *Weſter Raith*, *Glenniſton* and *Powguild*, *Myre-Carny*, *Newtoun*, *Markinch*, *Nether-Cambron*, *Methil*, *Tulliebreek*, *Weſter Tarvat*, *Innerleven*, *Muir Cambus*, *Dron*, *Lochore*, *Elcho*, *Strathardel* and *Inchmartine*.

Sir JOHN having built the Chappel of St. *Mary* of *Reras*, and mortified Lands to a Chaplain *anno* 1404, died about *anno* 1428, leaving Iſſue behind him by the Heireſs *Iſabel*, firſt *David* his Succeſſor in the Eſtate of *Wemyſs*, deſign'd *David* of *Methil* in his Fathers Time. 2d. *Michael* his Succeſſor in the Eſtate of *Reras*, which Eſtate went with a Daughter to *Arthur Forbes* of *Pitſligo anno* 1479: 3d. *Andrew*, 4th. *John Wemyſs* of *Kilmany*, who married *Janet Wardlaw* Niece to *Henry Wardlaw* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, and got with her the Lands of *Lathocker* and *Muirtoun*, and of him are the *Wemyſſes* of *Lathocker*. He left beſides, two Daughters, the one married to Sir *Andrew Gray* of *Fouls*, and the other to *Hugh Frazer* of *Lovat*.

Sir DAVID de *Wemyſs*, Sir *John*'s eldeſt Son, married *Chriſtiana* de *Douglas*, Daughter of Sir *William Douglas*, *February* 1423, and, leaving Iſſue by her, *John* his Succeſſor, and *Eupham*, he died *anno* 1431.

Sir JOHN was Minor at his Father's Death, and when ſcarce eleven Years Old, was made by his Uncle and Tutor *Michael* de *Wemyſs*, to marry *Chriſtian*, Daughter to Sir *Patrick Ogilvie* of *Auchterhouſe*; but he was divorced from her *anno* 1441, and next married *Margaret* Daughter to Sir *Robert Livingſton* of *Drumrey* and *Eaſt-Wemyſs*, by whom he had *John* his Succeſſor, deſign'd in his Father's Time *John* of *Strathardel*, and *Griſſell*, married to *David Boſwel* of *Balmuto*, he died 1502.

This Sir JOHN WEMYSS married *Chriſtian* Daughter to the Lord *Abernethy* of *Rothemay*, upon whom he begot five Sons and one Daughter, particularly *David* his Succeſſor, deſign'd in his Father's Life *David* of *Dron*, and *Thomas*, who in *anno* 1545 and 1550, is deſign'd Mr. *Thomas Wemyſs* of *Winthank*, and Lord of Seſſion, and *John*, of whom was deſcended *Henry Wemyſs* Biſhop of *Galloway* and of the Chapel-Royal at *Stirling*: Sir *John* died 1506,

And his Son Sir DAVID *de* WEMYSS is retoured Heir to him in *May* 1508, who obtained a Charter from King *James* the IV. dated 28th *Auguſt* 1511, erecting the following Lands into one Barony of *Wemyſs*, *viz.* The Lands of *Wemyſs-Shire*, *Little-Lun*, *Tilliebreek*, *Camron-mill*, the *Haugh*, *Dunniface*, *Pitconochie* and *Weſt-Tarvat* in *Fife*, *Weſt-Dron*, *Hill-dron*, *Elcho*, *Bathabron*, *Strathardel*, *Ardargie* and *Kinaird* in *Perth*, and *Balhavel* in *Forfar*-Shire. He married firſt *Anna* Daughter to *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter, particularly *David* his Succeſſor. And next he married *Janet*, Daughter of *Andrew*

Lord *Gray*, by whom he had *John Wemyſs*, who got in Appanage *Balhavel* in *Forfar*, and *Kinaird* in *Perth*: This Sir *David* was killed at the Battle of *Flowden*, 9th *September* 1513. And in *May* 1514,

His Son Sir DAVID WEMYSS of *That-Ilk* is retoured Heir to him; who married firſt *Katharine* Daughter of *Henry* Lord *St. Clare*, *anno* 1511, and had by her principally *John* his Succeſſor, and *James* the firſt of the Family of *Caskieberry*, of whom my Lord *Burntiſland* was deſcended; as are alſo Count *Wemyſs* of *Breſcia*, in the Territory of *Venice*, and ſeveral other illuſtrious Perſons abroad. He married next *Marjota Tours*, Daughter of *Inner-Leith*, *anno* 1525, and had by her Captain *David Wemyſs*, who got, of the Family, *Strathardel* in *Perth* Shire, and *Griſſel*, married firſt to *David Boſwel* of *Balmuto*, and then to *Patrick Kinindmond* of *That-Ilk*. Sir *David* died *April* 1544, and was ſucceeded by his Son

Sir JOHN, who *anno* 1530, married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Adam Otterburn* of *Redhall*, Lord Advocate to King *James* the V. by whom he had *David* his Succeſſor, and four Daughters, married as in *Crawfurd*. He married next *Janet Trail*, a Daughter of *Blebo*, *anno* 1558, and had by her *Gavin Wemyſs* of *Powguild*, who married *Katharine Wemyſs*, Heireſs of *David Wemyſs* of *Winthank*, the Son of the above Mr. *Thomas*, of whom are the *Wemyſſes* of *Winthank*. He had likewiſe by her a Daughter called *Margaret*, married to *Andrew Ferny* of *That-Ilk*.

This Sir JOHN made a conſiderable Figure in his Time: For in *anno* 1547, he, at the Head of the *Fife* Gentlemen, (as Biſhop *Leſly* ſays) defeated the *Engliſh* that landed in *Fife*, and kill'd Seven hundred of them. And the ſame Author tells us, that in 1556, he with the Laird of *Calder*, were ſent Commiſſioners from the Three hundred Barons met at *Edinburgh*, to the Queen Regent and Council, to diſſwade them from impoſing a Tax, and levying of foreign Troops, and prevail'd. By his Commiſſion dated the 9th *January* 1559, he was appointed, by *Francis* and *Mary* King and Queen, to be the Lieutenant of *Fife*, *Kinroſs* and *Clackmanan* Shires, for ſuppreſſing of the Rebels. He was very liberal to the Nunnery of *Elcho*, and protected them from Inſults; therefore, and for a Sum of Money, and a yearly Penſion during Life, they diſponed to him all their Rents, and made him their heritable Baillie. He died at *Elcho January* 1571, and was ſucceeded by his Son

Sir DAVID, who married *Cecil Ruthven*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Ruthven*, *anno* 1556, and had by her, *John* his Succeſſor, ſtiled in his Father's Life, of *Tulliebreck*; *James* of *Bogie*, the firſt of the Family of *Bogie*; *David* of *Fingask*, the firſt of the *Wemyſſes* of *Fingask*; *Patrick* of *Rumgaly*, and *Henry* of *Weſter-Fudie*, the firſt of the *Wemyſſes* of *Fudie*: He had likewiſe Five Daughters honourably married. Sir *David* died, *anno* 1597, to whom his eldeſt Son *John*, called *Birkenflowre*, ſucceeded; who, in *anno* 1574, married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *William Douglas* of *Lochleven*, but died without Iſſue. And next, in 1581, he married *Mary*, Daughter to *James* Lord *Down*, by whom he had *David* his eldeſt Son, married to *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Andrew* Earl of *Rothes*, *anno* 1608; but he died without Iſſue, *anno* 1610. 2d. *John* his Succeſſor. 3d. *Cicilia*, married to *William* Earl of *Tallibardin*. 4th. *Jean*, to *Robert* Lord *Colvill*. 5th. *Iſabel*, married to *Hugh* Lord *Lovat*. And, 6th. *Katharine*, married to *John Haldane* of *Gleneggies*. This Sir *John* had the Admiralty betwixt *Dyſart* and the Water of *Leven*, diſponed to him by the Duke of *Lenox*, *anno* 1610, and died *anno* 1616, aged Eighty five.

Sir JOHN his Succeſſor was, by the Favour of King *Charles* the I. made a Baronet, *25th May* 1625, then created Lord *Wemyſs* of *Elcho*, 1*st. April* 1628, and afterwards Earl of *Wemyſs*, *25th June* 1633. He married *Jean*, Daughter to *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, *anno* 1610, and had by her *David* his Succeſſor, and five Daughters, married as in *Crawfurd*. *Anno* 1630, he purchaſed from *James* Lord *Colvill* the Barony of *Eaſt-Wemyſs*, which went from the Family to the *Livingſtons* of *Drumrey*, from about the Year 1385, and died 22. *November* 1649.

DAVID Earl of *Wemyſs* ſucceeded, who married firſt *Anna*, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Burleigh*, by whom he had only Lady *Jean*, married firſt to *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*; and next to *George* Earl of *Sutherland*. Then *Eleonor*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Wigtoun*, by whom he had no Iſſue. But by his third Wife Lady *Margaret Leſly*, my Lady Dowager of *Balgony*, and of *Bucceleugh*, he had a Daughter, *Margaret*, in whoſe Favours he reſign'd the Honours of his Family, and thereupon obtain'd a Patent from the King, with the Precedency of her Grandfather's Creation, as appears by a Charter, recorded in the Chancellary *ad annum* 1672. The ſaid Earl *David* died *anno* 1680, and was ſucceeded by the ſaid

MARGARET Counteſs of *Wemyſs*, who, in her Father's Lifetime, was married to Sir *James Wemyſs* Knight, deſcended of the Family of *Caskieberry*, who thereupon was dignify'd with the Title of Lord *Burntiſland* for Life. And dying in 1683, left Iſſue by the ſaid Counteſs, *David* Lord *Elcho*, and two Daughters, married as in *Crawfurd*'s *Peerage*. Counteſs *Margaret* died *anno* 1705, and was ſucceeded by her Son *David*, the ſecond Earl of *Wemyſs*, who, in *March* 1705, was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, and admitted to the Privy-Council by Queen *Anne*. He married firſt *Anne*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Queensberry*, *anno* 1697, by whom he had *David* Lord *Elcho*, who died 16. *December* 1715, not turned of Seventeen, and *James* his Succeſſor: Then Mrs. *Mary Robiſon*, a rich *Engliſh* Lady, by whom he had no Iſſue: And laſt of all *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *St. Clare*, by whom he has living two Daughters. He died 11. *March* 1720, and was ſucceeded by his Son

JAMES, the preſent Earl of *Wemyſs*, who married *Janet*, Daughter to Colonel *Francis Charteris* of *Empsfield*, and his Lady *Helen*, Daughter to Mr. *Alexander Swinton*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, a ſecond Son of the ancient Family of *Swinton* of *That-Ilk*, in the Shire of *Berwick*.

HAMILTON *of* OLIVESTOB.

JAMES HAMILTON of *Oliveſtob* Advocate, Son and Heir of Captain *Thomas Hamilton* of *Oliveſtob*, and *Griſſel* his Wife, Daughter of *Hamilton* of *Weſtport*, and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Patrick Hamilton* of *Little-preſton*, Brother to *Thomas*, firſt Earl of *Haddingtoun*.

ALEXANDER *de* HAMILTON is deſigned in a Charter, dated *penult* Day of *November* 1452, *Armiger, Frater Germanus Domino de Hamilton*, and was the firſt of the Family of *Weſtport*.

THE ſaid Captain THOMAS HAMILTON was third Son to *John Hamilton* of *Muirhouſe* in *Mid-Lothian*, and *Anne* his Wife, only Daughter to *Elphinſtoun* of *Innerdivot*, who was a Son of the Lord *Elphinſtoun*.

WHICH JOHN, was Son of Mr. *William Hamilton* of *Bardanock*, a ſecond Son of *Hamilton* of *Boardlan*, the firſt of which Family was fourth Son of Sir *David Hamilton* of *That-Ilk*.

THE ſaid JAMES HAMILTON of *Oliveſtob*, Male deſcended of *Hamilton* of *Boardlan*, carries *Gules*, three *Cinque Foils*, *Argent* within a *Border*, imbattled *Or*, *Creſt*, an *Antelope*'s *Head*, *Coup'd*, *Argent*, *gorged* and *attired Gules*, Motto, *Invia virtuti pervia*.

Of the Riſe of the ancient and principal Family of KENNEDY, *Earls of* CASSILS, *with an Account of ſome of their Deſcendants.*

IN the firſt Part of this Syſtem, *Page* 161, following Mr. *Crawfurd*'s *Peerage*, I brought the firſt of the Name and Family from one *Kenneth*, an *Iriſh* or *Highland Scotſman*, whoſe Poſterity were ſirnamed *Kennedy* from him; which I find to be a groundleſs Conjecture, after better vouched Information: For I find theſe of the Family to have been ancient Proprietors and Poſſeſſors in the Bailliary of *Carrick*, before Patronimicks were in Uſe: And had their firſt Name from that Country they poſſeſs, poſſeſt, but, afterward changed their Names from *Carrick* to *Kennedy*; as appears by the following Connection of Charters from Father to Son, ſtill extant.

The firſt of which is a Grant by NICOLAUS of *Carrick*, Son to *Duncan* of *Carrick*, to the Nuns of *North-Berwick*, in and to the Lands and Church of St. *Cuthbert* at *Maybole*, *anno* 1220, in the Reign of King *William*; ſo that his Father *Duncan* muſt have lived in the Reign of King *Malcolm* IV. which began 1153.

NIGELLUS, Earl of *Carrick*, grants to *Rolland* of *Carrick*, Son of the aobve *Nicolaus* of *Carrick*, and to his Heirs, the Bailliary of *Carrick*, to be *caput totius progeniei ſuæ*, *i. e.* Chief of his Name, and to have the Command of all the Men in *Carrick* under the ſaid Earl and his Succeſſors. Which Grant King *Alexander* III. confirms; and, after him, *Robert* III. confirms the ſame Grant to this Family, being then called *Kennedies*.

GILBERT of *Carrick*, Son of *Rolland* of *Carrick*, ſubmits a Difference between him and the Nuns of *North-Berwick*, 1285. to *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, Father to King *Robert* I. and to *Robert* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, to which *Gilbert* of *Carrick*'s Seal is appended, having the very ſame Shield of Arms, which the Family of *Caſſils* carries at this Day: Which ſhows that they had the double *Treſſure*, *Floree* and *Contrafloree*, with *Flower de Liſſes* to their Arms, long before they matched with the Royal Family.

In the 17th Chapter of the *Cheveron*, in the firſt Volume, I gave the Arms of the old Earls of *Carrick*, *viz.* *Argent*, a *Cheveron Gules*, as in the Manuſcripts of Sir *David Lindſay* of the *Mount*, and Sir *James Balfour*'s Blazons, both principal Heralds, who give the ſame to the old Earls of *Carrick*, before the *McDougals* or *Bruces* had that Title, and who carried different Arms from thoſe. So that it appears that the Family of the Name of *Carrick* were of the old Earls, and carried, *Argent*, a *Cheveron Gules*; but afterwards accompanied the *Cheveron* with three *Croſs-croſſlets fitched Sable*; ſo that they were great Men anciently: And of late, by Marriage with *Mary Stewart*, Daughter to King *Robert* III.

DUNCAN of *Carrick*, Son to *Gilbert* of *Carrick*, gives the Patronage of *Kirkbride* in *Carrick*, to the Nuns of *North-Berwick*; to which Grant *Malcolm* Earl of *Fife* was a Witneſs.

King *Robert* I. gave a Remiſſion to Sir *Gilbert* of *Carrick*, Son of the above *Duncan*, for his ſurrendring of *Lochdune* Caſtle to the *Engliſh*; and reſtores him to the Government thereof, with the Lands thereto belonging: Which, from that Time to this Day, continues ſtill a Part of the Earl of *Caſſils*'s Property.

At this Time, and a little before, they began to take the Name of *Kennedy*, becauſe of their Grant, as *caput totius progeniei ſuæ*, being Chief of the Name, mentioned before, which the *Iriſh* Words *Kean na-ty*, ſignifies; for *Kean* is the Head, and *na* of, *ty* the Houſe or Family, and *Ken-nedy* is to this Day pronounced *Kean-naty*, by the People of *Carrick*; and alſo ſeveral Charters in Record have *Carrick* in the Boſom, and *Kennedy* on the Margin. They had taken the Name of *Kennity* or *Kennedy*, before the Time mentioned; for *John Kennedy*, Chancellor to King *John Baliol*, is mentioned in *Prin*'s Hiſtory, and *Dominus Alexander Kennedy*, with ſeveral others of that Name, Page 652.

Sir *John Kennedy*, Son of the above Sir *Gilbert* of *Carrick*, is one of the Commiſſioners (mentioned in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera Angliæ*) upon the Treaty at *Newcaſtle*, for delivering up to the *Scots* King, *David Bruce*, in the Year 1354.

Sir *Gilbert Kennedy*, Sir *John*'s Son, is delivered as one of the Hoſtages for King *David*, *in anno* 1357.

King *Robert* II. confirms to Sir *John Kennedy*, Son to the above Sir *Gilbert*, the Lands of *Dunonure*, in the ſecond Year of his Reign; to which his Son Sir *Gilbert Kennedy* is a Witneſs.

King *Robert* III. confirms to *James Kennedy*, Son of his beloved Couſin Sir *Gilbert Kennedy*, the Bailliary of *Carrick*, Chief of his Name, and the Command of the *Militia* in *Carrick*, under the Earl of *Carrik*, dated at *Dundonald* 28th *January* 1405; where alſo the King gives the Lands of *Dalrymple* to *James Kennedy* and *Mary Stewart* his Spouſe, Daughter to the ſaid King *Robert* III.

THESE are the Earl of *Caſſils*'s Predeceſſors, which can eaſily be vouched from the publick Records. Many of the eldeſt of theſe Charters were put in the Hands of Mr. *Hay* of *Drumboot*, which he is printing in a Pamphlet.

KENNEDY *of* BENNEN.

KENNEDY of *BENNEN* is an old Family of the Name; for *John Kennedy*, Son of *Henry Kennedy* of *Bennen*, obtained a Charter from King *James* II. in the Year 1450, as in the general Regiſter; which ſhows they were then a ſtanding Family.

HIS Succeſſors continued in the natural Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate, from Father to Son, untill the Year 1560, that *Katharine Kennedy*, Heireſs of *Bennen*, was married to *Hugh Kennedy*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Kennedy* of *Bargany*, whoſe original Contract of Marriage is ſtill to be ſeen in the Poſſeſſion of that Family; and bears Date at *Bargany* the 8. of *June* 1560, to which Contract, *Thomas Kennedy*, elder and younger of *Bargany*, ſubſcribe their Names, and M'*Alexander* of *Dalreoch* is a Witneſs.

THE eldeſt Son of this Marriage married a Daughter of *Roſs* of *Gaſtoun* and *Haining*, and his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, *Hugh*, married *Margaret Cathcart*, Daughter to *James Cathcart* of *Gainock*, whoſe eldeſt Son and Heir, *Hugh*, married *Iſabel Wardlaw*, Niece to Sir *John Wardlaw* of *Pitrevie*: Their Son is *Hugh Kennedy* now of *Bennen*.

THIS Family has claimed the Armorial-bearing of *Kennedy* of *Bargany*, ever ſince that Family was extinct, as being the laſt Cadet of that Family, which were quarterly 1ſt and 4th *Argent, a Cheveron Gules, between three Croſs-Croſlets fitched, Sable; 2d and 3d Azure, three Flower de Liſſes Or*, as by *Eſplin*, and other illuminate Books.

KENNEDY *of* BALMACLANACHAN.

KENNEDY of BALMACLANACHAN, vulgarly called *Barclanachan*, and now *Kilkerran*, lies on the South-ſide of the Water of *Girvan*, in the Bailliary of *Carrick*, Shire of *Air*, and Pariſh of *Dailie*.

IN the Year 1361, JOHN KENNEDY received a Charter of Confirmation to theſe Lands, dated at *Dumbriton*, in the 32d Year of King *David*'s Reign; as in the general Regiſter.

THIS Man's Heirs Male were ſerved and retoured in common Form, as Heirs and Proprietors thereof, until *Elizabeth Kennedy* became Heireſs, whereby the Male Line was interrupted; but ſhe dying without Iſſue, it was again reſtored in the Perſon of *Gilbert Kennedy* her Father's Brother, who infeſt himſelf as her neareſt Heir, at the Tower of *Balmaclanachan*, the 16 Day of *June* 1517. He again reſigns his Lands to his Son *George*, reſerving a Liferent to himſelf, and a Tierce to *Elizabeth Blair* his Wife, dated at *Balmaclanachan* the 28. of *June* 1538. Whereupon, his Son *George* infeſts himſelf and *Janet Kennedy* his Wife, who was Daughter of *Patrick Kennedy* of *Bargaltoun* and *Camciſcan*, in the Lands of *Balmaclanachan*. The Lands of *Camciſcan* fell afterwards into the Hands of *Balmaclanachan*, and were ſold, to *Robert Wallace*, Son of *Hugh Wallace* of *Carnill*, by *Janet Kennedy*, Lady *Balmaclanachan*, with Conſent of *George Kennedy* her Husband,

band, and her Siſter *Egidia Kennedy*, Widow of *John Grierſon* of *Lag*. Two of their Seals are appended to the Reſignation, dated at *Edinburgh* the 5th of *May*, 1562, and at *Drumlangrig* the 4th of *April*, 1563. This *George Kennedy* of *Balmaclanachan* bought the Lands of *Glenmuck*, *Bellimore* &c. from *John Mure* of *Rowallan*, whoſe Diſpoſition is dated at *Balmaclanachan* the 24. *September*, 1551.

In the Year 1566, he diſpones his heritable Eſtate to his eldeſt Son *Gilbert*, dated at *Balmaclanachan*, *May* 10.

GILBERT diſpones his Lands to his ſecond Son *David*, reſerving a Liferent to himſelf and his Wife *Margaret Kennedy*, Daughter to *Gilbert Kennedy* of *Girvanmains*, dated at *Edinburgh* 23d *December*, 1617. [*Secretary's Regiſter.*] *David Kennedy* infeſts himſelf and *Janet Kennedy* his Spouſe, Daughter to *David Kennedy* in *Maxwelſtoun*: And in the Year 1633, on the 3d of *February*, at *Holyrood-houſe*, he, with Conſent of his Brother *Oliver Kennedy*, Father of the late deceaſt *John Kennedy* of *Craig*, reſigns his Lands to his Son *David*, who infeſts himſelf, and *Jean Hunter* his Spouſe, Daughter to *Hunter* of *Hunterſtoun*. He died on the 30th of *July*, 1689, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Robert*, ſtill alive. The Arms which this Family has always been in Uſe to bear, as by their Seals, and that above-mentioned, are, *Argent, a Cheveron Gules, betwixt three Croſs-Croſlets fitched Sable*, and in Chief *a Lymphad with a Star proper in the Siniſter Point, contained within a double Treſſure flowered*, and for Creſt *an Anchor and Cable in the Sea*, Motto, *God be Guide*. Theſe Arms are yet to be ſeen carved on his Seal of Arms, to a Reſignation in Queen *Mary*'s Time, and on Stone, upon the Entry to the Tower of *Balmaclanachan*, and ſeveral other Places which are ſtill ſtanding. The Tower was the Manſion-houſe of that Family before the Year 1517.

KENNEDY *of* GLENMUCK *and* BELLIMORE.

GEORGE KENNEDY of *Glenmack*, &c. obtained a Charter, as ſecond Son to *George Kennedy* of *Balmaclanachan*, from Queen *Mary* and Her Huſband Prince *Henry*, dated at *Dalkeith* the 31ſt *December*, 1565; as in the general Regiſter.

GEORGE dying without Iſſue, *Oliver Kennedy* his Brother ſerves himſelf Heir to him, *anno* 1605. [As in the Secretary's Regiſter.] And he diſpones the Fie of *Bellimore* and *Glenmuck*, &c. to his Son *George*, the 15th of *February* 1606, and is confirmed by a Charter at *Edinburgh* the *May* thereafter. [As in the general Regiſter.] And upon the 12th of *July* 1608, he infeſts his Wife *Iſabel Wallace* in a Liferent, which ſhe renounces to her eldeſt Son *George*, upon the 2d of *December*, 1629. And he is infeſt in the whole Eſtate of *Bellimore*, &c. upon the 15th of *October*, 1633. [As in the Secretary's Regiſter.]

He dying without Children, his Brother JOHN KENNEDY ſucceeded, who married *Elizabeth Kennedy*, Daughter to Doctor *Hugh Kennedy*, Son of *Hugh Kennedy* of *Girvanmains*; by whom he had *William Kennedy* of *Dangar*, who married *Mary Kennedy*, Daughter to *William Kennedy*, third Son to *Oliver Kennedy* of *Bellimore*, *anno* 1672. Her Mother was *Agnes M'Clurg*, Daughter to *John M'Clurg* of *Kilmores*.

BELLIMORE and his lineal Heirs male carried Arms as the eldeſt Cadet of *Balmaclanachan*, with a ſuitable Difference; *Creſt*, *an Anchor drawing out of the Sea by a Cable*, with the Motto, *Reſurgo*.

MILLAR *of* TEMPLE.

IN the firſt Part of this Syſtem of Heraldry, Page 127 and 128, I gave the Arms of *Miln* and *Millar*, of thoſe which occur'd to me at the Time; ſince which Time I have met with an Account of a good old Family of the Sirname of *Millar* of *Temple* and *Killoch*, in the Sheriffdom of *Air*, and Pariſh of *Ochiltree*, one of whom, *viz.* *Andrew Millar* of *Temple*, matched with *Anne Stewart*, Daughter of *Andrew* Lord *Ochiltree*, about the Time of the Reformation, by whom he had *Andrew Millar* of *Temple*, who married *Elizabeth Lockhart*, Daughter to *Lockhart* of *Bar*; ſhe bore to him two Sons, Mr. *Andrew*, *Henry*, and a Daughter, *Mary*.

MR. *Andrew Millar*, eldeſt Son of *Temple*, took upon him holy Orders, and was Miniſter at *Alloa*, and afterward at *Girvan* in *Carrick*, he married firſt *Giles*, Daughter to *William Hunter* of *Drumdow*, as appears by their Contract of Marriage in the Year 1629: With her he had four Sons; Mr. *Andrew* the eldeſt, of whoſe Iſſue afterwards.

SECOND Son, Mr. *Robert*, Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Ochiltree*, who being thruſt from his Charge, travelled to *Holland* and *France*, and commenced Doctor of Medicine, *anno* 1668. Upon his Return, he was indulged in his former Charge at *Ochiltree*, and married *Griſſel Cochran*, Daughter to Colonel *Hugh Cochran*, Brother-german to the firſt Earl of *Dundonald*, by her he had Iſſue, 1*ſt*, Mr. *William*, Doctor of Medicine; 2*d*, Mr. *John*, Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Nielſtoun*, who married *Janet Adam*, Daughter to *James Adam* of *Kirktoun*, and with her had a Daughter named *Griſſel*; 3*d*, Mr. *Robert*, Miniſter at St. *Quivox*; 4*th*, *Hugh*, and alſo three Daughters.

THE above Mr. *Andrew Millar*'s third Son was Mr. *Henry Millar*, who travelled abroad with his Brother Mr. *Robert* above-mentioned, and ſtudied the Oriental Languages, and other uſeful Parts of Learning: Returning to *London*, he was helpful to Mr. *Pool* in his Writings, and had a Hand in preparing other uſeful Books for the Preſs: Afterward, upon Account of his Learning, he was choſen Governor to ſeveral young *Engliſh* Gentlemen, and made ten Times the grand Tour of *Europe*. He died in *London* 1718. Mr. *Andrew*'s fourth Son, *Alexander*, died at *Glaſgow*.

THE ſaid Mr. *Andrew* married to his ſecond Wife *Agnes Spruel*, Daughter to Mr. *Robert Spruel*, Miniſter at *Dalrymple*, and had with her one Son, Mr. *Thomas*, who was Miniſter at *Kirkliſtoun*; who married *Jean Muir*, Daughter to *Muir* of *Thornton*, by whom he had Mr. *William* a Miniſter, who died at *Barbadoes*, *Archibald*, a Chirurgeon at *London*, *Thomas*, who died young, and three Daughters: The ſaid Mr. *Andrew* died at *Girvan* in the Year 1648.

HIS eldeſt Son, Mr. *Andrew Millar*, was Miniſter firſt at *Dally*, in the Presbytery of *Air*, and afterward at *Neilſtoun*, in the Presbytery of *Paiſley*; but being thruſt from his Charge 1662, ſold the Lands which he got in Heritages, being deſcended of the eldeſt Son, as above. He married *Margaret Montgomerie*, Siſter to *David Montgomerie* of *Lainſhaw*, now Lord *Lyle*, and with her had two Sons and three Daughters, *Andrew* who died young, and Mr. *Robert* who ſucceeded his Father, who died at *Neilſtoun*, 1686.

WHICH Mr. *Robert Millar* was ordained Miniſter at *Port-Glaſgow*, *Auguſt* 18. 1697, from which Charge he was tranſported to *Paiſley*, *November* 6. 1709. He married *Elizabeth Kelſo*, Daughter to Mr. *John Kelſo*, eldeſt Son to *Robert Kelſo* of *Kelſoland*: With her he had Fourteen Children, of whom Nine are alive; *John*, *Andrew*, *Henry*, *Robert*, *William*, *Archibald*, *James*, *Anna* and *Elizabeth*.

THE ſaid Mr. *Robert*, Miniſter at *Paiſley*, as now the Repreſentative of the ancient Family of *Millar* of *Temple* and *Killoch*, carries for Arms, *Argent*, a *Croſs Molinee Gules* within a Border *Checque Azure*; and of the *firſt*, as deſcended, on the Maternal Line, from the ancient Family of *Stewart* Lord *Ochiltree*, *Creſt*, *a Dexter Hand*, *holding a Book open*, with the Motto *Felicem reddit Religio.*

CUNINGHAME *of* GLENCAIRN.

IN the 18th *Chap.* and *Page* 195 of the firſt Volume, I treated of the PEARL, ſhowing what it repreſented in Armories, according to the Opinion of the beſt Writers of Heraldry; and I mentioned there, That ſuch a Figure was carried, with us, by the Name of *Cuninghame*, and gave the ſeveral Opinions of our Antiquaries and Heralds anent it; as alſo of the Riſe of the Sirname of *Cuninghame* of *Glencairn*, with a ſhort Deduction of the Deſcent of that noble Family, with the ſeveral Cadets of the Name deſcended from it, and their Blazons from the Lion-Regiſter; whence the Name and Family of *Cuninghame* (whereof the Earls of *Glencairn*, Lords *Cuninghame* of *Kilmaures*, and their Progenitors, have ever been counted Chiefs) had their Origin and Riſe, which, as in all other Matters of Antiquity, is obſcure and uncertain.

I thought fit to give here the Opinion of a learned and judicious Lawyer, anent the Riſe of the Name, anciently writ *Konigham*, being *Daniſh*, which ſignifies, (according to *Buchanan* and *Cambden*) *Regium Domicilium*, i. e. *Kings-home*; and it is alſo uncertain, whether that Juriſdiction, the Bailliary of *Cuninghame* in the Shire of *Air* in *Scotland*, has taken its Deſignation from a Perſon of that Name, or if the Perſons have taken their Name from the Deſignation of theſe Lands, which ſeems to be more probable; in Reſpect that the whole Tract of Lands comprehending *Galloway*, *Kyle*, *Carrick* and *Cuninghame*, was anciently called, *Cherſoneſus Novantum*, about the Year 800. In the Days of *Kenneth M^cAlpin*, that Tract of Land was known under thoſe ſeveral Deſignations, long before any Sirname was uſed to diſtinguiſh Families, Tribes or Clans in *Scotland*, except ſome Patronymicks, as *Macks*; or ſome *Agnomina*, as *Bane*, *Roy*, *Dow*, from Colour, or ſome other extrinſick Note, according to the *Iriſh* Cuſtom, ſeeing *Cognomina*, or Sirnames, were only known in *Britain* after the Conqueſt of *England* by the *Normans*, about the Year 1100, in ſo far as the Sirname of none of our Kings of *Scotland* can be condeſcended upon before King *Robert* the *Bruce*.

SUCH Sirnames as were uſed anciently by the Inhabitants of *Scotland*, were ordinarily taken from the Deſignation of their Lands and Eſtates: As for thoſe other Sirnames, not from Lands, they were brought in by Strangers from *England*, *France*, or other Countries.

WHATEVER has been the Name of this old Family, whether *O'Roy a Cuninghamo*, as ancient Tradition hath delivered, it is probable the *Cuninghames* have taken their Sirname from their Poſſeſſions; becauſe in the ancient Writs of the Family of *Glencairn*, the Heads of the Family were deſigned *a Cuninghamo*, or *Cuninghame*.

I. THE firſt upon Records, is, WERNEBALD CUNINGHAME, Predeceſſor to the Earls of *Glencairn*, who poſſeſſed the Lands of *Kilmaures*, about 1100 Years after the Birth of Chriſt.

II. ROBERT, the Son of *Wernebald*, with the Conſent of *Richinda Barclay* his Spouſe, Daughter and Heireſs to *Humphrey Barclay* of *Garntilly*, mortifies the Lands of *Glenferchartland* to the Abbacy of *Arbroath*: He gives alſo his Village of *Cuninghame*, the Kirk of *Kilmaures*, and half a Carrucate of Land belonging to the ſaid Kirk, to the Abbacy of *Kelſo*; which Gift is confirmed by *Richard Morville*, Conſtable of *Scotland*, *anno* 1162. *Robert* is to be found likewiſe a Witneſs in a Charter granted by *Richard Morville*, of the Lands of *Hermiſtoun*, to *Henry Sinclair*.

III. ROBERT, the Son of *Robert*, confirms the Grant made by his Father to the Abbacy of *Kelſo*.

IV. STEPHEN de CUNINGHAME, is one of the Fifteen Hoſtages given to King *Henry* II. of *England*, for King *William*'s Liberation, *anno* 1174.

V. **RICHARD CUNINGHAME** is Witneſs to a Charter granted by *Allan*, Lord of *Galloway*, of the Lands of *Stephenſtoun*, *Corsbie* and *Monoch*, to *Hugh Crawfurd*, the Earl of *Loudoun*'s Predeceſſor.

VI. **FERGUS CUNINGHAME** is mentioned in the Regiſter of *Paiſley*.

VII. **HERVY CUNINGHAME** gets a Charter of the Lands of *Kilmaures*, from King *Alexander* III. after the Battle of the *Largs*, *anno* 1264.

VIII. **EDWARD**, the Son of *Hervy*, mortifies the Lands of *Grange*, in *Kilmarnock* Pariſh, to the Abbacy of *Kilwinning*.

IX. **GILMORE**, the Son of *Edward*, renounces the League with *France*, and ſwears Allegiance to the King of *England*. He had two Sons, *Robert*, and *James* who got the Lands of *Baſſendean*, from whom the Families of the *Cuninghames* of *Beltan* and *Barnes* are deſcended.

X. **SIR ROBERT** gets a Charter from King *Robert Bruce*, of the Lands of *Lambruchton*, *anno* 1319.

XI. **SIR WILLIAM** was Earl of *Carrick*, in Right of his Wife *Helen Bruce*, Siſter and Heir to *Thomas* Earl of *Carrick*

XII. **SIR WILLIAM** married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Robert Deniſtoun*, and got with her a very great Eſtate. He had two Sons, *Robert*, and *William*, Laird of *Cuninghamehead*.

XIII. **ROBERT** gets a Charter of the Lands of *Kilmaures*, from *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, on his Father Sir *William*'s Reſignation, in *anno* 1413. He married *Janet*, Daughter to the Lord *Montgomery*, by whom he had *Alexander*, and *William* of *Waterſtoun*.

XIV. **ALEXANDER** diſpones the heritable Bailliary of *Cuninghame*, to his Uncle *Alexander* Lord *Montgomery*, in *Anno* 1454. He was made Lord *Kilmaures* by King *James* II. and Earl of *Glencairn* by King *James* III. the 28th *May* 1488. He married *Margaret Hepburn*, Daughter to the Lord *Hales*, and Siſter to the firſt Earl of *Bothwell*; and had Iſſue by her,

XV. **ROBERT**, who married *Elizabeth Lindſay*, Daughter to the Lord *Lindſay* of *Bayers*, the Earl of *Crawfurd*'s Predeceſſor.

XVI. **CUTHBERT** married *Marion Douglas*, Daughter to the Earl of *Angus*, the Duke of *Douglas*'s Predeceſſor, and had a Daughter, *Marion*, married to the Lord *Lyle*.

XVII. **WILLIAM**, who married *Margaret Campbell*, Heireſs of *Stevenſon*, had *Alexander* his Succeſſor, and *Andrew*, Laird of *Corshill*, *Hugh*, Laird of *Carlung*, and *Elizabeth*, Lady *Cuninghamehead*.

XVIII. **ALEXANDER** married *Jean Hamilton*, Daughter to the Earl of *Arran*, Duke of *Chaſtlerault*, had *William*, and *Margaret* Lady *Craigy*. His ſecond Wife was *Jean Cuninghame*, Daughter to the Laird of *Capringtoun*, by whom he had *Alexander*, Laird of *Montgreenan*, and *Jean*, married to the Earl of *Argyle*, and after his Death to the Laird of *Luſs*.

XIX. **WILLIAM** married *Janet Gordon*, Daughter to the Laird of *Lochinvar*, Predeceſſor to the Viſcount of *Kenmure*, by whom he had *James*, and *John* of the *Roſs*, and four Daughters. *Jean* the eldeſt married to *Halden* of *Gleneagles*, after his Death to *Kilpatrick* of *Cloſeburn*, and Thirdly, to *Ferguſſon* of *Craigdarroch*; *Margaret* the Second Daughter married the Laird of *M'Clean*; *Elizabeth* the Third, married Firſt, *Auchenems*, Secondl, *Craigends*; the Fourth, *Suſan*, married *Kilmahew*.

XX. **JAMES** married *Margaret Campbell*, Daughter to the Laird of *Glenurquhy*, by whom he had *William*, and *John* of *Cambus-Keith*, and Six Daughters; *Jean* the eldeſt contracted to the Earl of *Caſſils*, but he married another Lady, and ſhe died on his Marriage Day; Second, *Catharine*, married to Sir *James Cuninghame* of *Glengarnoch*; Third, *Margaret*, to the Lord *Evandale*, and after his Death to the Laird of *Calderwood*; Fourth, *Anne*, to the Marqueſs of *Hamilton*; Fifth, *Suſan*, to the Laird of *Hatton*; and Sixth, *Margaret*, to *Kilbirny*.

XXI. **WILLIAM** married *Janet Car*, Daughter to the Earl of *Lothian*, by whom he had *William*, and Colonel *Robert*, and Five Daughters; *Margaret*, married to *Stewart* of *Minto*; *Elizabeth* to *Beaton* of *Creigh*, afterwards to *Chiſholm* of *Cromlix*, *Jean*, to the Laird of *Blair*; *Anne*, never married; *Marion*, married to the

Earl of *Finlater*, and after his Death to *Fraſer* of *Philorth*, Predeceſſor to the Lord *Saltoun*.

XXII. **WILLIAM**, Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, married *Anne Ogilvie*, Daughter to the Earl of *Finlater*, had *William* Lord *Kilmaures* who died unmarried; and *James* married *Eliſabeth*, Daughter to the Duke of *Hamilton*; he died Lord *Kilmaures*, without Children; *Alexander* and *John* ſucceſſive Earls: The Daughters were *Jean*, married to the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, *Mary* to the Lord *Bargeny*, *Eliſabeth* to the Laird of *Orbiſtoun*, and *Anne* died unmarried.

XXIII. EARL **ALEXANDER** married *Nicolas Stewart*, Daughter to the Laird of *Kirkhill*, a Lord of the Seſſion, and had by her *Margaret* Counteſs of *Lauderdale*.

XXIV. EARL **JOHN** married *Mary Erskine*, Daughter to the Earl of *Mar*, and had by her

XXV. **WILLIAM**, married to *Henrietta Stewart*, Daughter to the Earl of *Galloway*, and had Iſſue, *William* Lord *Kilmaures*, *John*, *Alexander* and *James*; *Margaret*, *Henrietta*, *Mary* and *Catherine*. The Atchievement of the Family is *Argent, a Shake-fork Sable*, Supporters, *two Conies, proper; Creſt, an Unicorn's Head Argent, mained and horned Or*; and for Motto, *Over Fork over*, which ſee in Plate of Atchievements.

THE Cadets of this Family are **CUNINGHAME** of **GLENGARNOCK**, the firſt deſcended from *Galfred* de *Cuninghame*, Witneſs to King *Malcolm* IV. his Charter of Foundation to the Abbacy of *Balmerinoch*.

Gilbert de *Coningsburg*, who was one of the Arbitrators in the Controverſy at *Berwick*, betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, for the Crown. He renounced the League with *France*, and ſwore Allegiance to *Edward* of *England*, as alſo his Son *Donald* did. The Cadets of his Family are *Skuloch*, *Drumquhiſle*, *Achtarmarhar*, *Caddel*, *Quarrelton*, *Bellearhim*, *Newton*, &c.

THE Marqueſs of *Congie* and Count *Cuninghame*, in *France*, are of *Glencairn*.

THE Lairds of *Polquhairn*, *Bonnintoun Achinhervie*, *Polmais*, *Caprinton*, *Cuninghame-head*, *Waterſton*, *Craigends*, *Corshill*, *Carlung*, *Mountgreenand*, *Roſs*, and *Cambuskeith*, are from *Glencairn*.

Ramfurdly is from *Fergus Cuninghame*, mentioned in the Regiſter of *Paiſley*, and the next Cadet to *Glengarnock*.

Baſſenden, *Beltan*, and *Barns* next to him.

Aikat is of *Beltan*.

Miln Craig from *Polquhairn*.

Buquhan from *Auchinhervie*.

Legland, *Lochermiſs*, *Collenen*, *Dalkeith* from *Caprinton*.

Kellibaggs in *Ireland*, and *Tourlands* from *Cuninghame-head*.

Robertland, *Carncuran*, *Baidland*, *Aſhenyards* from *Craigends*.

Clunbath and *Hill* from *Aikat*.

Enterkine and the preſent *Cæprinton* from *Legland*.

Suads from *Glencairn*, *Birkſhaw* from *Suads*.

Kirkland, *South-hook*, *Auchinſheith* from *Robertland*.

FOR the Arms of many of thoſe Cadets I have blazoned, in the firſt Volume, Page 196.

* * *

MACKINTOSH *of* THAT-ILK, *Captain of* CLANCHATTAN,

IN the firſt Volume of this Treatiſe, *Page*, 283, I gave a brief Account of the Origin of this Family with a Blazon of their Armorial Bearings, and what at that Time I knew concerning it; but ſince the publiſhing of it, I have got a full Account of the Family ſent me by the preſent Laird of *Mackintoſh*, which is as follows.

I. THE firſt of the Family was one **SHAW**, ſecond Son to *Duncan*, the ſecond of that Name, Earl of *Fife*, who accompanied King *Malcom* IV. in his Expedition for ſuppreſſing the Rebels in *Murray*, in the Year 1163; and for his good Services was rewarded with many Lands in the North, and made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Inverneſs*. He was commonly called *Mackintoſich vic Duiff*; that is to ſay, Thane *Mackduff*'s Son, from which the Name **MᶜINTOSH** became a Sirname to his Poſterity. He married *Giles Montgomerie*, Daughter to *Hugh Montgomery* a Favourite of the King, by whom he had three Sons. *Shaw*, *Malcolm*, and *Duncan*. He died in the Year 1179.

II. **SHAW** his eldeſt Son ſucceeded his Father, married *Mary Sandilands*, Daughter to Sir *Hary Sandilands* of That-ilk, and had with her Four Sons, *Malcolm*, *Farquhard*, *William* and *Edward*. In the Reign of King *William* he defended the Caſtle of *Inverneſs* againſt *Donald* of the *Iſles*; and for his Fidelity and Bravery was made Chamberlain of all the King's Revenue in the North. His eldeſt Son *Malcolm* dying before himſelf without Iſſue, he was ſucceeded by his ſecond Son.

III. **FARQUHARD**, who married *Sarah Mᶜ Duff*, Daughter to *Malcolm* (the Fourth of that Name) Earl of *Fife*: He was ſucceeded (having no Iſſue) by

IV. **SHAW** his Brother, *William*'s Son, who married *Helena Calder*, Daughter to the Thane of *Calder*; and by her had five Sons, *Farquhard*, *Duncan*, *Alexander*, *Shaw oig* and *Malcolm*.

V. **FARQUHARD** ſucceeded his Father, and married *Mora Mᶜ Donald*, Daughter to *Angus oig Mᶜ Donald* of the *Iſles*, by whom he had but one Son called *Angus*.

VI. THIS **ANGUS** Sixth Laird of *Mᶜ Intoſh*, in the Year 1291, married *Eva*, the only Daughter and Heireſs of *Gillipatrick Mᶜ Dougald vic Gillichattan*, Captain of *Clanchattan*, and with her got the Lands of *Glenluy* and *Locharkaik* in *Lochaber*, with the Command and Cheiſtainry of the whole *Clanchattan*: And accordingly from that Time forward, for the Space of Three hundred Years and upward, his Succeſſors Lairds of *Mᶜ Intoſh*, were deſigned, by their Stiles, Captains of *Clanchattan*; and were, for near Four hundred Years, owned, acknowledged and ſubmitted to (as their rightful and undoubted Chief) by all the Branches and Cadets of the ſaid Clan; as they are by them all at this Day.

THAT they have been deſigned Captains of *Clanchattan*, is evident from the Charters and Records of the Family: Some of which were ſent me, I ſhall here mention them with other principal Ones, being in the Cuſtody of the Chief of the Family, which they could not adventure to tranſmit ſo long and dangerous a Way. I took their Relation for Truth, for the Honour of the Family would not impoſe upon the Publick and me for all the Matter.

VII. **WILLIAM**, the Seventh Laird of *Mᶜ Intoſh*, ſucceeded his Father *Angus*, and was the firſt of that Sirname that was deſigned Captain of *Clanchattan*, as by a Charter granted by the Lord of the *Iſles*, of the Lands of *Glenluy* and *Locharkaik*, to the ſaid *William Mᶜ Intoſh*, *anno* 1337, and a Confirmation of the ſame Right from King *David Bruce*, dated at *Scone* the laſt Day of *February*, the 29th Year of his Reign, *anno* 1359, in the which he is deſigned *Gulielmus Mᶜ Intoſh*, *Capitanius de Clan-*

Clanchattan: He was the Firſt of the Family that added, a *Galley* or *Lymphad*, for the *Clanchattan*, to his Paternal Arms, the *Lion rampant*, and a *Dexter-hand.* He married firſt *Florence Calder*, Daughter to the Thane of *Calder*, by whom he had a Son called *Lachlan*, and one Daughter. After his firſt Wife's Death, he married *Margaret* M‘*Leod*, Daughter to *Rory more* M‘*Leod* of the *Lewis*, by whom he had a Son *Malcolm* that afterwards came to the Eſtate and Cheiſtainry.

VIII. LACHLAN ſucceeded his Father in his Eſtate and Cheiſtainry. He married *Agnes Fraſer*, Daughter to the Lord *Lovat*, by whom he had a Son called *Farquhard:* It was in this Laird's Time, that the ſamous Engagement in the *Inch* of *Perth*, recorded by all our Hiſtorians, was fought betwixt the *Clanchattan* and the *Clankay*, the former being commanded in that Action, by one *Shaw* M‘*Intoſh*, Couſin-german o the then Laird.

IX. FARQUHARD ſucceeds his Father *Lachlan:* But being an inactive and indolent Man, and thereby unfit to command an active and ſtubborn People, reſigned the Eſtate and Cheiſtainry to his Uncle *Malcolm.*

X. WHICH MALCOLM the Tenth Laird of M‘*Intoſh*, married *Mora* M‘*Donald*, Daughter to *Ronald* M‘*Donald*, Laird of *Muidart*, and was one of the principal Commanders of *Donald* of the *Iſles*'s Army, at the Battle of *Harlaw*, in the Year 1411, as *Boethius* records, where he comanded the *Clanchattan*, under which Name are comprehended the M‘*Pherſons*, *Shaws*, *Farquardſons*, M‘*Gilvrays*, M‘*Queens*, M‘*Beans*, M‘*Phails*, *Davidſons*, alias *Clanduy*, *Clarks*, alias *Clanchlerich*, *Tarrals*, &c For his Service in this Action, he got the Lands in *Brealochaber*, with the heritable Bailliary and Stewartry of that whole Lordſhip, which the *Clanchattan* never had before his Time, notwithſtanding what is ſtoried in the ſecond Volume of Mr. *Colier*'s Genealogical and Hiſtorical Dictionary. This *Malcolm* was made Governor of the Caſtle of *Inverneſs*, by King *James* I. in the Year 1429: By His Majeſty's Deſire, he ordered the *Clanchattan* (whom *Alexander* Lord of the *Iſles* had ſeduced to his Party) to deſert and join the King's Army, which accordingly they did, upon which *Alexander*'s Army diſperſed, as in *John Major*'s Hiſtory, Book 6. Chap. 12.

XI. DUNCAN M‘INTOSH ſucceeded his Father *Malcolm.* He got a Charter of the Lands of *Brealochaber*, in the Year 1466, from *John* Earl of *Roſs*, and Chief of all the M‘*Donalds:* In which Charter he is deſigned *Duncanus* M‘*Intoſh Conſanguineus noſter, Capitanius de Clanchattan.* There is a Charter of Confirmation, and a Saſine given (upon the ſaid Lands of *Brealochaber*) to the ſaid *Duncan*, by King *James* III. dated the Fourth Day of *July* 1476, wherein he is deſigned, *Dilectus noſter Duncanus* M‘*Intoſh, Capitanius de Clanchattan.* He married *Florence* M‘*Donald*, Daughter to the Earl of *Roſs*, and had by her ſeveral Children.

XII. FARQUHARD, who ſucceeded him, had to Wife *Giles Fraſer*, Daughter to the Lord *Lovat*, by whom he had but one Son who died young: He was ſucceeded by his Couſin-german.

XIII. WILLIAM M‘INTOSH, who married *Iſabel* M‘*Niven*, Heireſs of the Barony of *Dunaghtoun*, by whom he had no Iſſue. He was ſucceeded by his Brother

XIV. LACHLAN M‘INTOSH, who, in the Year 1520, married *Jean Gordon*, only Daughter and Heir of Line to the Laird of *Lochinvar*, afterward Viſcount of *Kenmuir*, for which the Family has ſince been in Uſe to marſhal the Arms of *Lochinvar* with their own: With her he had but one Son *William*, and two Daughters.

XV. WILLIAM ſucceeds his Father, gets a Charter from Queen *Mary*, dated the 19th *July* 1545, of the Lands of *Brealochaber*, in which he is deſigned *Capitanius de Clanchattan*, and a Commiſſion from *George* Earl of *Huntly*, Lieutenant General of the North of *Scotland*, as his Deputy, dated at *Inverneſs* the *penult* Day of *October* 1544, in which he is deſigned *William* M‘*Intoſh* of *Dunaghtoun*, Captain of *Clanchattan:* He married *Margaret Ogilvie*, Daughter to the Laird of *Finlater*, who bore to him two Sons and one Daughter. The eldeſt Son

XVI. LACHLAN ſucceeded his Father, married *Agnes*, Daughter to *Kenneth Mackenzie* of *Kintail*, by whom he had ſeven Sons and ſix Daughters: His eldeſt Son *Angus* married Lady *Jean Campbell*, Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had two Sons and one Daughter: He died before his Father, who was ſucceeded by his Grandchild.

XVII. LACHLAN Son of *Angus*, who married *Agnes Grant*, eldeſt Daughter to the Laird of *Grant*. He got a Letter from King *Charles* II. dated at *Perth* the 24th *December* 1650, directed thus: *To our Right Truſty and Well-beloved, the Laird of* M'Intoſh, *and the Gentlemen of his Kin of* Clanchattan. Beſides theſe Documents already adduced for proving the Lairds of *M'Intoſh* their Title to be Captains of *Clanchattan*, there are to be ſeen among *M'Intoſh*'s Papers, ſeveral Obligations of mutual Friendſhip betwixt the Lairds of his Family, and ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen, as the Earl of *Huntly*, the Earl of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Atholl*, the Earl of *Murray*, Lord *Forbes*, Sir *Donald M'Donald* of *Slate*, the Laird of *M'Leod*, the Laird of *Kilravock*, the Laird of *Foulis*, the Laird of *Calder*: In every one of which Obligations *M'Intoſh* is deſigned Captain of *Clanchattan*: All our Hiſtorians deſign them after the ſame Manner; as *Leſlie* in his 9th Book, *de geſtis Scotorum*, writing of the *Clanchattan*, ſays, *Tribus Clanchattana vulgo nuncupata, M'Intoſhiana principe M'Intoſhio*: And in his 10th Book, he calls *William M'Intoſh*, *Clanchattaniæ tribus ducem*; *Hollenſhed* calls the ſame *William*, Head and Chief of the *Clanchattan*; and *Buchanan* calls him, *Magnæ inter priſcos Scotos familiæ principem*; and in his 16th Book, *Cattanæ familiæ principem*: And Sir *George Mackenzie* in the 67th Page of his *Heraldry*, ſpeaking of *M'Intoſh*'s Arms, calls him Chief of the *Clanchattan*. There are alſo ſeveral Bonds of Man-rent, (in the Cuſtody of the Laird of *M'Inotſh*) given by the Heads of the ſeveral Branches of that Clan to his Predeceſſors; the firſt is granted by the *M'Pherſons*, as well as others of the *Clanchattan*, to the Laird of *M'Intoſh*; in which they acknowledge *M'Intoſh* the principal Captain of the haill Kin of *Clanchattan*, and oblige themſelves to concur with, maintain and defend him againſt whomſoever ſhall happen to oppoſe him. This Bond is dated the 28th *February* 1396. There is a ſecond Bond, dated the 4th of *April* 1609, of the ſame Nature, granted by the ſaid *M'Pherſons*, and all the other Branches of the *Clanchattan*, in which they give the Laird of *M'Intoſh* the Deſignation of principal Captain of the haill Kin of *Clanchattan*, according to the King's Gift of Cheiftainry of the whole *Clanchattan*. The third Bond of the ſame Nature, is of the Date the 19th *November* 1664, ſubſcribed by *Andrew M'Pherſon* of *Cluny*, *Lachlan M'Pherſon* of *Pittinean*, *John M'Pherſon* of *Invereſtry*, and ſeveral others; in which Bond, *Lachlan M'Intoſh* of *Torcaſtle*, is deſigned our Chief. There is likewiſe a Declaration from the Lord *Lion* in the Year 1672, in Favours of the Laird of *M'Intoſh*; which is as follows, "I Sir *Charles Areskine* of *Cambo* Knight Baronet, Lord Lion King at Arms, having peruſed, and ſeen ſufficient Evidents and Teſtimonies from our Hiſtories, my own Regiſter and Bonds of Manrent, do hereby declare, That I find the Laird of *M'Intoſh* to be the only undoubted Chief of the Name of *M'Intoſh*, and of the *Clanchattan*, comprehending the *M'Pherſons*, *M'Gilvrays*, *Farquharſons*, *M'Queens*, *M'Phails*, *M'Beans*, and others: And that I have given, and will give none of theſe Families any Arms, but as Cadets of *M'Intoſh*'s Family, whoſe Predeceſſor married the Heritrix of *Clanchattan*, in *anno* 1291; and in particular I declare, That I have given *Duncan M'Pherſon* of *Cluny* a Coat of Arms as Cadets of the ſaid Family. And that this may remain to Poſterity, and may be known to all concerned, whether of the ſaid Name or others, I have ſubſcribed thir Preſents at *Edinburgh*, the 10th Day of *November* 1672." And in full Demonſtration of what has been already adduced, for proving the Lairds of *M'Intoſh*, the only undoubted Cheiftains of *Clanchattan*, ever ſince their marrying the Heireſs of the ſaid Clan, the preſent *Lachlan M'Pherſon* of *Cluny*, with the ſpecial Advice and Conſent of his Friends of the Name of *M'Pherſon*, (who were the only Branch of the *Clanchattan* that did at any Time deſert the Laird of *M'Intoſh*, or diſown his undoubted Right to the Cheiftainry) do for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, not only own and acknowledge the Laird of *M'Intoſh*, as his and their undoubted Chief: But likewiſe diſclaim and utterly renounce, whatever has been (at any Time paſt) wrote, ſaid or done to the contrary; as is to be ſeen in a Writ to that Purpoſe. This *Lachlan*, the Seventeenth Laird of

M‘Intoſh, had Iſſue by his above-named Lady, three Sons and one Daughter. He was knighted by King *James* VI. and made Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Prince, and was ſucceeded by his Son

XVIII. WILLIAM Laird of *M‘Intoſh*, who married *Margaret Graham*, Daughter to the Laird of *Fintray*, by whom he had two Sons, *Lachlan* and *William*, and two Daughters, *Eliſabeth* and *Jean*.

XIX. LACHLAN ſucceeded his Father, and married *Magdalen Lindſay*, only Daughter to the Laird of *Eagehill*, Mother to the preſent Laird; and after her Death he married *Anna Monro*, Daughter to Sir *George Monro*, and Relict of the Lord *Rea*.

XX. LACHLAN, the preſent Laird of *M‘Intoſh*, ſucceeded his Father, and married *Anna Duff*, Daughter to the Laird of *Drummuir*, the 28th *April* 1702.

THE Atchievement of the Family of *M‘Intoſh*, is quarterly, firſt Quarter, *Or, a Lion rampant Gules, armed and langued Azure*, the Paternal Bearing, as deſcended of *M‘Duff* Earl of *Fife*; 2d, *Argent, a Dexter-hand couped Feſs-ways, graſping a Man's Heart Pale-ways, Gules*, for a notable Action for the King and Country; 3d, *Azure, a Boar's Head couped Or*, for *Gordon* of *Lochinvar*; 4th, *Or, a Lymphad her Oars in Saltier Sable*, for marrying the Heireſs of *Clanchattan*: Which Shield of Arms is adorned with *Helmet* and *Mantling Gules, doubled Argent*, and on a *Wreath* of this *Tinctures*, is ſet for *Creſt*, a *Cat Sliant, proper*, and for Supporters, two *Cats* of the ſame, with the Motto, *Touch not the Cat but a Glove.*

SCRYMGEOURS *of* DUDOP.

IN the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, Page 294, I gave a ſhort Account of the Riſe of the Name of SCRIMZEOUR, and of the Family with their Armorial Bearings: But I, not being well informed, ſaid, That the Family was now extinct; whereas, by better Information, the Heir male of Tailzie, as alſo of Line, *viz.* Dr. *Alexander Scrymgeour*, Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of St. *Andrews*, with ſeveral others of the Family, are extant, and have their Arms matriculate in the *Lyon-Regiſter*, which I have given in the above cited Place.

AS to the Riſe of this ancient and honourable Name, (which the *Engliſh* ſpell *Scrimzeour*, and ſome Families in *Scotland Scrimſeour*) our Hiſtorians agree, that it was upon Occaſion of a ſignal Service done the King by Sir *Alexander Carron*, whoſe Name was therefore changed into *Scrymgeour, i. e.* a ſharp Fighter, and is the firſt Knight we read of in our Hiſtory.

Buchanan places it in the Reign of *Malcolm* III. in theſe Words, *Hoſtium ibi* (*ad Spæam*) *tantum numerum, quantum ex illis regionibus cogi poſſe nunquam crediſſet, in ulteriore ripa, ad tranſitum prohibendum, ſtare conſpicatus* (*Rex Milcolumbus Tertius*) *ſignifero cunctante flumen ingredi, ſignum ei ablatum, Alexandro Carroni, equiti notæ fortitudinis dedit; poſteriſque ejus is honos habitus eſt, ut regium in bello vexillum ferrent, ei pro Carrone, poſtea nomen Scrymigero poſitum; quod magiſtrum tractandorum armorum, multum ſibi ex eo ſtudio arrogantem, ipſe vera virtute fretus, artiſque ejus penitus imperitus viciſſet.*

OTHERS, *viz.* Dr. *Abercrombie* and *Crawfurd*, place this Action in *Alexander* I. his Time, *anno* 1107, thus, there having been a Plot diſcovered againſt King *Alexander* I. his Life, the Rebels betook themſelves to flight, and were purſued by the King and a Part of his Friends the Length of the Water of *Spey*: The Rebels had paſſed and ſwimmed the Water before the King and his Party came up; upon which the King's ſmall Army made a Stand, being afraid of the Water, which had by this Time run over all its Banks, whereupon Sir *Alexander Carron*, a brave and valiant Knight, took the Standard, and gave Encouragement to the reſt to follow: Wherefore he had his Name changed, and a ſpecial Grant from the King to himſelf and the Heirs male of his Body, to be hereditary Standard-Bearer to the Kings of *Scotland*, and gave him for his Coat of Arms a Part of the Royal Bearing, as I mentioned, *viz. Gules, a Lyon Rampant Or, armed and langued Azure*, with a *Sword* in his *Dexter Paw, proper, hilted and pomelled of the Second*; and the Family, to perpetuate the Action, have uſed the Motto, *Diſſipate*. Mr. *Johnſton* the Poet has left us the following Verſes to the Honour of his Memory, by which this Action is very well repreſented.

Quid trepidas? Da ſigna mihi, ſuperabimus amnem,
Terreat an pavidos nos fugitiva cohors?
Dixit & arreptis ſignis, ruit acer in hoſtem,
Nil rapidi metuens agmina torva vadi;
Hinc decus Auguſto ſurgit ſub principe, ab armis
Scrymigeræ genti, fama decuſque manent.
Arma alius jactet, nos ſcimus fortibus armis
Utier haud dici, malumus eſſe viri.

Buchanan, accounting for this Action, ſays, *Verum Rex a ſuis retentus, Alexandro Carroni, Alexandri cujus ſupra meminimus, filio, partem exercitus dedit; qui, ſubito cum ſuis, amnem ingreſſus audacia miraculo adeo conterruit hoſtes, ut paſſim in fugam ſtatim ſe conjicerent.*

THIS Name hath been remarkable in our *Scots* Hiſtory on ſeveral other Occaſions; particularly Sir *Alexander Scrymgeour* was among the firſt that took the Field for King *Robert Bruce*, and faithfully adhered to him; in Conſideration whereof, when that valiant Prince came to be eſtabliſhed on the Throne, he gave him ſundry Lands about the Burgh of *Inverkeithing*: Alſo Sir *John Scrymgeour* was killed at the fatal Battle of *Duplin*, 1132. And another, Sir *James Scrymgeour*, Conſtable of *Dundee*, his Succeſſor, was ſlain in the Governor's Army, againſt *Donald* Lord of the *Iſles*, at the Battle of *Harlaw*, 1411.

THIS Family has matched with ſeveral of the moſt noble Families of this Kingdom, as *Gray*, *Southesk*, *Roxburgh* and *Dalhouſie*; and having flouriſhed long in the State of Barons, came to the Honour of Peerage, in the Perſon of Sir *John Scrymgeour* Conſtable of *Dundee*, who was raiſed to the Honour of Viſcount of *Dudop* and Lord *Scrymgeour*, by King *Charles* I. *anno* 1641, and his Son was made Earl of *Dundee* in the Year 1661. Upon the Breaking out of the Civil War, he accepted of a Command in thoſe Forces that were ſent from *Scotland* to the Aid of the *Engliſh* Parliament againſt the King, and loſt his Life in the Battle of *Marſtoun-Muir*, on the ſecond of *September* 1644. "A Perſon, ſays one, who for the Nobleneſs "of his Extraction, and many perſonal Endowments, deſerved a better Fate."

THIS Viſcount left a Son JOHN, by his Lady, Daughter to *Robert* firſt Earl of *Roxburgh*, who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Honours, and put himſelf in Arms in Behalf of King *Charles* II. and marched with him to the Battle of *Worceſter*, third *September* 1651, after which he ſuffered much for his Loyalty: But living to ſee the Reſtoration, he received ſome Part of Amends, being created Earl of *Dundee* 1661. His Lady was *Anne*, Daughter of *William* firſt Earl of *Dalhouſie*: But on the Twenty third of *June* 1668, he died without Iſſue.

UPON this Earl's Demiſe, the whole Eſtate and Offices ſhould have deſcended to *John Scrymgeour* then of *Kirktoun*, having been tailzied to his Grandfather *John Scrymgeour* of *Kirktoun*, and the Heirs male of his Body, by a Charter of Tailzie under the Great Seal, upon a Reſignation made perſonally by *James Scrymgeour* of *Dudop*, Conſtable of *Dundee*, into King *James* VI. his Hands, for that Effect, dated at *Holy-rood-houſe* the Twenty fifth of *November* 1587, in theſe Words, *Jacobus De Gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus*, &c. *ſciatis nos, poſt noſtram perfectam ætatem viginti unius annorum completam, & generalem revocationem factam dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti charta noſtra confirmaſſe dilecto noſtro Jacobo Scrymgeour de Dudop, Conſtabulario, ac nunc præpoſito burgi noſtri de Dundee, ſuiſqu heredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Jacobo Scrymgeour filio legitimo quondam Jacobi Scrymgeour, qui patronus* (o rather *pa ruus*) *erat dicti Jacobi Scrymgeour de Dudop, ſuiſque heredibus maſculis d corpore ſuo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Joanni Scrymgeour de Kirktou*

& heredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreandis: And ſo on to ſeveral other Families, as is more fully contain'd in the ſaid Charter of Tailzie, an Extract whereof, ſigned by Sir *Archibald Primroſe* Clerk-Regiſter, is in the Hands of Dr. *Alexander Scrymgeour*, Profeſſor of Divinity in St. *Andrews*, and only Son to the foreſaid *John Scrymgeour* of *Kirktoun*.

JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of *Kirktoun*, to whom this Tailzie was made, *anno* 1587, married *Marion Fotheringhame*, Daughter to Mr. *James Fotheringhame*, Son to the Laird of *Powrie*, and *Margaret Lindſay*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Lindſay*, and *Helen Stewart*, Daughter to *John* the ſecond Earl of *Atholl*, by whom he had four Sons, *James*, *John*, Mr. *Gilbert* and *William*, and three Daughters, *Magdalen*, *Margaret* and *Janet*. *James* dying without male Iſſue, his Brother *John* ſucceeded him, and married *Jean McGill*, eldeſt Daughter to *James McGill* of *Rankeillor*, and *Anna Clephan*, by whom he had three Sons, *John*, *Alexander* and Mr. *James*, and three Daughters, *Marion*, *Anna* and *Margaret*.

JOHN dying *anno* 1656, to him ſucceeded his Son *John*, and married *Magdalen Wedderburn*, Daughter to *Alexander Wedderburn* of *Kingennie* and *Elizabeth Ramſay*, by whom he left on Life only one Son Dr. *Alexander*, formerly mentioned, and one Daughter *Jean*. *Alexander*, *John*'s *Brother*, has no lawful Iſſue: Mr. *James* was Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Currie*, and married *Elizabeth Chiſholme*, by whom there remains only one Son, Mr. *Henry Scrymgeour* of *Weſter-Lochgelly* Writer to the Signet, and one Daughter *Henrietta*.

THO' it be thus plainly evident, that there was no juſt Ground to pretend, that upon the Earl of *Dundee*'s Death, the Eſtate, *&c.* fell in the King's Hands as *ultimus heres*, yet the Duke of *Lauderdale* had the Intereſt with King *Charles* II. to procure a Gift of *ultimus heres* in Favour of his Brother *Hatton*; and (that proving inſufficient to anſwer his Deſigns) thereafter a Gift of Recognition, in Oppoſition to all the Ties of Friendſhip and Gratitude a Prince could be under to his Subject; For the Earl of *Dundee* had not only faithfully ſerved King *Charles* II. and ſuffered much for him; but alſo to ſerve him the more effectually, had brought his Eſtate under thoſe Burdens upon which the Recognition was founded. A moſt pernicious Advice to a Prince, to forget his Friend, and ruine his Family, in Favour of a Stranger.

FOR this Recognition not only precluded *Kirktoun* from his juſt Claim to the Eſtate, but alſo deprived him and many other innocent Creditors of their juſt and lawful Debts, which, with the Misfortune of having bought the Counteſ's Liferent, ſhe dying ſoon after, ſo diſtreſſed *Kirktoun*'s Affairs, that he was forced to ſell his Eſtate for the Satisfaction of his Creditors; particularly the Lands of *Kirktoun* were then ſold to *John Scrymgeour* Merchant in *Dundee*, whoſe Heir retains the Poſſeſſion of them to this Day.

MOREOVER the above deſigned Dr. *Scrymgeour* is not only Heir of Tailzie to the Earl of *Dundee*, but is alſo Heir of Line to the original Family of *Dudop*, to which the Earl's Predeceſſor, the Laird of *Glaiſter*, ſucceeded as Heir of Tailzie, *anno* 1546: For, about the Year 1525, *James Scrymgeour* Conſtable having no Sons, only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, by his Lady *Mariot Stewart*, *James Scrymgeour* of *Kirktoun* married *Elizabeth*, and by her had five Sons, *John*, *James*, *William*, *Thomas* and *Alexander*. Upon an Agreement betwixt the Conſtable and them, he diſpones to them and their Heirs male his Lands of *Balegarno*, in full Satisfaction of all hereditary Right and Title they might have to the untailzied Lands of *Dudop*, or the Conſtabulary, by a Charter dated at *Dundee October* 24th 1539, which is in the Doctor's Hands. *John* the eldeſt Son of this Marriage, by his Lady *Anne Bruce*, Daughter to Sir *William Bruce* of *Earlſhall*, and *Anne Scrymgeour* abovementioned, had three Sons, *John*, *Gilbert* and *George*, and three Daughters, *Margaret*, *Iſabel* and *Giles*. *John* the eldeſt married *Marion Fotheringhame*, of which Marriage the Doctor is Heir; ſo that it was manifeſtly injurious to alledge, that this Family was extinguiſhed by the Earl's dying without Heirs male of his own Body. The Atchievement of *Scrymgeour* Earl of *Dundee* and Lord *Dudop*, is *Gules, a Lion rampant Or, holding in his Dexter Paw a Sword proper*, Supporters *two Gray Hounds proper, collared Gules, Creſt, a Lion's Paw holding a Sword proper*, Motto, *Diſſipate*.

* * *

STEUART *of* PHISHGALL.

IN my firſt Volume in the *Syſtem of Heraldry*, Page 49. ſpeaking of the noble Family of the STEUARTS, I mentioned Sir *John Steuart* of *Buncle*, ſecond Son to *Alexander*, High-Steward of *Scotland*, of whom deſcended our Kings of the Name of *Steuart*.

THIS JOHN married the Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *Alexander Buncle* of *That-ilk* in the Shire of *Berwick*; the Arms which he carried on his Seal with a *Feſs Checque*, as *Steuart*, he compoſed with his Wife's Arms, ſurmounted with a *Bend Gules*, charged with three *Buckles*, for *Buncle*. With her he had ſeveral Sons, Heads of great Families in the Name of *Steuart*, yet extant with us, which Families were and are known by the *Feſs Checque*, *Bend* and *Buckles*, as by the ancient *Steuarts* Earls of *Angus*; which Dignity came to the *Douglaſes* by Marriage of the Heireſs, and ever ſince their Match have carried the Arms of *Buncle*, *Or, a Feſs Checque, Azure and Argent, ſurmounted with a Bend ingrailed Gules, charged with three Buckles of the 1ſt*, for *Steuart* of *Buncle*. The *Steuarts* Lords of *Darnly*, Earls and Dukes of *Lennox* likewiſe deſcended of the ſame Family, had *Buckles* on the ſame Account: And the Earls of *Galloway* and their Progenitors, ſometime deſigned *Dalſwinton*, and ſometime of *Garlies*, as deſcended from the above Sir *John* and his Lady, ſurmounts the *Feſs Checque* with the *Bend*: But to leave this noble Family and Deſcent to others, with the honourable *Cadets*, whoſe Arms I have given before, I here add in the Supplement, the Deſcent and Arms of the Family of a *Cadet* of the Earls of *Galloway*, *viz.* *Steuart* of *Phiſhgail*, the firſt of which was *John Steuart*, ſecond Son to Sir *Alexander Steuart* of *Garlies*, and his Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Patrick Dunbar* of *Mochram*, and full Brother-german to *Alexander Steuart* younger of *Garlies*, who was ſlain, at the Surprize of the Town of *Stirling*, by the Earl of *Huntly*, and the Laird of *Buccleugh*, third *September* 1571: He left Iſſue a Son Sir *Alexander*, who was Father of Sir *Alexander* firſt Earl of *Galloway*.

WHICH JOHN, above-mentioned, was commonly called *Parſon* of *Kirkmahoe*, becauſe he got the Patronage Teinds, as Part of his Patrimony from his Father, as appears by a Liferent-Tack of *Largg*, dated 20th *March* 1570, and another of the Date the ſeventh of *March* 1585, granted to him by the above Sir *Alexander* his Father, to his well-beloved Son *John*, Parſon of *Kirkmahoe*, with Advice and Conſent of *Alexander* his eldeſt Brother; which Writs are ſtill in the Hands of the preſent Laird of *Phiſhgall*; as alſo an original Letter of Attorney from *Alexander Steuart* younger of *Garlies*, to his beloved Brother *John Steuart*, Parſon of *Kirkmahoe*, to receive 500 Merks, dated at *Edinburgh* 1570.

WHICH JOHN, Parſon of *Kirkmahoe*, married *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter to *Steuart* of *Barclay* in the Pariſh of *Monigaff*, by whom he had two Sons, *Alexander* who ſucceeded, and *John* who purchaſed the Lands of *Bellimoran* in *Ireland*, of whom is deſcended the preſent Captain *Steuart* of *Bellimoran*.

ALEXANDER ſucceeded his Father *John*, and married *Sarah*, Daughter of *Dunbar* of *Machrimoir*, and the ſame Laird was married to the ſaid *Alexander*'s Siſter. This *Alexander* was the firſt Purchaſer of the Lands of *Phiſhgall*, in the Sheriffdom of *Wigton* in *Galloway*, he had with his Lady ſeven Sons, *Alexander* who ſucceeded;

SECOND JOHN, who continued in the *Largg*, he married a Daughter of Captain *Steuart* of *Bellimoran*, with her he had ſeveral Sons, *Anthony*, *Andrew*, *Archibald* and *George*, who died a Colonel in the third Regiment of the Foot-Guards.

THIRD Son was WILLIAM of *Livinſton*, he married *Sarah*, Siſter to Sir *James Dunbar* of *Mochram*, whoſe Repreſentative is Colonel *John Steuart*, now of *Steuartfield* in *Teviotdale*, his eldeſt Son.

Fourth, **FRANCIS** who died an Officer in the Guard d' *Eſcoſſe* in ance:

Fifth, **LODIVICK** killed by *Oliver*'s Troops from *England* at the idge of *Palneur*, in the Pariſh of *Monigaff*.

Sixth, **JAMES** in *Belliquhair*.

Seventh, **ANTHONY** of *Balſmith*, who commanded a Troop of Horſe Duke *Hamilton*'s Engagement for King *Charles* I.

The above-mentioned **ALEXANDER**, the eldeſt of thoſe Brothers, had to ife—*Wardlaw*, a Niece of the Laird of *Enterkine*, by whom he had *John* his leſt Son and Succeſſor, *William* Merchant in *London*, who married a Daughter of *Samuel Lake* in *Bedfordſhire*; *Robert* and *Thomas*, who died Abroad.

JOHN ſucceeded his Father in the Lands of *Phiſhgall*, married *Agnes*, Daugh- to Provoſt *Steuart* of *Wigton* and his Wife, Daughter to Sir *David Dunbar* of *ldoun*, and with her he had many Children, *Alexander* who died young, *Da-* who died Commiſſar of *Wigton*, *Thomas* who died young, *Robert* a Lieutenant His Majeſty's Royal Navy, who died before his Father, and *William*, who now re- eſents his Father, Laird of *Phiſhgall*, *James*, now *Guidon*, in His Majeſty's ſe- nd Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, and *John* who died young, and alſo ſeven ughters.

The Arms which the Family of *Phiſhgall* uſed to carry for many Years, are to ſeen on their Graves Stones of their Burial Place at *Glaſſertoun*, viz. *Or, a Feſs ecque Azure and Argent, ſurmounted with a Bend ingrailed Gules; and in ſiniſter chief Point a Buckle of the laſt*, to ſhow their Deſcent as above; and for *ſt a demi Lion, holding in his dexter Paw a Buckle Or*, with the Motto, *Suſ- latis, majores ſequor*, approven of, and recorded in the *Lion-Regiſter*.

M‘DOUALL *of* FREUGH,

N my former Volume of this Syſtem, I gave a full Account, from the Evidences then ſeen, of the ancient Name of *M‘Douall*, of which are three Families in *lloway* of Note, and one in *Teviotdale*, who claim their Deſcents from the old rds of *Galloway*, and carry the Arms as a *Teſſera* of their Deſcent: The Account theſe are in *Page* 288, and the three following *Pages*; and there are ſeveral other milies deſcended from them.

But I have received ſince, from **PATRICK M‘DOUALL** of *Freugh*, a emorial of his Deſcent, ſubſcribed by his Hand at *Caſtle-M‘Douall*, the Fifteenth *ovember* 1723, in my Cuſtody, for which he produces ſeveral Vouchers; the rport whereof I ſhall here communicate, together, with what Obſervations I have ſcovered from other Hands.

This repreſents, that **FERGUS**, Heir of the *Dovallian* Line, by ſome Hiſto- ns deſigned Prince of *Galloway*, had two Sons, *Gilbert* the eldeſt, whoſe eldeſt n *Duncan* was made Earl of *Carrick*, and *Ethred*, Father of *Rowland*, Father of *lan* Lord of *Galloway*, from which *Ethred*, (as I obſerved in my former Volume) *rthland*, by his Information, claims his Deſcent.

The Earldom of *Carrick*, in **GILBERT**'s Family, ſome Time after ending in Heireſs, who married with *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Annandale*, Father to *Robert ruce* Competitor with *Baliol*, and afterwards King of *Scotland*.

Then the Repreſentation of the Family of **M‘DOUALL** Earl of *Carrick*, l to *Gilbert*, ſecond Son to the ſaid Earl, from whom *Freugh* derives his Deſcent, d from whence the Name of *Gilbert*, became frequent and peculiar to ſeveral Suc- ſors of this Family. I obſerve, Sir *James Dalrymple* in the *Preface* to his *Collecti- s* from *Forden*, ſays, ‘ That *Gilbert* of *Galloway* died, *anno* 1185, and that King *William* gave to *Gilbert*'s Son *Duncan* the Country of *Carrick*, and King *Alexander* II. renewed the Grant with the Title of Earl of that Name. He was ucceeded by his Son *Niel*, and he, by *Martha* Counteſs of *Carrick*, married as

‘ above.’ And this Author ſays further, *Page* 363, from *Roger* de *Hovden*, ‘Tha
‘ *Gilbert* of *Galloway* was younger Son of the ſaid *Fergus*, and that the ſaid *Ethre*
‘ was eldeſt Son.’

But the above Memorial urges, That the ſaid *Gilbert* Earl of *Carrick*, was eldeſ Son of the ſaid *Fergus*; as *Buchanan* in his *Chronicles* plainly aſſerts, *Page* 246, i the eight Book of it, tranſlated in *Engliſh*, *anno* 1690, reviſed by *J. Frazer* i
‘ theſe Words; ‘ Whilſt *William* was King of *Scotland*, *Fergus* Prince of *Gallowa*
‘ left two Sons, *Gilbert* and *Ethred*: King *William*, to prevent the Seeds of Diſcor
‘ betwixt the two Brothers, divided their Father’s Inheritance equally betwixt them
‘ but *Gilbert* the eldeſt took this highly amiſs, and diſcorded with his ſecond Bro
‘ ther *Ethred* as his Rival, whereupon *Gilbert* was made Earl of *Carrick*;’ an *Buchanan* there alſo cites *William* of *Newbery*, the *Engliſh* Writer, to have recorde the ſame, as in *Page* 247, adding, ‘ That *Allan*, Grandſon of the ſaid *Ethred*, wa
‘ made Lord of *Galloway*’; and, as I obſerved in my former Syſtem, *Page* 161, i the Reign of the ſaid King *William*, *anno* 1183, *Henry Kennedy* aſſiſted *Gilber* eldeſt Son of *Fergus*, Prince of *Galloway*, in his Wars. There is no Doubt the ſai *Gilbert* was deſigned of *Galloway*, as eldeſt Son and Heir of it, till he was mad Earl of *Carrick*; therefore *Freugh* claims being Heir male of *Gilbert* Earl of *Carric* in Default of Iſſue male of *Duncan* and *Niel* Earls of *Carrick*; the Barons of *Doua* *ſtoun* being the next Heirs male.

This Claim FREUGH fortifies by diverſe Adminicles following, *viz.* Th Deſignations of the Lands poſſeſſed by his Anceſtors, *viz. Doualſtoun*, from *Dovall* of *Galloway*, mentioned in my former Volume, which Barony (as alſo that o *Ravinſtoun*, with that of *Steven’s-Kirk*, *Freugh*, *Urril* and *Lochronald*, and others have been, and moſt Part of them are in Poſſeſſion of his Family, who ſometime deſigned themſelves of *Doualtoun*, of *Ravinſtoun*, and alſo of *Freugh*; which De ſcent, from the Earls of *Carrick*, is claimed by no other of the Name (as *Freug* repreſents) and from which Title his Predeceſſors were ſecluded by *Edward Bruc* Brother to King *Robert*, then created Earl of *Carrick*.

And it is alſo obſervable, that no other Family of the Name ever had the De ſignation of their Lands from the Name: And in the Barony of *Doual* *ſtoun* there is a large freſh Water Lake, and a pleaſant Iſle in it, whereupo of old was built a Caſtle, the Ruins whereof bears Marks of great Antiquity, an is ſaid, by Tradition in that Country, to have been the Seat of the old Family.

And, as I obſerved in my former Volume, I have ſeen a Charter granted to Predeceſſor of the Family of FREUGH, by King *James* III. *anno* 1473, upon th Reſignation of *Gilbert M‘Douall*, then deſigned of *Ravinſtoun*, to *Gilbert M‘Doual* his Son, wherein ſeveral Lands are contained, with the Advocation, Donation an Patronage of the Pariſh of *Steven’s-Kirk*, which appears to have been in the Famil for ſeveral Years before, albeit older Evidents be loſt by the Calamities mentione formerly, which Lands and Patronage are contained in other later Charters; but,’ti obſervable, this Church is the Burial-place of this Family, and the Pariſh withi which their Manſion-houſe and many of their Lands ly; and is alſo the Burial place of *Garthland*’s Family, where his Manſion-houſe and Lands alſo are; and i alſo *M‘Douall* of *Logan*’s Burial-place, whoſe Lands ly in the next adjacent Pariſh And this honorary Grant from the Crown (of the Patronage in this Family) does im port, that it has been the principal and conſiderable Family, that Grant being many Years before the Reformation.

I have by me an Extract of a publick Proteſt, taken by the Laird of *Freugh* again the Laird of *Garthland*, under the Hand of *Robert Ker* Notar-publick, dated th Twenty ſecond of *April* 1721, proteſting againſt the ſaid *Garthland*, or any othe of the Name, claiming Precedency or Chiefſhip; and alſo againſt a pretended Bon of Manrent, mentioned in *Garthland*’s Memorial of his Family, inſerted in my forme Volume; which Proteſt contains diverſe weighty Reaſons, and condeſcends upo Vouchers, to ſhew, That *James M‘Douall* of *Freugh*, had to Lady, *Florence* Siſter to *Uthred M‘Douall* of *Garthland*, they having no Male Iſſue alive, their Daughter *Mar-* *garet*, ſole Heireſs, married a Gentleman of the Name, and her near Relation, neithe of whom having attained to Majority, the ſaid *Garthland*, Uncle and Tutor to her

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(for his Conſent to the ſaid Marriage allenarly) did extort from them a Paper containing ſeveral illegal and prejudicial Obligations, which were ſtill after oppoſed by them. And tho' ſuch a Bond were real, the Bond produced has neither Witneſſes nor Seal, which were neceſſary Qualities valid in all ſuch Writs at that Time; yet theſe were diſcharged by diverſe Acts of Parliament, and highly puniſhable, tho' they were eſteemed in thoſe Days, not at all as a Mark or Vaſſalage, but as mutual Contracts of Defence amongſt Clans: And, as to *Garthland*'s Claim of Precedency, upon his Great-Grandfather *John*, being made Knight-Batchelor by King *Charles* and his Grandfather *James*, knighted by *Oliver Cromwel*, neither of theſe give any real Title to Chiefſhip or Precedency.

AND, for my Vindication, I muſt beg my Reader's Pardon, to complain of a Piece of Injuſtice done me by *Garthland*, or his Doer; for, upon Production of that alledged Bond of Manrent, together with the other of *Logan*'s, mentioned by me in the ſame Place, I was threatned with a Proteſt, if I refuſed to mention them in the ſaid Volume, which I could not condeſcend to, unleſs they were recorded in publick Regiſter, where they may be patent to all the Lieges, as Vouchers of what I was to advance; but I was prevailed with (upon Promiſe, that they ſhould be recorded) albeit it be not yet performed, nor ſafe for them to record it, as it appears.

FREUGH has ſent me an Account of the Names of his Predeceſſors ſince the Year 1445, the Vouchers whereof I have alſo ſeen in the Hands of his Doer Mr. *Robert Fullarton* Writer to the Signet, one of which was *Gilbert M‘Douall* Baron of *Doualſtoun* and *Ravinſtoun*, who alſo had the Seventeen Merk Land of *Steven's-Kirk*, (wherein the Houſe of *Freugh* lies) the Ten Pound Land of *Urril*, and Ten Pound Land of *Lochronald*, with the Patronage of *Steven's-Kirk*, theſe being a Part of the Lordſhip of *Galloway*, and the Twenty Merk Land of *Barjarg*, a Part of the Earldom of *Carrick*.

HE was ſucceeded by GILBERT M‘DOUALL his Son, who was ſucceeded by a third *Gilbert* his Son (who was remarkable for his Valour and Loyalty, and died in the Battle of *Flowden*) and was ſucceeded by his Son *Fergus*, who had for his Lady, *Janet Kennedy*, Siſter to *Gilbert* Lord *Kennedy*, then made Earl of *Caſſils*; which *Fergus* was killed in the Battle of *Pinky*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *James*, who was infeſt in the foreſaid Lands and Patronage by a Precept forth of the *Chancellary*; which bears theſe Words, *Ferguſius M‘Douall de Freugh obiit ad fidem & pacem ſub vexillo noſtro, in campo belli apud Pinkincleugh, pater Jacobi M‘Douall nunc de Freugh.*

THE ſaid JAMES was ſucceeded by *John M‘Douall* his Son, who dying without Heirs, was ſucceeded by his Siſter *Margaret*, Heireſs foreſaid, who married *John M‘Douall* of *Doundouall* her Kinſman, who were ſucceeded by *John M‘Douall* their Son, who, during *Oliver Cromwell*'s Uſurpation, ſignaliz'd himſelf by his Oppoſition to the Uſurper's Forces in *Galloway*, where many of them were cut off, and he never yielded Obedience; and thereupon the *Engliſh* took all his Papers and Goods which they could reach, and burnt his old Houſe and Fort of *Freugh*, carrying himſelf Priſoner to *England*, detaining him there, till, by a happy Stratagem, he made his Eſcape, a little before King *Charles* II. his Reſtoration.

THE ſaid JOHN was ſucceeded by his Son *Uthred*, who was likewiſe remarkable for his Valour, being Commander of Horſe with the Earl of *Caſſils* in *England*, where he received ſeveral Wounds in the King's Service, and was afterwards Commiſſioner for the Shire of *Wigtoun*, in the firſt Seſſion of the firſt Parliament of King *Charles* II. in which Station he continued to his Death.

HE was ſucceeded by PATRICK his eldeſt Son, and he, by his eldeſt Son *Patrick*, preſent Baron of *M‘Douall* and *Freugh*, ſo deſign'd in a Charter I have ſeen under the Great Seal, uniting all his Lands in one Barony: The Apparency of which Succeſſion is in the Perſon of *John M‘Douall* his eldeſt Son; ſo that I am obliged to ſay, I have ſeen Documents for a Succeſſion of Eleven Generations from the foreſaid *Gilbert*, *anno* 1445, to the ſaid *John* now Heir apparent.

IT is to be noticed, that any Variation which may appear betwixt this Account and what was inſerted in my former Volume, concerning *Freugh*'s Predeceſſors

Names, or proper Places of Succeſſion, was occaſioned through his Miſtake, by Want of ſome of the Vouchers now produced.

It is alſo obſervable, that by a Writ paſt betwixt the foreſaid JAMES Mc. DOUALL of *Freugh*, and the ſaid *Uthred McDouall* of *Garthland*, dated the Twenty ſixth of *June* 1559, which I have ſeen in the ſaid Mr. *Fullarton*'s Hands, wherein ſeveral other Gentlmen of Note are concerned and nominate, the ſaid *Freugh* is deſigned firſt, and before *Garthland*; at which Time the Order of placing Names by Claim of Diſtinction was very much noticed: And I have ſeen ſeveral Writs, wherein *Freugh*'s Predeceſſors have the Epithet of honourable Men, which in thoſe Days was only granted to conſiderable Perſons that were not nobilitate.

It is alſo very obſervable, that by Charters and Seaſins produced to me, and in the Hands of the ſaid Mr. *Fullarton*, it appears, that *Thomas McDouall* of *Garthland*, two of the Name of *Uthred*, and Sir *John* and Sir *James*, held as Vaſſals of the foreſaid Family of *Ravinſtoun* their Superior, for the Space of 157 Years *ſucceſſive*, from 1479 till 1636, for ſome Lands; and no Doubt they held them in the ſame Manner many Years before, tho' the former Vouchers are not yet found.

GARTHLAND neither condeſcends upon, nor produced to me any Charter of his Lands holding of the Crown, but only a Charter granted by *Archibald Douglas*, then Lord of *Galloway* and *Annandale*, to the ſaid *Thomas McDouall* of *Garthland*, *anno* 1413, as in his Memorial in my former Volume, whereby it appears they held their Lands as Vaſſals of a Subject only.

FREUGH alſo repreſents, that *Garthland* cannot produce any Document or Voucher for his Predeceſſors having any Precedency or Chief-ſhip, but ever ſince the before mentioned Heireſs of *Freugh*, their Niece and Pupil, they have been graſping at it, and by the before mentioned indirect Means took Advantage of her, and her then deſigned Spouſe; he in *furore amoris*, and they mutually in Love, the ſaid Bond of Manrent was obtained, and other groundleſs Alledgances ſince founded thereon, tho' contrary to Law, and neither then (tho' the Family fell in Troubles, by their Predeceſſors being killed in the King and Country's Service) nor now owned, but is renounced and diſclaimed on all Occaſions.

This Family bears for their Coat of Arms the *Lion rampant, crowned and collared with a broken Crown*, (in Memory of their Predeceſſor *Dovallus* having killed *Nothatus*, and ſetting *Reutherus* the rightful King on his Throne) as in Plate of Atchievements in my former Syſtem, with *Helmet*, *Mantling* and *Supporters*, and others ſuitable to their Quality.

There were ſeveral old Cadets of this Family, and ſome of them extinct: Thoſe remaining are Mr. *Andrew McDouall*, Mr. *Thomas*, *James*, *Alexander* and *Charles McDoualls*, Men of Eſtates and other Intereſts in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and *Uthred McDouall* of *Hackburn* in the Shire of *Roxburgh*, and Captain *William McDouall* of *Stratford-hall* in *Buckinghame-ſhire* in *England*, and Mr. *William McDouall*, Brother-german to the preſent *Freugh*, and Mr. *William McDouall* Merchant in *Stranrawer*: All which Cadets of this Family do bear the Coat of Arms of the Family with their different Marks of Deſcent; as particularly the above *Wiliam*, Brother-german to the preſent *Patrick McDouall* of *Freugh*, and Son to the above *Patrick*, and their Mother *Barbara Fullarton*, Daughter to *Fullarton* of *That-ilk*, an Officer in the Army in Time of War, and now, in Time of Peace, a principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *Scotland*, carries, as I'm informed, his *Paternal Arms* of *Freugh*, and by Way of Addition for Difference, on a *dexter Canton*, a Part of his Maternal Coat, *viz.* an *Ottar's Head*, and all within a *Border*, charged with ſeven *Boars Heads eraſed*, to repreſent his Marriage with *Jean*, a Daughter of *Gordon* of *Schirmers*, deſcended of *Gordon* of *Lochinvar*; and the Number *Seven* is choſen by him to repreſent his being a Seventh Son.

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DOUGLAS *of* BONJEDWORTH, *and* DOUGLAS *of* TYMPYNDEAN.

IN the firſt Volume of this Syſtem of *Heraldry*, *Page* 79, I gave the *Arms* and Riſe of the ancient Family of DOUGLAS of *Bonjedworth*, from the Paintings of the *Genealogical Tree* of the Houſe of *Douglas* (in *Glenbervie*'s Cuſtody) which makes the firſt of this Family to be a third Son of *William* Earl of *Angus*, and Brother of *George* Earl of *Angus*, who married the Daughter of *Sibbald* of *Balgonie*, ſometime Treaſurer of *Scotland*; and that this Family of *Bonjedworth* carried only the Paternal Coat of *Douglas* with a *Lambel of three Points Gules*, *in the Collar Point of the Shield.*

THERE is a Charter granted by *Iſabel* Counteſs of *Marr* to THOMAS DOUGLAS the Son of *John*, and *Margaret Douglas* his Spouſe, of all the Lands of *Bonjedworth*, as bounded in the Charter, which is confirmed by *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, Governor of *Scotland*, his Charter of the Date the Twenty fourth of *October* 1407, the ſecond Year of his Government. The Family of *Tympyndean* is as follows,

I. GEORGE DOUGLAS of *Bonjedworth*, with Conſent of *James Douglas* his eldeſt Son and apparent Heir, gives *dilecto filio meo Andreæ Douglas*, all and haill the Lands of *Tympyndean* with its Pertinents, lying within the Territory of *Bonjedworth*, Regality of *Jedworth-Forreſt*, and Shire of *Roxburgh*, as the Charter dated at *Bonjedworth* the Firſt of *July* 1479, to which his Seal of Arms is appended, having only a plain *Shield*, *a Man's Heart*, (not crowned) and on a *Chief*, *three Stars* (the Arms of *Douglas*) without any Difference or additional Figure, the *Legend* round the Seal *S. Georgii Douglas*; and the ſame Day, Month and Year before-mentioned, by a Precept of Seaſine, *Andrew Douglas* is infeſt in the above Lands, and was after ſucceeded by his Son

II. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS of *Tympyndean*, who married a Daughter of *Peter Marſhal* in *Lantoun*, and got with her ſome Lands there, as by a Precept of Seaſine, dated the Fifteenth of *June* 1517, which the Family poſſeſſes ſtill. Their Son and Succeſſor was

III. ANDREW; he married *Katharine Gladſtones*, eldeſt of the three Heireſſes Portioners, Daughters of *William Gladſtones* of *Lantoun*, with whom he got ſeveral Lands there, which the Family of *Tympyndean* ſtill poſſeſſeth.

IV. ANDREW DOUGLAS of *Tympyndean* ſucceeded his Father *Andrew*, and married *Margaret Turnbull*, Daughter to *Gavin Turnbull* of *Ancrummill*, as by their Contract of Marriage, dated the Tenth of *December* 1562.

V. STEPHEN ſucceeded his Father in the above-mentioned Lands; and, by Contract of Marriage, Twentieth *May* 1595, married *Jean*, Daughter to *Andrew Haliburton* of *Muirhouſlaw*, and was ſucceeded by his Son

VI. JOHN of *Tympyndean*; he married *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter to *William Douglas* of *Bonjedworth* the Fourth of *April* 1632. Their Son

VII. WILLIAM ſucceeded, and married *Aliſon*, Daughter to *John Turnbull* of *Minto*, and his Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Gilbert Eliot* of *Stobbs*, and *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Walter Scott* of *Harden*, as by Contract of Marriage 27th *July* 1655. Their Son

VIII. JOHN *Douglas* of *Tympyndean* married *Eupham*, Daughter to *William Turnbull* of *Sharpelaw*, and of *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *William Ker* of *Newton*, whoſe Mother was a Daughter of Sir *Archibald Douglas* of *Cavers*, the Sixth of *December* 1679. Their Son and Succeſſor is the preſent

IX. WILLIAM DOUGLAS of *Tympyndean*; he married *Jean*, Daughter to *Thomas Rutherford* of *That-ilk*, Twenty ſecond of *February* 1718, who carries, as I'm informed, the Arms of *Douglas*, quartered with theſe of *Gladſtones*.

SCOTT *of* THIRLSTANE.

AS for the Origin and Riſe of the Sirname of SCOTT, it is as uncertain as all other Matters of Antiquity, eſpecially Sirnames, which could not be older than 1100, when Sirnames began with us. The firſt of the Name to be met with is one *Uchtred filius Scott*, amongſt the Witneſſes in a Charter of King *David* I. to the *Abbacy* of *Selkrig*. He might have been the firſt of the Sirname of *Scott*, as Sir *James Dalrymple* obſerves in his *Collections*, *Page* 354.

THERE is one *Herbertus Scotus*, in the foreſaid King's Reign, Witneſs in a Charter of *Robert* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, to the *Abbacy* of *Holy-rood-houſe*. There is a Charter by King *William*, *Waltero filio Walteri Scoti* of the Lands of *Alrethes*. In the Regiſter of *Kelſo*, Fol. 57 and 63. *Ricardus Scotus* is to be found in the Reign of *Alexander* II. *Willielmus Scotus* is Witneſs in a *Charter* of *Walter* II. *Seneſcallus Scotiæ*, to the *Abbacy* of *Paiſley*, Fol. 10. concerning the Church of *Dundonald*. In the Chartulary of the Priory and Convent of *Coldingham*, there is to be found *Charta Patricio Scoto de terris in Riſton comparatis a domino rege, poſt forisfacturam anteceſſorum ejuſdem Patricii*, before the Year 1273.

I have given a ſhort Account of ſeveral ancient and honourable Families of the Name of SCOTT, in the firſt Volume of this Treatiſe, *Page* 88 and 98, amongſt whom is *Scott* of *Thirlſtane*, anciently deſigned of *How-Paiſley*, or *Eskdale*; and I ſhall here again ſubjoin the Deſcent of this Family with its Branches and Intermarriages, as far back as I am informed.

I. THE firſt I have met with of this Family was ARTHUR SCOTT of *How-Paiſley* or *Eskdale*, who married a Daughter of *Maxwel* of *Terreagleas*, thereafter Lord *Harris*, and now Earl of *Nithſdale*. He was ſucceeded by his Son

II. ROBERT SCOTT of *How-Paiſley* (commonly called *Robert* of *Eskdale*) Warden of the Middle-border betwixt *Scotland* and *England*. He married a Daughter of *Somervel* Lord *Somervel*, and with her had Iſſue,

III. SIR WILLIAM SCOTT of *How-Paiſley* who ſucceeded, and married *Janet*, Daughter of *Gladſtanes* of *Cocklaw*; and he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son

IV. SIR WALTER SCOTT of *How-Paiſley* Knight, who married a Daughter of *Douglas* of *Cavers*; ſhe bore to him three Sons: The eldeſt was Abbot of *Melroſs*, the ſecond *David*, and the third *Adam Scott* of *Haſſendean*.

V. DAVID ſucceeded his Father in the Lands of *How-Paiſley*, and, by the Favour of his eldeſt Brother the Abbot, got the Lands of *Thirlſtane*, from which, ever ſince, the Family took their Deſignation. He had to Wife a Daughter of *Scott* of *Robertoun*, with whom he had *Robert* who ſucceeded, *Walter*, commonly called *Hardy Watt*, who was killed at the Battle of *Pavia*, and *James* who went to *Germany*.

VI. ROBERT SCOTT firſt deſigned Laird of *Thirlſtane*, who married a Daughter of *Johnſton* of *That-ilk*, now Marquis of *Annandale*, with whom he had five Sons; *John* who ſucceeded; 2*d*, *Scott* of *Hundleſhope* in the Shire of *Tweedale*, of whom is deſcended the preſent Captain *David Scott* of *Hundleſhope*, whoſe Arms are recorded in the *Lion-Regiſter*, and blazoned in the firſt Part of this Syſtem, and Plate of Atchievements; 3*d*, *Scott* of *Dryhope*; 4*th*, *Scott* of *Mountbenger*; and 5*th*, *Scott* of *Bowhill*.

VII. JOHN SCOTT of *Thirlſtane* ſucceeded his Father *Robert*, a Gentleman of ſingular Parts, and of an entire Loyalty to King *James* V. who, for his ready Services, was honoured by that King with a Part of the Royal Bearing, and other ſuitable Figures to *timbre* his Shield of Arms; and to perpetuate the Memory of his ſeaſonable Services to that King, there is an Order granted to the *Lion Herald* and his Deputies, under the Hand of His Majeſty and Secretary, Sir *Thomas Erskine* of *Brechin*, to record in their Books: The Principal of which I have ſeen, now in the

Cuſtody of the preſent Sir *William Scott* of *Thirlſtane* Baronet, inſert in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, *Page* 98.

THIS JOHN SCOTT of *Thirlſtane* married a Daughter of *Scott* of *Allanhaugh*; and with her had four Sons; *Robert* who ſucceeded; 2*d*, *Simon*, called *Longſpear*, was Tutor of *Thirlſtane*, and built the Tower of *Gamelſcleugh*; 3*d*, *Andrew*, Father of Sir *John Scott* of *Newburgh*, of whom are the *Scotts* of *Rennelburn*; and the 4*th* Son, *Adam Scott* of *Gilmerſcleugh*.

VIII. ROBERT of *Thirlſtane*, who was Warden-Depute of the Weſt-Borders, married *Margaret Scott*, Siſter to the firſt Lord *Buccleugh*; he had with her two Sons, Sir *Robert* and *Walter*. He had alſo another Son called *William*, to whom he gave a Piece of Land called *Merrylaws*, to this Day poſſeſt by his Deſcendants.

IX. SIR ROBERT SCOTT of *Thirlſtane* was twice married, *Firſt* to a Daughter of *Cranſton* of *That-ilk*, with her he had *Robert Scott* of *Cruikſtoun*, who died without Iſſue, and *Walter* who ſucceeded his Father. 2*dly*, He married a Daughter of *Jardin* of *Applegirth*, from whom came the *Scotts* of *Doventoun*. Sir *Robert Scott* ſold the Lands of *Thirlſtane* to Sir *William Scott* of *Harden*.

X. WALTER SCOTT of the firſt Marriage married *Marion*, Daughter to Sir *Patrick Porteous* of *Hackſhaw*; and with her had

XI. PATRICK SCOTT of *Thirlſtane* or *How-Paiſley*. He recovered the Lands of *Thirlſtane* from Sir *William Scott* of *Harden*, and married *Iſabel*, Daughter to Sir *John Murray* of *Blackbarrony* Baronet, and with her he had *Francis* who ſucceeded, *David* and *Walter* who died young; and three Daughters, *Jean* married to Sir *James Hay* of *Linplum*, *Margaret* to Sir *Robert Banerman* of *Elſick*, and *Mary* to Sir *William Primroſe* of *Carringtoun*, now Viſcount of *Primroſe*. All theſe Daughters had Iſſue to their Husbands.

XII. SIR FRANCIS SCOTT being firſt made a Knight, and after honoured with the Dignity of Baronet in the Year 1666, married Lady *Henrietta Ker*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Lothian*. He had with her ſeveral Children who all died young, except the eldeſt Son who ſucceeded him, and one Daughter called *Henrietta* now living.

XIII. SIR WILLIAM SCOTT of *Thirlstane* Baronet married firſt *Elizabeth Napier*, Daughter to the Lady *Napier*, with whom he has the preſent *Francis* Lord *Napier*, whoſe Arms are to be ſeen in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem. 2*dly*, Sir *William* married Dame *Jean Nisbet*, only Daughter of Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirleton*, and Widow of Sir *William Scott* of *Harden*. She died without Iſſue.

CUMINE *of* COULTER.

I. THE firſt of which was JARDEN CUMINE, ſecond lawful Son to *William Cumine* Earl of *Buchan*. He married *Margaret Roſs*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Roſs*, and with her had *Philip Cumine* his Son and Heir. He got from his Father, the Earl of *Buchan*, the Lands of *Inverallachy*, in the Year 1270.

II. WHICH PHILIP CUMINE married *Marjory Wauchope*, Heireſs and Daughter to Sir *Adam Wauchope* of *Coulter*, and of *Arbeck* Knight. The original Charter of this Family of *Wauchope* is granted by King *Alexander* I. 1124, which is now in the Cuſtody of *Cumine* of *Coulter*, who got theſe Lands by the foreſaid Marriage, and with her had

III. SIR WILLIAM CUMINE his Son and Heir, who married Dame *Marjory Douglas*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Douglas*, Lord of *Niddiſdale*, with whom he had his Son and Succeſſor

IV. JAMES CUMINE, who married *Elizabeth Irvine*, Daughter to the Laird of *Lenway*, and with her begot

V. WILLIAM CUMINE, who married *Elizabeth Meldrum*, Daughter to Sir *William Meldrum* of *Fyvie* Knight, and with her begot *Alexander* his eldeſt

Son, and *William Cumine* his ſecond; the eldeſt married *Chriſtian Burnet*, Daughter to the Laird of *Leyes* his near Kinſwoman, and for the Conſanguinity procured a Diſpenſation from the Pope, dated the Eleventh *January* 1480, now in the Hands of *Cumine* of *Coulter.* His Father *William*, diſliking the Marriage, did diſpone to his ſecond Son *William* the Lands of *Inverallachy*, and others he had then in *Buchan*, and reſerved only the Barony of *Coulter* with the Pertinents to his eldeſt Son.

VI. WHICH ALEXANDER CUMINE of *Coulter*, with his above-mentioned Spouſe begot his Succeſſor

VII. ALEXANDER, who married *Elizabeth Blenſhell*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Blenſhell* of —— Provoſt of *Aberdeen*, and with her had his Son and Heir

VIII. JOHN, who married *Janet Irvine*, Daughter to the Laird of *Drum*, and with her had his Son and Heir

IX. ALEXANDER CUMINE of *Coulter*, who married *Janet*, Daughter to *James Steuart* Lord *Innermaith*, (ſhe having gotten from her Father an Aſſignation to the Gift of *Coulter*'s Marriage, and intimate the ſame to him, conform to an Inſtrument of Intimation, which is in the Charter-Cheſt of *Coulter*) and with her he begot his Son and Succeſſor

X. ALEXANDER CUMINE of *Coulter*, who married *Helen Wood*, Daughter to *Walter Wood* of *Balbegno*, and with her had

XI. SIR ALEXANDER CUMINE of *Coulter*. He married *Margaret Gordon*, Daughter to the Laird of *Tarperſie*, and with her had his Son and Succeſſor

XII. ALEXANDER, who married *Jean Wood*, Daughter to Sir *Hary Wood* of *Boningtoun*, and was ſucceeded by his Son

XIII. ALEXANDER CUMINE of *Coulter*, who married *Helen Allardice*, Daughter to *James Allardice* of *That-ilk*, and with her had

XIV. ALEXANDER CUMINE, who was made a Knight Baronet, married *Elizabeth Swinton*, Daughter to *Alexander Swinton* of *Merſingtoun*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice. Their eldeſt Son and Succeſſor

XV. CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CUMINE Knight Baronet, who married *Anna Whitehall*, Daughter to *Lancelot Whitehall* Eſq; an *Engliſh* Gentleman of the Family of the *Whitehalls* in *Shropſhire*, and late Commiſſioner in the Cuſtoms for *Scotland*, and with his Lady has a Son *Alexander* about Five Years of Age.

THE *Lion King at Arms* recorded the Arms of this Family, as I mentioned before in the firſt Volume, *Page* 172, viz. *Azure, three Garbs Or, within a plain Border of the laſt*, as being deſcended of a ſecond Son of *Cumine* Earl of *Buchan*, which Family being extinct, that of *Coulter* aſſumed the plain Arms without any Addition, and, as I'm informed, are to be ſeen on the Great Hall of *Inverallachy*, the old Manſion-houſe of the Predeceſſors of *Cumine* of *Coulter*, now poſſeſt by the *Frazers*: As alſo the ſame plain Arms are to be ſeen on the Houſe of *Coulter*, ſupported by two *Oſtrages*, *Creſt, a Garb Or.* Motto, *Courage.*

INGLIS *of* St. LEONARDS.

I have given before the Arms of INGLIS of *Newtoun* or *Newtounlees*, *Page* 85. whoſe Grandfather *Cornelius Inglis* is ſaid to be a lawful Son of *Murdiſtoun*, in the *Lion-Regiſter*; the *Blazon*, thus, *Azure, a Lion rampant Argent, on a Chief ingrailed of the 2d, three Stars of the firſt, Creſt, a Star invironed with Clouds Proper.* His Son was *John Inglis* of *Newtoun*, and his Son was *Cornelius Inglis* of *Eaſtbarns*, who married *Janet*, Daughter to Mr. *William Kellie* Writer in *Edinburgh.* With her he had four Sons, *Patrick*, *Thomas*, *William* and Mr. *James*: Which laſt purchaſt the Lands of St. *Leonards* of late, and married *Elizabeth Holborn*, Daughter to *Menſtrie.* He is ſucceeded in the Lands of St. *Leonards*, by his eldeſt Son *John Inglis* of St. *Leonards.*

M‘FARLANE *of* THAT-ILK.

THE Armorial Bearing of this Family is *Argent, a Saltier engrail'd betwixt four Roſes Gules*, which is now exactly the Coat of the old Family of *Lennox*; and, as Repreſentative of that Family, and a principal Family of the Name, hath been in Uſe to aſſume for Supporters, *two Highlandmen in belted Plaids with Broad-Swords, and Bows and Arrows in full Draught, all proper*, Creſt, *a Demi-Savage graſping in his Dexter Hand a Sheaf of Arrows*, and pointing with his *Siniſter* to an *Imperial Crown Or*. Motto, *This I'll defend*; and on a *Compartment Wavy* the Word *Lochſloy*, which is the McFarlane's *Crie de Guerre*, or *Slughorn*: *Lochſloy* being a Place in the *Arrochar*, where this Clan generally rendezvouze themſelves before a Battle.

THIS Family is in old Writs promiſcuouſly deſign'd *McFarlane* of *That-ilk*, and of *Arrochar*, and ſometimes both theſe Titles are join'd in one; as in the Roll of the *Clans* in the Acts of Parliament, *anno* 1587, one of the Heads of this Family is deſign'd the Laird of *McFarlane* of the *Arroquhair*. *Vide Parl.* 11. King *James* VI.

THE Repreſenter of this Family being undoubtedly Heir male of the old Earls of *Lennox*, it will not be amiſs to begin the Account of the Family with the Origin of the ancient Earls of *Lennox*.

Peter Walſh and Dr. *Keatine*, two *Iriſh* Hiſtorians, pretend, that the Family of *Lennox* is of *Iriſh* Extraction, and that the Founder of it was *Mainus*, Son to one of the Provincial Kings of *Leinſter*, who came to *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Fincormachus*, and married *Mungenia* that King's Daughter. On the other Hand, Mr. *Simſon* in his Hiſtory of the *Steuarts*, *Page* 5. is no leſs poſitive, that this ancient Family is deſcended from *Alexander*, ſecond Son to *Kenneth*, Thane of *Lochaber*, and immediate younger Brother to *Bancho*, Anceſtor to the Royal Family of *Steuart*. But omitting both theſe Accounts, as being at beſt but uncertain, and ill founded, I ſhall endeavour to give a genealogical Account of this Family, wherein I ſhall advance nothing but what is well ſupported either by publick Papers, private Charters, or ſome other authentick Documents.

I. IT is then very certain, that ARKILL, one of the Anceſtors of this ancient Family, and the firſt of them I can find, as in Mr. *Crawfurd's Peerage*, was contemporary with King *Malcolm Kenmure*, about *anno* 1060, and he ſeems to have been at that Time a Perſon of conſiderable Note.

II. HIS Son ALUIN M‘ARKILL, or *Alvinus filius Arkill*, as he is deſign'd in old Writs, made a very great Figure at Court in the Reign of King St. *David*, *anno* 1124; for there is ſcarce a publick Charter granted in all that Reign in which he is not inſert a Witneſs, as will eaſily appear to any that will give themſelves the Trouble of peruſing the Chartularies of *Glaſgow* and *Dunfermling*, or Sir *James Dalrymple's Hiſtorical Collections*.

III. ALUIN M‘ARKILL's Son and Succeſſor, called alſo *Aluin*, was made Earl of *Lennox*, by King *William* the *Lion*, upon the Reſignation of *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, the ſaid King's Brother. This Earl ALUIN was, according to the ſuperſtitious Devotion of thoſe Times, a very liberal Benefactor to the Church; for he gave in pure Alms to the Church of *Kilpatrick*, in Honour of St. *Patrick*, the Lands of *Cochnach*, *Edinbernane*, *Dalmenach*, *Craigintalloch*, *Finbertbellach*, &c. with a great Deal of other Lands; as is evident by a Charter ſtill extant in the Regiſter of *Dumbartoun*. He left Iſſue two Sons, *Malduin* his Succeſſor in the Earldom, (whoſe Male Iſſue fail'd in three Deſcents; and the Eſtate of *Lennox*, inſtead of going to the Heir Male *Malcolm McFarlane* of *Arrochar*, went by an Heireſs to *Walter* Lord of *Faſlen*) and *Gilchriſt* Anceſtor to the Laird of *McFarlane*.

IV. **Which GILCHRIST** obtained by the Grant of his Brother *Malduin*, Earl of *Lennox*, *Terras de ſuperiori Arrochar de Luſs, jacentes intra rivulos qui vocantur Aldyvach, & Aldanchulin, ex una parte, & rivulos qui vocantur Hernan, Hinys, & Troſtan ex altera parte, una cum inſulis de Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elanrouglaſs, & Elaig:* Which Land, ſo bounded together with the ſaid Iſlands, is ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of his Poſterity to this Day. This *Gilchriſt* is a frequent Witneſs to Charters granted by his Brother *Malduin* Earl of *Lennox* to his Vaſſals; particularly to one granted to *Anſelan M'Beath* Laird of *Buchanan*, of the Iſle of *Clareinch* in *Lochlomond*, dated *anno* 1225; and to another granted to *William*, Son of *Arthur Galbraith*, of the two Carucates of *Badernock*, dated at *Fintry*, *anno* 1238.

V. **GILCHRIST**'s Son and Succeſſor was *Duncan*, who is deſign'd in old Charters *Duncanus filius Gilchriſt*, or *M'Gilchriſt*, which is one and the ſame; he got a Charter of Confirmation of the ſaid Lands of *Arrochar*, from his Couſin *Malcolm* Earl of *Lennox*, whereby the Earl ratifies and confirms, *Donationem illam quam Malduinus avus meus fecit Gilchriſt fratri ſuo de terris de ſuperiori Arrochar de Luſs, coram his teſtibus domino Simone Flandrenſe, domino Duncano filio Amelick, domino Henrico de Vetere Ponte, & Malcolmo de Drumeth.* This Charter, tho' it wants a Date, (which is very uſual in the oldeſt Charters) yet by the Witneſſes it ſeems to have been granted before, *anno* 1284: Both this Charter and the Original one granted to *Gilchriſt*, are, a long Time after this, ratified by King *James* I. under the Great Seal. *Charta in Rotulis Jacobi Primi.* This *Duncan* is one of the Subſcribers to that famous Bond of Submiſſion, by the Lords and Barons of *Scotland*, to King *Edward* I. of *England*, commonly called *Ragman's Roll*, *anno* 1296; and he's therein deſign'd, *Duncanus filius Gilchriſt de Levenax. Vide Prynne*, *Page* 658. *Pecia* 29. He is alſo Witneſs in a Charter granted by *Malcolm* Earl of *Lennox* to *Michael M'Keſſan*, of the Lands of *Garchell* and *Ballat*. He married his own Couſin *Matilda*, Daughter to the Earl of *Lennox*, by whom he had *Malduin* his Succeſſor.

VI. **Which MALDUIN**, together with his Friend *Malcolm* Earl of *Lennox*, were the conſtant Companions of King *Robert Bruce* in all his Adverſity; and that King, by their Means, found a ſafe Retreat in the *Lennox*, even when his Fortune was at the loweſt Ebb, and when almoſt all his other Subjects had deſerted him, and traiterouſly taken Part with the King of *England*, and his Vaſſal *John Baliol*.

VII. **MALDUIN** was ſucceeded by his Son *Bartholomew* or *Parlan*, as he is called in the *Iriſh* Language, from which proper Name of *Parlan*, his Poſterity have ever ſince, according to the Cuſtom in the *Highlands*, obtained the Patronimical Sirname of *M'Farlane*, (*i.e.*) the Son of *Parlan* or *Bartholomew*.

VIII. **MALCOLM M'FARLANE**, as he is deſigned in the two following Charters, ſucceeded his Father *Bartholomew*, and obtain'd from *Donald* Earl of *Lennox*, upon the Reſignation of his Father *Bartholomew*, Son of *Malduin*, a Charter of Confirmation of the ſaid Lands and Iſlands, in as ample Manner as his Predeceſſors held the ſame, as the Charter it ſelf, yet extant, expreſly bears; *Adeo, libere, plenarie, quiete, & honorifice, in omnibus & per omnia, ſicut charta originalis facta per anteceſſores noſtros, anteceſſoribus dicti Malcolmi, plenius in ſe proportat & teſtatur, hiis teſtibus Malcolmo Fleeming comite de Wigton, Joanne Steuart de Dernly, Patricio Fleeming de Weddal, militibus*, &c. *Vide Regiſter of Dumbartoun.* This Charter ſeems by the Witneſſes to have been granted about the Year 1344. He got alſo from the ſaid Earl another Charter, dated at *Bellach*, *May* 4th 1354, whereby the Earl freely diſcharges him and his Heirs of Four Merks of Feu-duty, payable yearly out of his ſaid Lands, and that not only for Bygones, but even alſo for the Time to come. He married ———— Daughter to ———— by whom he had *Duncan M'Farlane* of *Arrochar* his Succeſſor.

IX. **Which DUNCAN** obtained from his Couſin *Duncan* Earl of *Lennox*, a Charter of Confirmation of the above Lands, dated at the Earl's Manſion-houſe of *Inchmirin*, in the Year 1395; in which Charter the Earl deſigns him, *Dilectus & ſpecialis noſter Duncanus M'Farlane filius & heres quondam Malcolmi M'Farlane* *domini de Arrochar*: The Witneſſes to this Charter are *Walter Buchanan* of *That-ilk*, *Humphrey Colquhoun*, firſt of that Sirname, Laird of *Luſs*, *Niel* of *Balnory*, *Duncan Campbell* of *Gaunan*, and *Malcolm M‘Alpine*. *Vide* Chartulary of *Dumbartoun*. He married *Chriſtian Campbell*, Daughter to Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Lochow*, Anceſtor to the Duke of *Argyle*; as is evident by a Liferent Charter ſtill extant in the above-cited Regiſter of *Dumbartoun*, granted by the ſaid *Duncan M‘Farlane* in Favours of *Chriſtian Campbell*, Daughter of Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Lochow* his Wife, of the Lands of *Keanlochlong*, *Inverioch*, *Glenluin*, *Portcable*, &c. before theſe Witneſſes, *John Campbell* Dean of *Argyle*, *Duncan Campbell* of *Gaunan*, *John M‘Colman*, &c. This Charter is alſo dated in the Year 1395. He had by the above Lady *John M‘Farlane* his Succeſſor.

X. JOHN ſucceeded, and is Witneſs to a Charter granted in the Year 1426. He married *Jean*, Daughter to Sir *Adam More* of *Rowallan*, by whom he had

XI. DUNCAN M‘FARLANE of *That-ilk*, his Succeſſor, who was ſerved Heir to his Father, *January* 18th 1441. He married ———— Daughter to—— ————by whom he had

XII. WALTERUS M‘FARLANE *dominus de Arrochar*, who is to be met with under King *James* III. and is ſo deſign'd in a Charter granted to the Burgh of *Dumbartoun* in the Year 1486. He married ———— *Livingſton*, only Daughter to *James* Lord *Livingſton*.

XIII. His Succeſſor was ANDREW M‘FARLANE of *That-ilk*, who is Witneſs in a Charter belonging to the ſaid Burgh of *Dumbartoun*, *ad annum* 1493. He married a Daughter of *Steuart* Earl of *Lennox*, by whom he had Sir *John M‘Farlane* of *That-ilk* his Succeſſor.

XIV. Sir JOHN in a Charter he gives of the Lands of *Garrowſtuck* to one *William M‘Farlane*, is thus deſign'd, *Honorabilis vir Joannes M‘Farlane dominus ejuſdem miles, Capitaneus de Clan-Pharlan.* He was ſlain in *anno* 1513, at the fatal Battle of *Flowdon*. He married firſt ———— Daughter to *James* Lord *Hamilton*, by whom he had *Andrew* his Succeſſor, and *Robert M‘Farlane* firſt of the Branch of *Innerſnait*: He married, *2dly*, A Daughter of the Lord *Harris*, by whom he had *Walter M‘Farlane* of *Ardleiſh*, Anceſtor to the Family of *Gartartan*.

XV. Sir JOHN M‘FARLANE of *That-ilk* was ſucceeded by his Son *Andrew*, who married Lady *Margaret Cuninghame*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Glencairn*, who was Lord High Treaſurer in the Reign of King *James* V. Sir *James Balfour* in his *Genealogical Collections on the Scots Nobility*, ſays, 'She was the only 'Daughter of *Cuthbert* Earl of *Glencairn*, by Lady *Marion Douglas* his Wife, eldeſt 'Daughter to the Earl of *Angus*.' He had by her *Duncan M‘Farlane* of *That-ilk* his Succeſſor, who ſucceeded his Father.

XVI. Which DUNCAN, by Reaſon of his near Relation to that Family, was a conſtant Adherent to *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, whom he frequently aſſiſted even to the endangering of his own Life and Fortune; particularly in the Year 1544, he join'd the Earls of *Lennox* and *Glencairn* with 300 Men of his own Sirname, and was preſent with them at the unlucky Fight on *Glaſgow* Muir, for which he was forfeited; but being, by the Interceſſion of his Friends, ſoon afterwards reſtor'd, he obtain'd a Remiſſion under the Privy-Seal, which is ſtill extant. The Loſs of this Battle oblig'd the Earl of *Lennox* with ſeveral of his Friends to withdraw to *England*, where the Earl having married Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Niece to King *Henry* VIII. got ſome *Engliſh* Forces to aſſiſt him from that Monarch. Immediately upon his Return, the Laird of *M‘Farlane* not daring to appear for him himſelf in Perſon, ſent nevertheleſs to his Aſſiſtance 140 well armed Men, commanded by his own near Relation *Walter M‘Farlane* of *Tarbet*, who were very ſerviceable to the Earl in all that Expedition, particularly in taking in the Iſles of *Boot* and *Arran*, burning the Caſtles of *Rothſay* and *Dunoon*, defeating the Earl of *Argyle*, &c. As is teſtified by *Raphael Hollinſhed*, in his *Hiſtory of Scotland*, *Page* 463, where ſpeaking of theſe Actions of the Earl of *Lennox*, he writes thus, *In theſe Exploytes the Erle had with him* Walter M‘Farlane *of* Tarbet, *and ſeven Score of Men of the Head of* Lennox, *that ſpake bothe* Iriſhe *and the* Engliſh Scottiſh *Tongues, light Footmen well armed in Shirtes of Mayle, with Bows and two-handed Swords; and being joined with the*

Engliſh *Archers and Shotte, did much avayleable Service in the Streyghts, Mariſhes, and Mountayne Countries.* This *Duncan* was afterwards ſlain, together with a great Number of his *Clan*, valiantly fighting againſt the *Engliſh* at the fatal Battle of *Pinky*, *September* 10th 1547. He married firſt *Iſabel Steuart*, Daughter to *Steuart* Lord *Ochiltree*; and, *2dly*, *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *John Colquhoun* of *Luſs*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Andrew* M‘*Farlane* of *That-ilk*.

XVII. ANDREW was a zealous and hearty Promoter of the Reformation, and one of the Firſt in the *Highlands* of any Account, who threw off the Superſtitions of Popery, and made open Profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion; in Defence of which he made ſeveral ſignal Appearances, particularly at the famous Battle of *Landſide*, foughten *May* 10th 1568. At which Battle the Earl of *Murray*, who was then Regent, being almoſt overpowered by the Number of Queen *Mary*'s Forces, and his Army ready to give Way, the Laird of M‘*Farlane* came in very ſeaſonably to his Aſſiſtance, in the very Brunt of the Battle, with a conſiderable Supply of 300 Men, with whom he attack'd the Right-wing of the Queen's Army ſo furiouſly, that they were immediately obliged to quite their Ground, and betake themſelves to their Heels, and were ſoon followed by the reſt of the Army. Which Paſſage is thus related by the above-cited *Hollinſhed*, *Page* 506. *In this Battayle the Valiancie of an Hie-land Gentle-man named* M‘Farlane, *ſtood the Regent's Part in great Steede; for in the hotteſt Brunte of the Fight, he came in with Three hundred of his Friendes and Countrymen, and ſo manfully gave in upon the Flanke of the Queen's People, that he was a great Cauſe of the diſordering of them.* He took at this Battle three of Queen *Mary*'s Standards, which were for a long Time preſerved in the Family: Neither was the Regent inſenſible of the Service the Laird of M‘*Farlane* did him at this Battle, for, amongſt other Rewards, he gave him that honourable *Creſt* and *Motto*, which is ſtill enjoy'd by his Poſterity, and recorded in the *Lion-Regiſter*, *viz.* a *Demi-Savage Proper*, holding in his *Dexter-hand a Sheaf of Arrows*, and pointing with his Siniſter to an *Imperial Crown Or.* Motto, *This I'll defend*; and ever ſince that Time (if not before this) the Family have been in Uſe to carry for Supporters as above; as is to be ſeen on the Caſtle of *Iſlandvow*, built in the Year 1577, by the ſaid *Andrew*. He married *Agnes Maxwell*, Daughter of Sir *Patrick Maxwell* of *Newark*, by whom he had *John* M‘*Farlane* of *That-ilk* his Succeſſor,

XVIII. Who married, *Firſt*, SUSANNA BUCHANAN, Daughter to Sir *George Buchanan* of *That-ilk*, *ſans* Iſſue. *2dly*, He married *Helen*, Daughter to *Francis Steuart* Earl of *Bothwel*, by whom he had *Walter* his Succeſſor. *3dly*, He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Argyle*. *4thly*, He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *James Murray* of *Strowan*.

XIX. His Son and Succeſſor WALTER M‘FARLANE of *That-ilk* ſuffered very much for his Loyalty and conſtant Adherence to his Sovereign King *Charles* I. and was for that Cauſe twice beſieged in his own Houſe during *Cromwell*'s Uſurpation; and at the ſame Time one of his Houſes, called the Caſtle of *Inverouglaſs*, was brunt to the Ground by the *Engliſh*; and in it ſeveral ancient Writs belonging to the Family. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *James Semple* of *Beltrees*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to His Majeſty King *James* VI. and had by her *John* his Succeſſor, and *Andrew* M‘*Farlane* of *Ardeſs*, who ſucceeded his Brother.

Which JOHN married *Griſſel*, Daughter to Sir *Coll Lamond* of *That-ilk*, by *Barbara* his Wife, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Semple*: But having no Male Iſſue, his Fortune went to his Brother

XX. ANDREW M‘FARLANE of *That-ilk*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Buchanan* of *Drumakill*, and had by her *John* M‘*Farlane* of *That-ilk* his Succeſſor.

XXI. Which JOHN married *Helen*, Daughter to *Robert* Lord Viſcount of *Arbuthnot*, by whom he had

XXII. WALTER M‘FARLANE now of *That-ilk* his Succeſſor.

ANSTRUTHER *of* ANSTRUTHER.

THE Family of ANSTRUTHER have probably aſſumed their Sirname from their own Lands, or from the Town of that Name, of which they are Proprietors.

THIS ancient Family hath long flouriſhed in the County of *Fife*; for we find in the (*a*) Chartulary of the Abbacy of *Balmerinoch*, which was founded by *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, Brother to King *William*, that *Willielmus de Candela Dominus de Anſtroither* gave to the Monks, *ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & in perpetuum ſervituris, quandam terram adjacentem ex parte orientali villæ de Anſtroither*, on the Sea-Coaſt, by the Way leading to *Craill*.

(*b*) TO this WILLIAM ſucceeded *Henry* his Son, who is deſigned *Henricus Filius Willielmi de Candela Dominus de Anſtroither*, when he confirms to the Monks of *Balmerinoch* his Father's Donation, in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Alexander* II. *anno* 1221.

THE Succeſſor of this HENRY was another *Henry*, who, we find was one of the Freeholders of the County of *Fife*, that (*c*) took an Oath of Submiſſion to King *Edward* I. of *England*, when *John Baliol*, then King of *Scotland*, had ſubjected this Kingdom to that Prince, *anno* 1292 (*d*). He was a Benefactor to the Abbacy of *Dryburgh*, for he confirmed, *Deo & eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Dryburgh, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, illas tres bothas in villa mea de Anſtroither, quas bonæ memoriæ Henricus pater meus ipſis canonicis in villa ſua dedit & conceſſit.*

(*e*) WILLIAM was the Son of this *Henry*; he likewiſe ratified to the Monks of *Dryburgh* theſe three *Booths* that had been confirmed by *Henry* his Father. This was confirmed by *William Lamberton* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*.

(*f*) A Third HENRY ſucceeded to this *William*, who ratified to the Monks of *Dryburgh*, *Quaſdam bothas in villa mea de Anſtroither, quas quidem bothas habuerunt ibidem ex donatione & confirmatione Henrici & Willielmi, quondam predeceſſorum meorum ab antiquo, teſtibus Thoma Ranulphi Comite Moraviæ, David de Weemyſs Domino ejuſdem, cum multis aliis. Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Murray* was Governor of *Scotland* in the Minority of *David* II. and died in the Year 1332 (*g*). *David de Weemyſs* was one of thoſe that ſent a Letter to the Pope, dated 6th *April* 1320, aſſerting the Liberty and Independency of the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland*.

To HENRY ſucceeded *Richard de Anſtroither Dominus loci ejuſdem* (*h*). He gave to *John Strang* and the Heirs begot betwixt him and *Cecilia* his Spouſe, Siſter to *Richard*, ſeven Acres of Land, lying upon the North Side of the Lands belonging to the Abbot of *Dryburgh*, within the Territory of *Anſtruther*. This Donation was confirmed by King *David* II. (*i*) at St. *Andrews* the 24th *April*, the Thirty third Year of his Reign, *anno* 1362, *Teſtibus venerabili in Chriſto patre Patricio epiſcopo Brichenſi Cancellario noſtro, Roberto ſeneſcallo Scocie Comite de Stratherne nepote noſtro, Willielmo de Keth mariſcallo noſtro Scocie, Roberto de Eriſkyne Camerario noſtro, & Archibaldo de Douglas militibus.*

——— ANSTRUTHER.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER was married to *Iſabel Balfour*.

(*k*) THE next we find is ANDREW ANSTRUTHER. He had a Charter under the Great Seal of the Lands of *Anſtruther*, on his own Reſignation in the Year 1483. He married *Chriſtian Sandilands* a Daughter of the Family of *Calder* in *Linlithgow-ſhire*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Torphichen*. He was killed in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Flowdoun* the 9th *September* 1513.

(*a*) Chartulary of Balmerinoch in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, and Prins's Hiſtory. (*d*) Chartulary of Dryburgh in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. (*e*) Ibidem. (*f*) Ibidem. (*g*) Charta penes Comitem de Haddingtoun. (*h*) Charta penes Dominum Joannem Anſtruther de eodem. (*i*) Ibidem. (*k*) In publicis Archivis.

(*l*) **JOHN ANSTRUTHER** Son to *Andrew*, had a Charter under the Great Seal to himſelf, and to *Margaret Douglas* his Spouſe, of Lands in conjunct Fee, *anno* 1520. This Lady was a Daughter of the Houſe of *Lochleven*, the Anceſtor of the preſent Earl of *Morton*. He was married afterwards to *Elizabeth Spence* Daughter to *Spence* of *Wolmerſtoun*, an ancient Family in the Eaſt of *Fife* that is now extinct.

(*m*) **ANDREW** his Son had a Charter from his Father, of a Proviſion out of the Eſtate to himſelf, and to *Margaret Abercrombie* his Wife; ſhe was Daughter of *Thomas Abercrombie* of *Abercrombie*, an ancient and conſiderable Family in the County of *Fife*, now extinct. He was killed at the Battle of *Pinkie*, the 10th *September* 1547.

(*n*) **JOHN ANSTRUTHER** ſucceeded to his Grandfather *John*. He married *Margaret Clephan* Daughter of——*Clephan* of *Carslogie* in the County of *Fife*, by whom he had Sir *James*, of whom afterwards, and a Daughter married to——*Forreſt of Fingask*. He married to his ſecond Wife *Margaret Learmont* Daughter of——*Learmont* of *Dairſie*, and Widow of *Spence* of *Wolmerſtoun*. He died *anno* 1610.

(*o*) **SIR JAMES ANSTRUTHER** had a Charter under the Great Seal, upon the Reſignation of his Father, *anno* 1583. (*p*) He was made Carver to King *James* VI. in the Year 1585. (*q*) and was conſtituted one of the Maſter-Housholds, *anno* 1592, with all the Sallaries, Profits and Privileges belonging to theſe Poſts, which are hereditary in the Family. In the Year 1571, he married *Jean Scot*, Daughter to *Thomas Scot* of *Abbotshall*, who was a Son of the Houſe of *Balwirie* in the County of *Fife*, and was Juſtice Clerk in the Reign of King *James* V. By her he had two Sons *William* and *Robert*, and ſeveral Daughters; one of them *Jean*, was married to *James Douglas* Commendator of *Melroſs*, ſecond Son of *William* Earl of *Mortoun*. Sir *James* died in the Year 1606.

(*r*) **SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER** his eldeſt Son ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Office, and was made one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to King *James* VI. Upon his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the *Engliſh* Throne he accompanied him into that Kingdom, (*ſ*) and was created a Knight of the Bath at the King's Coronation, *anno* 1603. King *Charles* I. had ſuch Regard to the long and faithful Services of Sir *William Anſtruther*, that he was pleaſed to continue him in the Bed-chamber after the Death of King *James*. He married *Eupham* Daughter of Sir *Andrew Wemyſs* of *Myrecairny*, a Lord of the Seſſion, and died in the Year 1649, leaving no lawful Iſſue.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, ſecond Son to Sir *James Anſtruther*, and Brother to Sir *William*, was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to King *Charles* I. This Gentleman was employed in ſeveral honourable Embaſſies both by King *James* and his Son King *Charles*, and likewiſe by *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*. In 1620, (*t*) King *James* ſent him Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *Chriſtian* King of *Denmark*. (*u*) In the Year 1627, he was ſent Ambaſſador by King *Charles* I. to the Emperor and States of *Germany*, that were to meet at *Nuremberg*. (*x*) The ſame King and *Frederick* King of *Bohemia* and Elector *Palatine*, gave him a Comiſſimon to be their Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary at the Meeting of the Diet at *Ratiſbon*. In the Year 1630, he was ſent alſo Ambaſſador from King *Charles* I. to the Meeting of the Princes of *Germany* at *Hailburn*. He married *Katharine* Daughter of Sir *Edward Swift* Knight of the County of *Tork*, and of *Urſilla* his Wife, Daughter of——*Danby* of *Maſham* Eſq; and Siſter to the Lord Viſcount *Carlinford*, by whom he had two Sons, *Robert* and *Philip*, and a Daughter *Elizabeth* married to——*Auſten*, Eſq; near *Guilford*.

ROBERT ſucceeded his Father Sir *Robert* in his Eſtate of *Whetly* in *Torkſhire*. He married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *John Corbet* of *Stoke* in *Shrop-ſhire*, but died without Iſſue Male.

SIR PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, ſecond Son to Sir *Robert* the Ambaſſador, ſucceeded his Uncle Sir *William* in his Eſtate and Offices in *Scotland*. When King *Charles* II. came to *Scotland* from *Breda* in 1650, he was very zealous to advance his Majeſty's Service all he could. He had a Command in the Royal Army when

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(*l*) In publicis Archivis. (*m*) Ibidem. (*n*) Charta penes Dominm Joannem Anſtruther. (*o*) Ibidem. (*p*) Ibidem. (*q*) Ibidem. (*r*) Ibidem. (*ſ*) Anſtis's Hiſtory of the Order of the Bath. (*t*) Charta penes Dominum Joannem Anſtruther. (*u*) Ibidem. (*x*) Ibidem.

when they marched into *England*, and was taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Worceſter*; for which his Eſtate was ſequeſtrate, until the Reſtoration of the King in 1660. He married *Chriſtian* Daughter of Major General *Lumſdane* of *Innergelly*, who ſerved with Honour in the Wars of *Germany*, under the Command of *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, by whom he had Sir *William* his Heir.

Sir **JAMES ANSTRUTHER** of *Ardrie* an Advocate and principal Clerk to the Bills. He married *Katharine* Daughter of —— *Skene* of *Hallyards*, by whom he had *Philip Anſtruther* Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in his Majeſty's Service, and a Daughter *Chriſtian*.

Sir **ROBERT ANSTRUTHER** of *Balcaskie* the third Son, was married to the Heireſs of *Kinneir* in the County of *Fife*. He married to his ſecond Wife *Jean Monteith* Heireſs of *Wrae* in *Linlithgow* Shire, by whom he had ſix Sons and two Daughters. 1*ſt*, *Philip* an Advocate, and one of the principal Clerks to the Bills. 2*d*, *William*, a Captain in Brigadeer General *Preſton*'s Regiment; he was killed in 1715, when General *Wills* attack'd the Rebels at *Preſton*, and forced them to ſurrender. 3*d*, *Robert*, a Captain in Colonel *Anſtruther*'s Regiment. 4*th*, *George*, a Lieutenant in the ſame Regiment. 5*th*, *John*, who died young, and *Alexander*, who died an Enſign in Brigadeer General *Preſton*'s Regiment. His eldeſt Daughter *Chriſtian* is married to Sir *John Henderſon* of *Fordell*, and *Jean* to *James MGill* of *Rankeillour*. His third Wife is *Marion Preſton* Daughter to Sir *William Preſton* of *Valleyfield*, by whom he has *Charles*, and ſeveral Daughters.

Sir **PHILIP ANSTRUTHER** had to his fourth Son Sir *Philip*, who was a Captain in the Earl of *Tullibardine*'s Regiment. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to, and Co-heir of *James Hamilton* of *Mountainhall*. He died in 1722, and left *Philip* a Captain in Colonel *Anſtruther*'s Regiment, *Chriſtian* married to Sir *William Weir* of *Blackwood*, *Jean* and *Elizabeth*.

Sir **ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER** the youngeſt Son is one of the principal Clerks to the Bills. He married *Jean Leſly*, eldeſt Daughter and Heir, both to the Eſtate and Honour of *David* Lord *New-wark*, by whom he has *William Leſly*, *David* and *Alexander Anſtruthers*, and ſeveral Daughters.

Sir **PHILIP** died in 1702, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son Sir *William*. He was choſen Member of Parliament in the Year 1681, when the Duke of *York* was His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, and joined with other Patriots in oppoſing the arbitrary Meaſures that were taken at that Time. He heartily concurred with the Revolution, when he ſaw our Religion, Laws and Liberties in Danger of being overturned. Soon after the Revolution he was conſtitute by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Court of Juſticiary, and ſome Time after was made one of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council and Exchequer. He exerted himſelf with a great Deal of Zeal in promoting the Union with *England*, with a Deſign to get the Succeſſion to the Crown ſettled upon the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*. He died in 1711, and left by Lady *Helen Hamilton* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Haddingtoun*, one Son *John*.

Sir **JOHN ANSTRUTHER** of *Anſtruther* was choſen Member of Parliament in the Year 1703, and hath been returned a Member of Parliament ever ſince the Union, except the firſt Seſſion, when the Repreſentatives for *Scotland* were choſen by Parliament. He gave convincing Proofs of his Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the preſent illuſtrious Family, by his Behaviour in the *Britiſh* Parliament before the Year 1714, and by his ſerving as a Volunteer with other Perſons of Quality, when the Rebellion broke out in 1715. In *January* 1717, he married Lady *Margaret Carmichael*, eldeſt Daughter of *James* Earl of *Hyndford*, who died in 1721, leaving three Children, *Helen*, *John* and *James*; this *James* died ſoon after his Mother.

A younger Son of the Family of *Anſtruther* entred into the *French* Service, and ſettled in that Kingdom, where their Poſterity ſtill remain; but at what Time this happened is very uncertain.

The Arms of the Family are to be ſeen blazoned in the firſt Volume, *Page* 204. and are engraved in the Plates of Archievements, *Plate* 9.

BIRNIE *of* THAT-ILK.

MR. JOHN BIRNIE of *Broomhill*, Great-Grandſon and Repreſentative of *William Birnie of That-ilk*, has beſide him a *Seanachie*'s Tradition of that Family written. That in the Year of GOD 838, or thereby, *Alpin* King of *Scots*, with many of his prime Men, being taken Priſoners in Battle by the *Picts*, and thereafter murdered in cold Blood, and the King's Head, in a baſe Manner, ſet on a Pole in one of their chief Cities, *Kenneth* II. his Son, a brave Prince, ſoon raiſed an Army to be revenged on the Actors of ſo barbarous a Murder.

ALL his Followers were deſperate and reſolute, and had many Conflicts ſeveral Days together, amongſt whom was one *Birnie*, (an *Iriſh* Word, and ſignifying in *Engliſh*, *Bright*) ſo called, becauſe of his glittering Armour, with his two Sons, who having already ſeveral Times ſignalized themſelves, yet one Evening preſſing furiouſly into the thickeſt of the *Picts*, were all three, with ſeveral others, ſurrounded, and made Priſoners. Night by this Time putting an End to the Fight, they had each of them one Leg put faſt in a Pair of Stocks to prevent their Eſcape, till the *Picts* had more Leiſure to put them to Death.

THE Father knowing very well what would come of them, adviſed the cutting off of each of their Legs; which done, they made a Shift to return to their own Men; and at the next Battle, fatal to the *Picts*, they were obſerved to behave themſelves with a new Courage, wherewith the Loſs of their Legs had animated them.

THE Fortune of the *Scots* at length prevailing, this King *Kenneth*, in his juſt Revenge, laid not aſide his Arms, until he had extirpated the whole Nation of the *Picts*. Their Poſſeſſions he divided amongſt his Men, as they beſt deſerved, and upon *Birnie* he beſtowed a Barony of Land near *Elgine*, in the Shire of *Murray*, yet bearing his Name, and which his Poſterity enjoyed for a long Time thereafter, and gave them for their Arms, *Gules*, in Reſemblance of the late bloody Battle, a *Feſſe*, the Mark of Honour, betwixt the *Bow* and *Arrow in full Draught*, the moſt ancient Arms then in uſe, and the three Legs couped at the Thigh, in perpetual Remembrance of their Valour; as to be ſeen among the Plates of Atchievement in *Vol.* I.

THIS Eſtate continued in their Poſſeſſion till about the latter End of the civil Wars; in the Minority of King *James* VI. the laſt whereof was the above *William*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Frazer* of *Philorth*; and, after *Birnie*'s Death was by Queen *Mary* made Miſtreſs of the Mint. He left of Iſſue only one Son Mr. *William Birnie*, who, at Age, and after three Years Study Abroad, was upon the 28th of *December* 1597, preſented by King *James* VI. to the Church of *Lanark*, and made by him alſo a Member of both the Courts of High Commiſſion: In which Pariſh, becauſe of the ſeveral Quarrels and Feuds amongſt the Gentlemen, he not only learnedly preached the Goſpel, but was obliged many Times, as he well could, to make uſe of his Sword. He married *Elizabeth*, a Brother Daughter of *Lindſay* of *Covingtoun*, and had Iſſue *John* a Merchant, who died without Heirs Male; *James* a Merchant in *Poland*, and after Secretary to *John Caſimir* King of *Poland*, who had no Male Iſſue. And *Robert*, Mr. *William*'s third Son, who was alſo by Preſentation from King *Charles* I. of the Date the 23d of *November* 1643, made Miniſter at *Lanark*. He married *Chriſtian*, Daughter to Dr. *Patrick Melvine*, Profeſſor of the Oriental Languages at St. *Andrews*, of the Family of *Raith*. This *Chriſtian* was ſo good a Proficient in the *Hebrew* Language, that ſhe was able to engliſh it in any Part, even without Points. They had of Iſſue one Son, the above Mr. *John*, and a Daughter *Janet* married to Mr. *John Irvine* of *Saphock*, whoſe Son Mr. *Alexander*, now of *Saphock* Advocate, is the true Heir Male and Repreſentative of the Family of *Drum*, and married *Barbara*, Daughter to *Dundas* of *That-ilk*. Mr. *John Birnie* married *Jean*, Daughter to *James Hamilton* of *Broomhill* Biſhop of *Galloway*, ſecond Son of Sir *James Hamilton* of *Broomhill* Baronet; the Biſhop's eldeſt Brother, being *John Hamilton* the firſt Lord *Belhaven*. He had Iſſue the preſent *John Birnie* of *Broomhill*, Mr. *Alexander* an Advocate, and *Iſabel* married to *George Muirhead* of *Whitecaſtle*.

IRVINE of DRUM.

THE Name and Family is very ancient. Some Antiquaries bring the Name *Erevine*, now written *Irvine*, from the *Celto-Scythick* Word *Erin-vine* or *Fein*, which ſignifies a *Stout Weſtland Man*: For *Erin*, in the old *Gallick* or *Welſh*, ſignifieth *Weſt*; and *Vine* or *Fein*, a *reſolute and worthy Man*. *Ireland* is at this Day called *Erin*, both by its ancient Inhabitants, and theſe of *Albion*, becauſe its Situation is Weſt from *Albin*.

WHEN the Colonies of the *Gauls* came from the Weſt Coaſts of *Spain*, and ſeated themſelves in the Eaſt Coaſts of *Erin*, and in the Weſt Hills and Iſlands of *Albin*, then the *Erevines* came to both theſe Iſlands. The *Silures* of *South-Wales* were of theſe Colonies, as *Tacitus* affirmeth: And the *Brigantes* both of *Albin* and *Erin* were of the ſame.

THESE among them in *Albin*, called *Erevines*, had their Seat in that Part of the Country now called *Cuninghame*; they gave their Name to the River, and to their own Habitation, at preſent, called the Town of *Erevine* or *Irvine*. The Chief of them was *Abthane* of *Dule*, an honourable Title of old. *Joh. Major de geſt. Scot. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 9. relateth that *Erevine*, the *Abthane*, married the only Daughter of King *Malcolm* II. who began to reign *anno* 1004. He ſayeth this *Malcolm*, *filiam unigenitam habuit heredem quam nuptui tradidit Eryvino Abthano de Dule, id eſt, Seneſcallo regis in inſulis ad colligendos regios proventus.*

SOME of this Family went to the South, and took up their Dwelling upon the River *Esk*, at preſent called *Caſtle-Irvine*, or *Irvine-hall*; by Marriage the eldeſt of the Family there, got the Lands of *Bonſhaw*, which they as yet poſſeſs.

KING *Robert the Bruce*, when he fled from *Edward Longſhanks*, came to *Bonſhaw*, and took thence the eldeſt Son of the Family, Sir *Williame Irvine*, to wait on him: He made him his Secretary and Armour-Bearer; and becauſe of his remarkable Fidelity to him in all Adverſities, this King gave him the Lands of the *Forreſt* of *Drum*, and he himſelf, having carried as a private Badge *three Laurel Leaves*, with theſe Words, *Sub ſole, ſub umbra virens*, he gave to this *William Drum*'s Predeceſſor for Arms *three Holly Leaves*, which is a Kind of *Laurel*, with the foreſaid Motto, *Sub ſole, ſub umbra virens.* Thus the Armorial Bearing of the Family is *Argent, three Holly Branches, each conſiſting of as many Leaves proper, banded together Gules.* The Supporters are *two Savages wreathed about Head and Loins with Hollies, bearing Batons in their Hands.* This is vouched from the Charters of the Family, and by Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Book of *Heraldry*.

SOMETIME thereafter the Laird of *Drum* married the Daughter of Sir *Robert Keith* Knight Mariſhal, whom he had by *Margaret Hay*, Daughter to *Gilbert* Lord *Hay*, firſt Conſtable of that Family. This Sir *Robert Keith* was killed at the Battle of *Durham*, *anno* 1346.

THE Son of this *Drum*, Sir ALEXANDER IRVINE, commanded the Lowland Forces at *Harlaw* in 1411, killed with his own Hand *McLean*, a chief Commander of the *Highlanders*, and was there killed himſelf; as *Hector Boethius* relates, ſaying, That he was *ob præcipuum robur conſpicuus.*

HIS Brother, named alſo Sir ALEXANDER, ſucceeded, and was one of the Commiſſioners ſent by the Eſtates of *Scotland* to treat anent the Ranſom of King *James* I. and to bring him home, as *Hector Boethius* and *Drummond* of *Hauthornden* teſtify. *John Major*, in his Hiſtory, *Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 12. ſayeth, He was knighted by this King in his ſecond Parliament holden at *Perth*: His Words are, *Equitem auratum militari balteo præcinxit*; there he reckoneth this Family *inter veterum familias.*

This Sir ALEXANDER married a Daughter of the Lord *Keith* Knight Mariſhal, by whom he had *Alexander*, and another Son to whom he gave the Lands of *Redmire* and *Whiterigs* in the *Mearns*, holding as yet of *Drum*. From this ſecond Son are deſcended the *Irvines* of *Lenturk*.

ALEXANDER married - - - - *Abernethy*, Daughter to the Lord *Saltoun*, by whom he had *Alexander Irvine* of *Drum*, who married *Katharine Forbes*, Daughter to the Lord *Forbes*: By her he had three Sons, *Alexander*, *Richard* of *Craigtoun*, from whom are deſcended the *Irvines* of *Hiltoun*, and *Henry*, and a Daughter Lady *Wardes*.

ALEXANDER married - - - - *Allardice*, only Daughter to *Allardice* of *That-ilk*; by whom he had a Son *Alexander*, and two Daughters; one married to *Balbegno*, and another to *Fraſer* of *Muchal*, the Predeceſſor of the Lord *Fraſer*.

ALEXANDER married - - - - *Ogilvy*, Daughter to the Laird of *Finlater*, who was killed at *Pinky*, *anno* 1547. He left ſix Sons and three Daughters, *Alexander*, *William* of *Ardlogy*, *Robert* of *Tillilair*, from whom *Fortry* is deſcended, *Gilbert* of *Cullairly*, who had three Sons, *Alexander*, *Gilbert*, and *John* of *Murthil*, *James* Knight of *Malta*, ordained by the *Great Maſter*, *Prior of the Order in Scotland*, and was to have been created Lord *Torphichen* had he ſubmitted to the Reformation, and *John* the ſixth Son. The Daughters were, *Janet* married to *Gordon* of *Abergeldy*, *Elizabeth* to the Laird of *Meldrum*, and the third to *Arnadge*.

From JOHN of *Murthil*, now mentioned, are deſcended the *Irvines* of *Murthil* and *Cults*.

ALEXANDER the eldeſt married - - - - *Keith*, Daughter to the Earl of *Mariſchal*, by whom he had five Sons and four Daughters. The eldeſt married to *Ury*, the ſecond to *Keith* of *Craig-Inverugy*, third to *Ogilvy* of *Boyn*, and the fourth to *Menzies* of *Pitfoddels*. The Sons were *Alexander* the eldeſt, ſecond *Robert* of *Fornet* or *Moncoffer* extinct, third *James* of *Brucklaw* the Predeceſſor of *Saphock*, fourth *William* of *Bealty* alſo extinct, and the fifth *John* of *Ardtamford*, the Predeceſſor of *Crimond* and *Ardtamford*.

That this JAMES was the third Son, and *John* the fifth, is inſtructed by the two original Charters granted by *Drum* their Father to them, the one dated 5th *February* 1598, and the other 27th *March* 1602, in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Irvine* of *Saphock*, which ſerves to rectify a Miſtake in the firſt Volume, *Page* 403.

ALEXANDER, Son of this *Drum*, married *Marion Douglas*, Daughter to the Earl of *Buchan*. He had two Sons, *Alexander*, and *Robert* of *Fedderate*, and five Daughters, eldeſt Lady *Bamff*, ſecond married to *Urquhart* of *Leathers*, third to *Douglas* of *Glenbervy*, fourth to *Ogilvie* of *Innerwharity*, and the fifth to *Graham* of *Morphy*.

ROBERT the ſecond Son married - - - - *Campbell*, Daughter to *Glenorchy*. He had two Sons, *Alexander* and *Robert*, and two Daughters, one married to *Gordon* of *Gight*, and the other to *Fraſer* of *Strichen*. *Alexander* married Lady *Elizabeth Ogilvie*, Daughter to the Earl of *Finlater*: Both he and his Brother *Robert* died without Male-iſſue. This *Drum* mortified four Burſaries to the Grammar-School of *Aberdeen* at 80 *lib. Scots* each; to the *Univerſity* there, four of *Philoſophy* at 100 *lib. Scots*, and two of *Divinity* at 200 Merks each. His Lady endowed a Hoſpital for Relief of poor Widows: Of all which *Drum* is Patron.

His eldeſt Son Sir ALEXANDER IRVINE was Sheriff-principal of *Aberdeen*; he married *Magdalen Scrimgeour*, Daughter to *Duddop*, Conſtable of *Dundee*, and had five Sons, *Alexander*, *Robert*, *James*, *Charles* and *Francis*; the four younger died without Iſſue; and ſix Daughters, *Marion* married to the Viſcount of *Frendraught*, *Anne* to the Earl of *Aboyn*, *Elizabeth*, *Jean*, *Iſabel* and *Margaret*.

ALEXANDER married Lady *Mary Gordon*, Daughter to the Marquis of *Huntly*, and had by her three Sons, *Alexander*, *Robert* and *Charles*; and four Daughters, *Mary* married to *Patrick* Count *Leſly* of *Balquhain*, *Margaret* to *Menzies* of *Pitfoddels*, *Jean* to *Irvine* of *Murthil*, and *Henrietta* to *Pitcaple*. By a ſecond Marriage he had a Son named *Charles*, and three Daughters. The younger Sons died without Iſſue. This *Drum* received from King *Charles* I. a Patent creating him Earl of *Aberdeen*: But the civil Wars then ariſing, it was never expeded through the Seals. In theſe Wars he ſuffered much by Impriſonment, Baniſhment and Confiſcation. He tailied his Eſtate, *anno* 1687, upon Death-bed, failing Heirs Male of his own Body, to the *Irvines* of *Murthil*, *Ardtamford* and *Cults*, and their Heirs Male in Order, excluding thus the neareſt Male Heirs, to whom the Succeſſion by the ancient Inveſtitures was provided.

HIS eldeſt Son ALEXANDER died in 1695 without Iſſue; to him *Alexander Irvine* of *Murthil*, in the Right of the Tailie, ſucceeded. He died in 1719, leaving one Son *Alexander*, and two Daughters.

JAMES IRVINE of *Brucklaw*, mentioned as the third Son of *Drum*, married *Lucretia Irvine* his Uncle's Daughter: He had two Sons, *John* who died without Male-iſſue, and *Gilbert* of *Altree*, who married *Janet Innes*, Daughter to *Innes* of *Untoch*, Brother to the Laird of *Innes*; and had two Sons, *John Irvine* of *Saphock*, and *James*.

MR. JOHN IRVINE of *Saphock* married *Janet Birny*, Siſter to *Broomhill*; and left three Sons, *Alexander*, *John* and *James*.

ALEXANDER IRVINE of *Saphock* his Son, as deſcended from *James* of *Brucklaw*, is the neareſt lineal Heir Male now exiſting, and conſequently the Repreſentative of the Family of *Drum*. For

THE IRVINES of *Murthil* and *Cults* had come off the Family before *Brucklaw*, *Ardtamford*, at the ſame Time with him, being the fifth and youngeſt Son, and all the Male Deſcendants ſince then have failed, as is obſerved.

THERE are other Families in the North deſcended from *Drum*, as the *Irvines* of *Kingcouſy*, *Glaſſil* or *Eaſter-Clune*, *Cornyhaugh*, &c.

Quicquid ex Agricola amavimus, quicquid mirati ſumus, manet manſurumque eſt in animis hominum, Æternitate temporum, fama rerum: Nam multos veterum velut inglorios & ignobiles, oblivio obruet, Agricola poſteritati traditus & narratus ſuperſtes erit. Tacit. in vit. Agric.

PRINGLE *or* HOP-PRINGLE *of* GALLASHIELS, *now of* WHITEBANK.

THE Sirname of PRINGLE, as Sir *George Mackenzie* very well obſerves, had its Origin from their being Pilgrims to the *Holyland*, of which Word *Pringle* is but a Corruption, and as the *Eſcalops* in their Arms plainly ſhow.

AMONGST the ancienteſt Families of the Name is PRINGLE or HOP-PRINGLE of *Gallaſhiels*, now deſigned of *Whitebank*, being the Heir of Tailie.

THE Evidents of this Family are very difficult to recover; their Poſſeſſions being moſtly on the Borders, and conſequently expoſed to the Ravages ordinarily committed in thoſe Parts, and of which they themſelves often bore a great Share. That Forfeiture, mentioned in the firſt Part of this *Syſtem*, of *Walterus de Pringle*, in the Reign of *David the Bruce*, ſeems applicable to none other but them, becauſe of the Sirname of *de Pringle*, which that Family and its Deſcendants always uſed indifferently with *Hop-pringle*; and the Lands therein contain'd, as being in the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Merſe*, where the beſt Part of their Eſtate lay.

AFTER the Battle of *Otterburn*, which happened in the Reign of King *Robert Steuart*, *Archibald Douglas* of *Coſhogle*, ſecond Son to *William* of *Drumlanrig*, firſt of the Family of *Queensberry*, is married to - - - - *Pringle* of the Houſe of *Gallaſhiels*; as in *Godſcroft*'s Hiſtory, *Page* 93.

THEY ſeem to have been very much attach'd to the Faction of the *Douglaſes*; for in all the Letters of ſafe Conduct and Protection, granted by the *Edwards* and *Henries* Kings of *England* to that Family, they are conſtantly included; as in ſeveral Records in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera Angliæ*. *Rymer*'s *Fœd. Vol.* XIII. *Page* 73. *David Hop-pringle* of *Smalhame* and firſt of the Family of *Whitebank*, and others are Witneſſes to the Saſine of *Ettrick* Forreſt, as the Jointure Lands of *Margaret* of *England*, King *James* IV. of *Scotland*'s Queen, dated at *Gallaſhiels* the 1ſt of *June* 1503.

In the Year 1510 he gets a Charter from that Monarch, and is there again deſigned of *Smalhame*, of the Lands of *Reidheid*, alias *Whitebank*, in his Forreſt of *Ettrick*. The *reddendo* is military, *viz. Inveniendo pro qualibet decem librata dictarum terrarum, duos equeſtres, unum eorum cum lancea ad faciendum nobis ſervitium in noſtris guerris & exercitibus*; and afterwards a Clauſe, *Non eundi in exercitum cum aliquibus aliis, niſi nobiſcum*. Obliged by his Allegiance, but more particularly by his Charter, he attended his Sovereign at the Battle of *Flowdon*, and there, with moſt Part of his Followers, were cut off.

He was married to *Margaret Lundie*, Daughter to *Lundie* of *That-ilk*, by whom he had his Son and Succeſſor *James*, who was at the Battle of *Solway-moſs*, and was there taken Priſoner; as in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera Angliæ*, *Vol. XIV. Page* 797. He was married to *Mary*, Daughter to the Lord *Borthwick*, and had by her *James* married to - - - - *Home*, Daughter to Sir *David Home* of *Wedderburn*.

The 15th *June* 1568, **ANDREW HOP-PRINGLE** of *Gallaſhiels* entails his Eſtate in Favours of Heirs to be procreate 'twixt him and *Mariot Borthwick*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Borthwick*, and then in Favours of Heirs to be procreate of his own Body in any future Marriage, and next to *James Hop-pringle* of *Whitebank* his Couſin.

He was a great Sufferer for *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, having joined the *Borthwicks* in ſuſtaining her Intereſt, and was entirely forfeit. His eldeſt Son *James*, dying before himſelf, was married to *Chriſtian Lundie*, Daughter to the Laird of *Lundie*, by whom he had *James*, who ſucceeded to his Grandfather, and was married to *Sophia Schonier* a *Daniſh* Lady, and Maid of Honour to *Anne* of *Denmark*. With her he got that Queen's Picture ſet round with Emeralds and Rubies, hung at a Chain of maſſy Gold, and ſtill in the Cuſtody of the Family. It is probable he recovered that Part of the Eſtate by this advantageous Match, which they now poſſeſs.

JAMES PRINGLE of *Gallaſhiels* at the ſame Time gets a Charter of the Lands of *Newhall*, on the Reſignation of *Hop-pringle* of *Newhall*, another ancient Family of the Name, and that to himſelf, *& heredibus talliæ, cognomen & arma de Pringle gerentibus*. The Cauſe of the Grant is, *Pro prompto, fideli & gratuito nobis per dictum Jacobum Pringle de Gallaſhiels, impenſo ſervitio*, dated at *Faulkland*, *Aug.* 28th 1597. This Sir *James* had two Sons and two Daughters, one married to *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, and the other to *Hugh Scott*, Son to *Walter Scott* of *Harden*. His Son *John* ſucceeded, *David* dying before his Father. This *John* died without Iſſue, and is commonly deſign'd of *Smalhame-Craigs*; ſo that *James Pringle* of *Whitebank*, as being Heir Male and of Entail above-mentioned, ſhould have ſucceeded; but the Eſtate was entirely ſunk: *James Pringle* of *Whitebank* had *Alexander Pringle* his Son and Heir, who being firſt married to *Anne Pringle*, Daughter to *Torwoodlie*, and then to *Anne Murray*, Daughter to *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, had Children by none of them; and was ſucceeded by *John Pringle* his Couſin, who had by *Chriſtian Scott*, Daughter to Sir *Patrick Scott* of *Ancrum*, the preſent *Alexander Pringle* of *Whitebank*, who bears, as *Gallaſhiels*, *Argent, on a St. Andrew's Croſs ingrail'd Sable, five Eſcallops Or.*

The ancient Coat of the Family, tho' in all the old Cuts of theſe Arms, the *Saltier* is plain; as on the Bridge at *Melroſs*, built, or much repaired, by this Family.

Of the Sirname of HORN *and ſeveral Branches thereof.*

MR. *Nisbet* in his Book of Heraldry having given but a very lame Account of this moſt ancient Race deſcended of the noble *Cornuti*, of whom we have ſo much upon Record, made me think that I would have been wanting to the Publick and many Families all *Europe* over, ſhould I not given a more particular Deduction thereof.

Gentilitian, or Family Names, are but of late, which obliges me to go back to former Ages. The *Ptolomies*, *Fabii*, *Bruti* and *Ciceros* were ſo called on different Accounts; but the nobleſt Riſe of Sirnames was from the Arms under which they and their Anceſtors had performed glorious Atchievements (1), which after the Wars they retained.

THENCE 'tis a clear Proof of a noble Deſcent, when the Name is taken from theſe Bearings (2); amongſt the moſt Divine and Heroick, whereof we find the *Horns*, and that Glory (3), Honour, Beauty and Empire, are by them ſymbolized (4).

THEY were the ſacred and royal Badges of the Gods and Heroes (5). *Jupiter*, *Juno Soſpita*, *Pan*, and other Deities, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by theſe; and upon their firſt Appearance upon the brave *Pretor*'s Head, he was by the Soothſayers ſaluted King (6).

Bacchus that mighty Conqueror carried the *Horns* in his Creſt and Banners; and therefore was called *Corniger*. *Alexander* King of *Macedon* no ſooner fancied himſelf the Son of *Jupiter*, than he clapt the *Horns* in his Creſt and Coins, as Conqueror of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Empires, and was foretold by the Prophet (7), be the Goat with the *Horns*, and the *Æra* from his Conqueſts was called *Dalcarnaim* or *Horned* (8).

Pyrrhus, the braveſt of all his Succeſſors, perpetuate this heroick Bearing to his Deſcendants (9), who, in the Wars with *Hannibal*, left *Eprus*, joined the *Romans*, and from their Arms, as *Bacchus* and *Alexander* formerly, were called *Cornuti*, *Cornigeri* and *Cornuficii*, and afforded Generals, Conſuls, Pretors, and other Magiſtrates, to that glorious Republick.

THE uſing the ſame Name and Arms is an unconteſted Proof of Cadency and Deſcent, Theſe of the *Cornuti*, and thoſe of the Sirname of *Horn* have been always the ſame (10); for upon the fatal Diviſion of the Empire to *Conſtantine*'s Sons, we find them blazoned (11), *Duo cornua venatoria rubra in Parma lutea, quæ in ſummo inſtar lunæ flectuntur duplici circulo Margo circumdatur*: By the two *Horns* repreſenting the Eaſtern and Weſtern Empires, by the two Circles, inſinuating, that altho' they were divided in the Perſons of two Emperors, yet they continued one and the ſame, to which they had a *Minerva* added (12), in Token of their Wiſdom as well as Valour.

FREQUENT Mention is made by the *Roman* and other Hiſtorians of the *Cornuti*, and great Actions by them performed.

IT was they who, under the brave *Julian*, retrived the ſinking Glory of *Rome* at the Battle of *Stratsburgh* againſt the united *Germans*. *Cornuti enim* (ſays an Eye-witneſs) (13) *uſu armorum diu aſſueti geſtu terrentes barritum civere arma armis corpora corporibus obtrudebant*, whereby they ſtayed the flying Army, and obtained a glorious Victory.

IT was alſo they who ſuppreſt the Uſurpation of *Sylvanus* againſt *Conſtantius*: *Cæſis cuſtodibus* (writes the ſame Author) (14) *regia penetrata Sylvanum extractum ædiculo, quo exanimatus confugerat denſis gladiorum ictibus trucidarunt.*

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(1) Juriſ. prud. per. Page 112. (2) Paſch. lib. 10. 4. (3) Pſal. ch. 89. ver. 17. (4) Pſal. 92. ver. 10. (5) Span. d. uſ. num. Pag. 400. (6) Val. Max. lib. 5. cap. 6 § 3. (7) Dan. cap. 8. ver. 21. (8) Alfran. cap. 1. § 6. d. æris. (9) Plut. in vita Pyrrh. (10) Alican. par. lib. 5. cap. 13. (11) Grev. Theſ. ant. Rom. Pag. 1828. (12) Ibid Pag. 1830. (13) Ammian. Macel. lib. 18. cap. 12. (14) Lib. 15. cap. 12.

Besides, what is writ of the *Cornuti* in general, we have upon Record many great Men of that Name. *Sextus Cornutus* an illuſtrious Senator aſſerted the *Roman* Liberty againſt *Cinna* and *Marius*, and in that bloody Proſcription was ſaved by the Fidelity of his Slaves (15), in taking the Body of a ſlaughtered *Plebeian*, putting their Maſter's Clothes upon him with his Ring on his Finger rolling all in Blood, bringing in the *Saltellites* to ſee their ſlaughtered Lord, ſending the Ring to *Marius*, thereby to get the promiſed Reward, giving the Funeral Pale, whereby all further Enquiry was laid aſide, and he eſcaped to the *Gauls*.

Julius Cæſar in his greateſt Danger did animate his fainting Army, by telling them after his Loſs at *Dyrachium*, that *Quintus Cornutus* (or *Cornuficius*) was coming with two Legions to their Aſſiſtance, to whom after *Pharſalia* the finiſhing of the civil War was committed; he put an End thereto with a great Deal of Glory (16), and in Memory thereof built *Cornutum*, (now *Presburgh*) the Capital of *Upper Hungary*. He arraigned *Brutus* as *Agrippa* did *Caſſius* for *Cæſar*'s Murder (17).

Auguſtus Cæſar did owe the Preſervation of his Army in *Sicily* to *Lucius Cornutus*, who had that Iſland for his Province, which being reduced to great Straits by the Shipwreck of *Auguſtus* coming to their Relief, yet he made a brave Retreat in the Face of *Pompey* the younger's Army. He was Conſul with *Sextus Pompeius Auguſtus* near Kinſman (18), and repaired the Buildings conſecrate to *Diana* at *Rome* (19).

There was another brave Republican, *Quintus Cornutus*, or *Cornuficius*, who, with *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, ſtood for the Senate againſt the *Triumvirs*, and received into *Africk* his Province all that fled thither; but after he had done all was poſſible for his Country's Liberty, finding his Army diſpirited, he diſdainfully called them *Galleati Lepores* (20), and died on his Sword; it was to him that *Cicero* wrote his 17, 18, 20 and 22 Epiſtles. There are ſeveral Coins ſtill extant, bearing the Effigies and Inſcription of *Quintus Cornutus Augur & Imperator* (21).

Tacitus (22) affords us another noble *Roman* and Lover of his Country, *Cecilius Cornutus*, who had been Pretor among the *Gauls*, and in that Time, by his Juſtice and Liberality, had gained a great Aſcendant over that Nation. He was accuſed by *Tiberius*, as having advanced great Sums of Money to make them revolt; but rather as undergo a Trial before a Prince where Virtue was a Crime, according to the then heroick Cuſtom, he made choice of a voluntary Death.

There was another *Cornutus* ſent over from *Bologn* by *Julius Cæſar* with the *Britiſh* Ambaſſadors, to diſcover the Country and Inhabitants; *Echard* calls him *Corneo* (23).

They were not only famous in the State for Arms and Government, but alſo for Learning. *Æneas Cornutus* fell under *Nero*'s Diſpleaſure, for ſaying he had writ too much (24); he criticiſed *Virgil* (25). And there was another noways inferior to *Livy* for Hiſtory; and in what Eſteem a Third was, appears from *Perſius*'s 5th *Satire*; a Fourth wrote Mythology, or the Hiſtory of the Gods; and the learned *Cornuficia* did ſhew that Poeſie and Letters were not denied her Sex.

By the Way I muſt notice why the *Horns*, the moſt honourable of all the antient Bearings, ſhould be pointed to a certain Kind of Men, as a Badge of their Miſfortunes; and I find (laying aſide the Story of *Andronicus* and *Veniſon* ſent to his favourite Ladies the *Horns*, whereof the Husbands next Day affixed to their Gates, to ſhew the Favour they were in with the Emperor, and the curious *Acteon* with the bathing *Diana*) (26) the Jeſt to have ariſen from *Lucius Cornutus* a Tribun in the *Roman* Army, who being ſuſpect of an Intrigue with a Lady, from whoſe Lodgings being called ſuddenly, he, by an unlucky Miſtake, clapt the Husband's Helmet on his Head, thinking it his own, who, not dreading the Conſequences, followed with that of his Gueſts with the Horns; and both appearing in the Army thus dreſſed, occaſioned an Huzza; the Confuſion on both Sides was great; the Caſques were with mutual Bluſhes returned; the Story ſpread as Scandals do, and gave Riſe to the calling all ſuch good natured Husbands *Cornuti*, and their Aſſiſtants *Cornuſicii*; and the continuing that By-name with that Branch of the Family, a Thing very uſual among the *Romans* (27).

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(15) Plut. in vita Mari. (16) Caſ. com. de Bell. Alex. (17) Plut. in vita Bruti. (18) Dion Caſſ. Pag. 243. (19) Suet. in vita Auguſ. (20) Voſ. de nat. art. P. 35. (21) Patin. fam. Rom. Pag. 95. (22) Lib. 4 cap. 8. (23) Vol. 1. Page 307. (24) Dion. Caſ. Page 250. (25) Aul. Gel. lib. 2. cap. 6. (26) Span. de uſ. num. Page 261.

HANING given a ſhort Hint of the *Cornuti*, whilſt the State of *Rome* remained under Conſuls and Emperors, with the ſucceeding *Goths* they continued in good Friendſhip; but *Attila* and his barbarous Huns having waſted *Italy*, the *Cornuti* were obliged to ſhift, ſome whereof retired to the Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea, and with other noble *Romans* founded the City and Republick of *Venice*; others lurked in *Italy*, a third joined *Meroweus* King of the *Franks*, but the greateſt Part aſſociate with *Thoriſmund* King of the *Goths*, and for ſome Ages ſhared in their Fortunes.

THIS once unite *Gens* or Tribe being thus ſeparate, could not but receive an Alteration in their Sirnames, according to Humour and Languages of the ſeveral Nations with whom they had aſſociate, yet ſtill they retained the Paternal and Family Arms.

IN the State of *Venice*, where lofty and ſonorous Names were affected, from *de Cornu* they aſſumed *de Cornaro*; of which Houſe the three Branches are St. *Maurice*, St. *Paul* and *Calle*, Brothers to the renowned Queen of *Cyprus*, they are a Size of Nobility above all the Families in that State, and carry themſelves ſo high that many Daughters have become Nuns, leſt they ſhould be obliged to change their own moſt noble Name with that of a Husband's (28), they have been Doges, and born the greateſt Offices both in Church and State.

IN *Italy* they retain the Name *de Cornu* or *Corneo*, of which there are ſeveral great Families ſtill extant; and frequent Mention is made (29) of the brave *Aſcaneo de Cornu*, to whom the Victory of *Lepanto* and Preſervation of *Malta* againſt the *Turks* in a great Meaſure was owing. He had a Hand in all the Exploits performed by *Don John*, both in *Africk* and the Low Countries.

IN *France* they are Lords of *Ville Neuve* near *Montrevill*, and retain the Name *de Cornu* & *Cornutus*. They were famous in the Gown; *Gautier de Cornu, anno* 1223, was Archbiſhop of *Sens*, and great Elimoſiner to *Philip Auguſtus*. *Gilon de Cornu* was alſo an Archbiſhop, and attended St. *Louis* to the holy Wars. The Sees of *Chartres* and *Neures* were alſo filled by two of this Name (30).

AS to the fourth and greateſt Part of this once unite Clan, which aſſociate with the *Goths*, *Horn* ſignifying the ſame Thing in the *Scalvonian*, *Gothick*, *German*, *Dutch* and *Britiſh* Languages, that *Cornu* did in the *Latin*; they aſſumed the Sirname of *Horn*, but ſtill retained the paternal Arms, without the leaſt Alteration.

THE *Goths* having retired to *Sweden*, the *Horns* ſeated on the *Maes*, and built the City and Caſtle of *Horn* on that River. *Horn* in North *Holland*, *Hornburgh* in the lower *Germany*, with a great many other Towns and Caſtles, of which, altho' at firſt they had the Sovereignty, yet ſince many of them have been wreſted from their firſt Founders, of whom they retain now no more than the Name and Arms.

Chriſtopher Butkins in his *Trophies Brabantiæ* writes thus. The Houſe of *Horn* "is the moſt ancient and illuſtrious of the Seventeen Provinces; and for its Antiquity, Power and high Alliances, deſerves to be placed among the Sovereign States, it being certain that the Lords of that Houſe have poſſeſt their Eſtates, without any Dependance or Homage to any other Prince, and were abſolute Sovereigns of the County on the *Maes*, and as ſuch did coin Money with their own Impreſſions, which do ſtill paſs current in the County of *Leidge*."

Gille a Monk of *Arvile*, in his *Annals of the Biſhops of Leidge*, writes the Hiſtory of this noble Family from the Year 1701, "That *Conrade* Count *de Horn* aſſociate with the Biſhop of *Leidge*, Earls of *Namure* and *Luxenburgh*, for keeping the Peace of the Country, but excuſeth his not going further back, becauſe ſome Years before that Time, the *Normans* by a barbarous Irruption on the *Maes*, burnt down Churches, Records and Monuments, whereby the Memory of preceeding Actions might have been tranſmitted to Poſterity."

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(27) Cartr. Hiſt. Rom. Vol. 13. Page 93. (28) Burn. Let. from Florence. (29) Strada. Ricl. Tur. Page 522. Tom. 3. (30) Guil: le Bret. lib. 12.

THIS illuſtrious and independent Houſe loſt their Sovereignty *anno* 1106, by *William* the I. aſſociating with the neighbouring Princes againſt *Henry* the V. who by his Imperial Power had diveſted the Duke of *Limburg* of the Dutchy of *Brabant*, and given it to *Godfrey* Duke of *Lorrain*, which they thought of bad Example, and altho' at firſt the Succeſs was doubtful, yet in End Victory inclined to the Imperial Side, whereby the Count, after a Siege in his own Town of *Horn*, was obliged to capitulate, and buy his Peace at the Rate of his Independency, and from a free and abſolute Prince became a Feudatory of the *Roman* Empire.

THE Counts of *Horn*, as Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, do bear (31) *Tria Cornua venatoria Coccinea, argento armillata in ſcuto aureo apex: Pileus Turbinatus Hermonicus margine Pavonito Latinta Pontica & Coccinea.*

THEIR Lands were erected in a Principality by *Charles* laſt King of *Spain*, in the Perſon of *Eugen Maximilian* Prince and Count *de Hornes*, *anno* 1677, whoſe Son *Philip Emanuel* Prince and Count was Lieutenant General to his Catholick Majeſty; and Grandee of the firſt Rank in *Spain*; he was bred from his Youth in the Wars both in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, and in his own Country, and after ſignal Services done to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, he died at *Bruſſels* of the Wounds he had received at *Ramillees*.

THIS moſt illuſtrious Family is preſently repreſented by *Maximilian Emanuel* Prince and Count *de Hornes Onercourt*, Count of *Boſſigne*, *Hautkirk Balliul*, &c. He was born at *Bruſſels* the 31ſt of *Auguſt* 1695, and is married to Lady *Charlot Mary Bruce*, only Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Elgin* and *Aylsbury*, a Male Branch of the Royal Family of the *Bruces* by the Counteſs *Sanaw* in a ſecond Marriage, and is ſhort of none of his noble Anceſtors.

THEY have matched with the Imperial and greateſt Families in *Europe*. *Gerard*, the firſt Count *de Hornes* was married, *anno* 1306, to *Emergard*, Daughter to the Emperor *Albert*, *William* the VI. to *Elizabeth* of *Cleue*, whereby *Theodore* their Son ſucceeded to great Eſtates: His Grandchild *Mary de Hornes* was married to the renowned *John Stuart* Earl of *Mar*, Nephew to *Robert* III. King of *Scots*, who got with her the Lordſhips of *Duffel* and *Walhem* (32). He was among the firſt of our *Scots* Heroes, and obtained glorious Victories abroad, and at *Harlaw* in *Aberdeen*-ſhire, where he beat *Donald* of the *Iſles* with triple his Number.

THE Houſe of *Orange* do bear the *hunting Horn* in their Arms and Coins for the Lordſhips of *Sichem* and *Dieſt*, got by a Match with this Family.

'TIS from this noble and ancient Houſe of *Horn*, we ſee innumerable Generals and noble and honourable Families deſcended in moſt Parts of *Europe*, who in each Age have made a bright Appearance in ſome Parts thereof.

IN *Sweden* they afforded a Tract of Heroes from *Sigiſmund* III. Son to *William* the fourth Count *d'Hornes*, who was ſent by his Father to the Aid of *Magnus* IV. King of *Sweden* againſt the *Muſcovites*, ſince which Time all the Race have been either Generals, Colonels or Senators of that Kingdom, and have greatly inlarged the Dominions and Glory thereof.

Guſtavus Horn, General to the Great *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and Mariſhal of *France*, was deſcended of this Branch, ever victorious till the Battle of *Norlingen*, fought contrary to his Advice, where 12000 *Germans* and *Swedes* were killed, and he made Priſoner, of which Overthrow *Puffendorf* having given the lamentable Account, concludes (33), *Sed maxima jactura in Horneo erat; a cujus ſententia, ſi res geſtæ fuiſſent irreparabilis clades declinari poterat.* He was received by *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*, who commanded for the Emperor, with all the Marks of Eſteem due to ſo great a Man, and after ſome Months generous Entertainment had his Liberty, and was one of the Adminiſtrators to the Crown of *Sweden* during Queen *Chriſtina*'s Minority.

COUNT *Henry Horn*, Nephew to *Guſtavus*, as he ſucceeded to his Uncle in his great Eſtates, ſo in Arms he endeavoured to follow his Example, for being General of the *Swediſh* Army, which did not exceed 30000 Men, he overthrew at *Watſaw* 50000 *Poles* and as many *Tartars*, who were come to their Aid, in one

Day

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(31) Chiſl. de Gen. leſs. cap. 21. Page 73. (32) Jur. Her. Page 283. (33) Page 162.

Day, they being ſeparately incamped; an Action worthy to be recorded to all Poſterity.

As in the *Roman* World this Race not only afforded great Generals, but alſo States-men, ſo, in ours, Count *Arvid Horn* was High Chancellor of *Sweden* during the laſt King's Reign, and gave great Proofs of his conſumate Abilities at ſuch a critical Juncture, and at the great Congreſs at *Lubeck, anno* 1651. Lord Chancellor *Horn* for *Pruſſia*, contribute very much with the Imperial, *French*, *Swediſh*, and other Ambaſſadors, to the Peace of *Germany* (34).

THERE is yet a *Swediſh* General no leſs to be noticed than any of theſe we have mentioned, Count *Hening Rudolph Horn*, Senator of the Kingdom, Major General and Commander in Chief at *Nerva*, who, with 1800 Men, defended that City againſt 100000 *Muſcovites* for three Months, whereby he afforded his glorious Monarch a noble Scene, the 29th *November* 1700, of beating that numerous Army, and taking more Priſoners than there were Soldiers on the *Swediſh* Side (35); he had a great Hand in all his Sovereign's Tranſactions whom he repreſented, by ſitting at Dinner upon King *Staniſlaus*'s Right Hand, and conducting the Queen the Day of his Coronation (36).

IN *Greece, anno* 1688, General *Horn* commanded the confederate Army with *Cornaro*; for the *Venetians* took *Athens*, and gave ſeveral ſignal Defeats to the *Turks* (37).

THERE was another noble Branch of this Houſe, Counts of *Baſſignie Gnesbeck*, &c. of which Houſe *Maximilian* was Great Chamberlain to the Emperor *Charles* V. And in a *Chapter* held at *Middleburgh, anno* 1515, was made Knight of the *Golden Fleece* (38).

Strada (39) mentions a brave Patriot *William d' Horn*, a young Lord Baron of *Heze*, and Governor of *Bruſſels*, who, at the Shaking off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, ordered *Glimes*, Governor of *Brabant*, to enter the Palace, and make all theſe of the *Spaniſh* Faction Priſoners. He reſtored Peace to that City then in a great Commotion. He was ſtill faithful to his Prince, altho' with many others miſtaken, and loſt his Head in the Cauſe.

IN *England* they appeared in *Toga & ſaga*, *Robert Horn* was Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Prelate of the Garter (40). And *Andrew Horns's, learned Mirror of Juſtice*, writ in the Reign of *Edward* I. ſhews his Eminency in the Laws.

Robert Horn, with the Lord *Falconbridge*, led the Van of *Edward* IV's. Army, *anno* 1461, and obtained a glorious, tho' bloody Victory (41). Sir *William Horn*, Son to *Thomas Horn* of *Snailwell*, for his Bravery was knighted in the Field by *Henry* VII. and afterwards Lord Mayor of *London*. And to conclude, in ancient or modern Hiſtories, we do not find any one Name that hath afforded more brave Generals or valiant Soldiers than this of *Horn*.

THIS illuſtrious Houſe, whoſe Branches, like a mighty Cedar, have ſpread all *Europe* over, afforded alſo to us a *Scion* cultivate by a Royal Hand. For King *David* being obliged by the Invaſion of *Edward Baliol* to paſs much of his Youth in *France*, where *Otho d' Horn*, third Son to *Gerard* Count *d' Hornes* (42), was High Admiral (43), and in that Time had done him many ſignal Services, and having ſent over *John a' Horn*, his near Kinſman of the Houſe of *Horn*, to congratulate his Majeſty upon his Return from his Captivity in *England*, his Majeſty was ſo well pleaſed with the Meſſenger, that he thought it a proper Method to retain him, and acknowledge former Services, to beſtow upon this Stranger the Honour of his Couſin *Janet*, Daughter (as I have good Ground to believe) to Sir *William Fraſer* of *Cowe*, ſecond Son and Heir Male to Sir *Alexander Fraſer* firſt Chamberlain of *Scotland*, in Marriage, with the Lands of *Glenlyon*, all which do exactly agree with the Chronology, and ſeveral Documents before me, particularly the following Charter ſtill extant, and in the publick Regiſters.

DAVID *D. G. Rex Scotorum: Sciatis nos dediſſe, &c. dilecto & fideli noſtro Joanni de Horn, & Janneta, ſponſa ſua conſanguinea noſtra predilecta, totam terram*

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(34) Can. Mem. p. 253. (35) Hiſt. K. of Swed. (36) Hiſt. Eur. an. 1705. p. 375. (37) Ricl. Hiſt. Tom. 3. p. 320. (38) Chif. Cap. 143. (29) Vol. I. p. 467. (40) Holin. p. 1299. (41) Holin. p. 664. (42) Sup. mor. Dict. Horn. (43) Mich. Vaſ. Cat. d' Adm. de Fr.

noſtram de Glenlyon in Athol, cum juſtis ſuis pretinend. tenen. & haben. eidem Joanni & Jannetæ, &c. cum libertatibus, &c. ad dictam terram pertinen. quoſque eiſdem fieri fecimus, ſtatum hereditarium de tanta terra in loco competenti faciendo, inde ſervitium debitum & conſuetum, revocatione noſtra ultimo facta, non obſtante. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti cartæ noſtræ, ſigillum noſtrum precipimus apponi. Teſtibus Patricio Epiſcopo Brichinen. Cancellario noſtro, Roberto Seneſcallo Scotiæ Comite de Strathern nepote noſtro, Roberto de Erskin, & Archibaldo de Douglaſs Militibus, apud Perth, duodecimo Martii, anno regni noſtri triceſimo nono.

THEIR Deſcendants poſſeſt theſe Lands till after King *James* I's. Return from *England*, at which Time Differences having ariſen in the Royal Family, they with many others ſuffered thereby.

John Horn of That-Ilk and *Weſterhall*, as repreſenting that Family, bears the *Paternal Coat Armorial*, and hath in ſome Meaſure retrived the Breaches made by his Predeceſſors. For in the late civil Wars *John* and *Andrew Horns* his two Uncles, raiſed all they could for the Service of King *Charles* II. their Royal Maſter whom they attended to *Worceſter*, leaving nothing to *James* their younger Brother his Father, then a Child, ſave ſome ſmall Reverſions, where *John*, who commanded a Troop of Horſe, was killed, and *Andrew* obliged to flee to *Sweden*, where he was kindly received, and advanced by Count *Henry Horn*, the then *Swediſh* General.

I here take occaſion to rectifie a former Miſtake, and do Juſtice to the Lairds of *Pitcaple*, from which Houſe the above Gentleman is deſcended. For in the former Treatiſe (44), *David Leſly* firſt Laird of *Pitcaple*, is ſaid to have been a Son of *Kincraigie's*, whileas I find by undoubted Proofs, and a Charter before me, dated the 5th Day of *March* 1457, *William Leſly* of *Balquhain Miles*, reſigning in the Sovereign's Hands the Lands of *Harlaw*, *Raſiuet*, Barony of *Pitcaple*, and others in Favours of *David Leſly* his eldeſt Son of a ſecond Marriage, procreate betwixt him and *Eupham Lindſay*, and that this Lady was only Child to *William Lindſay* of *Cairnie*, ſecond Son to *David* firſt Earl of *Crawfurd*, who married *Janet* Daughter to King *Robert* II. and that the Lairds of *Balquhain* got the ſaid Lands of *Cairnie* by that Marriage, of which the preſent Lairds of *Pitcaple* are deſcended.

THERE are great many honourable Families of this Sirname in *England*, and other Places with ſome Diſtinction, ſuch as *Horner*, deſcended of the noble *Cornuficii Lang-Horn*, a Family diſtinguiſhed for their Loyalty in the late civil Wars, *Coe-horn* the brave General, and famous Engineer in the Revolution Wars, with ſeveral others bearing the ſame Arms with ſome Mark of Diſtinction.

TO conclude, there are innumerable Documents which do inſtruct the Antiquity, high Alliances, noble and lineal Deſcent, martial Atchievements, and great Eſteem this Houſe of *Horn* hath been always in, as far back as we have Hiſtory, whereby it may juſtly claim not only a Place in this Book, but alſo among the moſt illuſtrious Families in *Europe*.

Horn of *Weſterhall* does bear the *Paternal Coat Or, three hunting Horns Gules, above the Shield a Helmet, with a Mantle Gules, doubling Argent, and on a Wreath of his Colours* is ſet for his *Creſt two Horns conjoined Parti per Feſs, Or and Sable counter-charged*; and in an *Eſcroll* above this Motto, *Moneo & munio.*

SOMER-

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(44) P. 97.

SOMERVILLE *Lord* SOMERVILLE.

THE firſt of this noble and very ancient Family was Sir GUALTIER de SOMERVILLE, who came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, and, as a Reward for his great Merit and Services, obtained from that victorious Duke the Lordſhip of *Whichnovre* in the County of *Stafford*, where his Deſcendants long continued in great Splendor.

WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE, a younger Son of the Lord of *Whichnovre*, went into *Scotland* about the Year 1130, in the Reign of King *David* I. with whom he became in great Favour, as appears by his being a frequent Witneſs to the religious Grants made by that Prince; particularly we find him, with other Nobles of that Court, a Witneſs to the Foundation of the Abbacy of *Melroſs*, *anno* 1136. He obtained from King *David* the Lands and Barony of *Carnwath* in the County of *Lanark*; and afterwards, for his eminent Services to *Malcolm* IV. his Succeſſor, he got the Barony of *Lintoun* in *Teviotdale*.

THIS WILLIAM was ſucceeded by another *William*, who was much in the Favour of King *William the Lyon*; and at the Marriage of *Alexander* II. was one of the Nobles appointed by that King to exerciſe in a Tourneament at the Caſtle of *Roxburgh*. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Walter de Newbiggin* Lord of *Dunſyre*, by whom he had

WILLIAM his Son and Heir, the third of that Name, whom we find a great Favourite of *Alexander* III. and was by that Prince knighted; for in a Grant of the Church of *Woolſtone* to the Epiſcopal *See* of *Glaſgow*, *anno* 1293, he is deſigned, *Dominus Gulielmus de Somerville miles*. He was ſucceeded by his Son

SIR WALTER de SOMERVILLE, who fought bravely in Defence of his Country in Favour of King *Robert* I. by whom he was taken into a great Degree of Confidence. He married *Giles*, the only Daughter of Sir *John Herrings*, and with her he had the Barony of *Gilmourtoun*, in which are the Lands of *Drum* and *Goodtreet*. He was ſucceeded by his Son

SIR THOMAS de SOMERVILLE, who was no leſs faithful to King *David Bruce*, than his Father had been to King *Robert*, having attended that Prince at the Battle of *Durham*. He was afterwads ſent into *England* to treat of the King's Ranſom; and, amongſt other Nobles of the Kingdom, we find Sir *Thomas de Somerville* one of the Hoſtages for his Prince, *anno* 1337. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *James Douglas* of *Loudoun*, paternal Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Morton*, by whom he had

SIR WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, who was much in Favour with King *Robert* II. He married *Katharine*, Daughter and Co-heir of the Lord *Maxwell* in the County of *Stirling*, by whom he had

SIR THOMAS SOMERVILLE his Heir, (and *William*, of whom the *Somervilles* of *Cambdo* and *Newbiggin* are deſcended.) Sir *Thomas* was one of the Hoſtages for the Ranſom of King *James* I. from his Captivity in *England*. He married *Janet*, Daughter of *Alexander Stuart* Lord *Darnly*, Anceſtor of the Earls of *Lennox*, and from whom King *James* VI. by his Father is deſcended; with her he had the Lands of *Cambusnethan* in the County of *Lanark*, which was afterwards given away in Patrimony to a younger Son (of whom the *Somervilles* of *Corhouſe* are deſcended.) He was ſucceeded by

SIR WILLIAM his Son, firſt Lord *Somerville* and Baron of *Carnwath*, ſo created by King *James* II. *anno* 1452. This Lord married *Janet*, Daughter of Sir *John Mouat* of *Stonehouſe*, by whom he had *John* his Succeſſor, and *William*, of whom came the *Somervilles* of *Plain*; as alſo two Daughters, *Janet*, married to *Ralph Weir* of *Blackwood*, and *Mary*, to *William Cleveland* of *That-ilk*. This Lord died *anno* 1456, and was ſucceeded by his Son

JOHN Lord SOMERVILLE, who married *Helen Hepburn*, Daughter of *Adam* Lord *Hales*, and Siſter to the firſt Earl of *Bothwel*, by whom he had *William* his Heir, and *Elizabeth* married to *Archibald Campbell*, eldeſt Son of the firſt Lord of *Campbell*, Anceſtor to the preſent Duke of *Argyle*.

WILLIAM Lord SOMERVILLE married *Marjory*, Daughter of *Hugh* Lord *Montgomery*, afterwards Earl of *Eglinton*; and had Iſſue

HUGH Lord SOMERVILLE, a great Favourite with King *James* V. That Prince having frequently honoured him with his Preſence at his Lordſhip's Seat at *Cowthally*. This noble Lord made a conſiderable Figure in this King's Reign, having attended His Majeſty in the unfortunate Expedition to *Solway*, *anno* 1542. where his Lordſhip was taken Priſoner. He was eminently concerned in all the publick Tranſactions during the Minority of Queen *Mary*: But having, when Priſoner in *England*, contracted a Friendſhip with King *Henry* VIII. he was a great Enemy to the *French* Intereſt, and was for uniting the two Kingdoms. He married firſt *Anne*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Arran*, Anceſtor to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Hamilton*; but by this Lady had no Iſſue. His ſecond Wife was *Janet*, Daughter of Sir *William Maitland* of *Lidington*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Lauderdale*, by whom he had

JAMES his Succeſſor, and *Hugh* (of whom are deſcended the *Somervilles* of *Spittle*;) alſo three Daughters, *Janet* married to Sir *Charles Murray* of *Cockpool*, from whom deſcended *John Murray* of *Lochmabane*, firſt Viſcount of *Annan*, and afterwards Earl of *Annandale*; *Marjory* the ſecond to *James Tweedie* of *Drumelzier*, an ancient Family in the County of *Tweedale*; *Margaret* the third Daughter was married to Sir *John Carmichael* of *That-Ilk*, Captain of His Majeſty's Guards, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Hyndford*.

JAMES Lord SOMERVILLE, together with the Earl of *Athole* and the Lord *Borthwick*, made the ſtrongeſt Oppoſition to the Reformation, when it was debated in Parliament, *anno* 1560. This Lord married *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *James Hamilton* of *Finnarkt*, firſt Baron of *Evandale*, by whom he had *Hugh* his Succeſſor, and one Daughter married to Sir *Alexander Jerdan* of *Applegirth*.

HUGH Lord SOMERVILLE, was a Man of great Parts, and long of the Privy Council to King *James* VI. He married *Helenor*, Daughter of *George* Lord *Seton*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Winton*, by whom he had four Sons; *William* Maſter of *Somerville*, a young Nobleman of great Hopes, who was unfortunately ſhot by his ſecond Brother *John*, who likewiſe died in his Father's Lifetime; *Gilbert* the third Son became his Father's Succeſſor, and *Hugh* the fourth Son had for his Patrimony the Lands of *Drum*, *Gilmourtoun* and *Goodtrees*, by whom the Male Line of this noble Family has ſince been preſerved.

GILBERT Lord SOMERVILLE, being a very weak Man, and greatly impoſed upon, conſumed his whole Eſtate, which was very conſiderable, and dying *anno* 1618 without Iſſue, the Honours came to his Brother *Hugh Somerville* of *Drum*: But as he had not the Eſtate, which formerly belonged to this noble Family, he deferred taking the Title of Lord *Somerville*; and thus this ancient Title lay dormant for the Space of 104 Years, being from 1618 to 1722, when, *James Somerville* of *Drum*, the Fifth in a direct Succeſſion from the above-mentioned *Hugh*, 25th in a lineal Male Deſcent from Sir *Gualtier*, who came firſt into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, and the 14th Lord *Somerville*, claimed this ancient Title; and by Application to His Majeſty, and the Houſe of Lords of *Great Britain*, has had the ſame confirmed as his undoubted Right, and by Order of Parliament is now reſtored to the ancient Rank of his noble Anceſtors. His Lordſhip in 1724 married *Anne*, the only Daughter of *Henry Bayntoun* of the County of *Wilts* Eſq; by Lady *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of *Wilmot* Earl of *Rocheſter*.

STEWART *of* ARDVORLICH.

THE Family of *Baldorran*, which is now repreſented by **ROBERT STEWART** of *Ardvorlich* Eſq; is lineally deſcended from *James More* (ſo called in the *Iriſh* Language from the Talneſs of his Stature) one of the younger Sons of *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, who was Governor of *Scotland* during the Minority of King *James* I. Which *James*, upon the tragical Death of his Father Duke *Murdoch*, and the unhappy Diſaſter of his two elder Brothers *Walter* and *Alexander*, (who were all of them beheaded at *Stirling* in *May* 1425,) thought fit to retire to *Ireland*, where he continued all his Lifetime. He left behind him ſeveral Sons, amongſt whom were, 1. *Andrew* his eldeſt, who was by King *James* II. created Lord *Evandale* in the Year 1459, and afterwards by King *James* III. Chancellor of *Scotland*, *anno* 1461. 2. *Walter Stewart* of *Morphy*, whoſe Son *Alexander* ſucceeded his Uncle *Andrew* Lord *Evandale* in his Eſtate and Honours. 3. *Arthur*, 4. *James Stewart* of *Baldorran*, of which laſt, who, from the Smalneſs of his Stature, is commonly called *James Beg*, i. e. *Little James*, is lineally deſcended the Family of *Ardvorlich*, as is plain from the following Deduction.

I. THE firſt Mention I have found of the foreſaid **JAMES BEG STEWART**, is in a Charter granted by *Iſabel* Dutcheſs of *Albany*, and Counteſs of *Lennox*, Relict of the above Duke *Murdoch*, of a certain Tenement of Land in *Drymen* of *Lennox*, dated in the Year 1443; in which Charter he is deſign'd by the ſaid Dutcheſs, *Nepote noſtro*. Afterwards, in *anno* 1464, he obtain'd, by the Grant of his Couſin, *John Stewart* Lord *Darnly*, the Lands of *Baldorran*, lying within the Earldom of *Lennox*, and Shire of *Stirling*; as is evident from a Charter ſtill extant in the publick Records, whereby *Johannes Stewart Dominus de Dernle*, gives *dilecto Conſanguineo ſuo Jacobo Stewart de Albania* - - - - - - &c. *totam & integram mediam partem orientalem omnium terrarum mearum de Baldorran, cum pertinentiis, jacent. in comitatu de Levenax, infra vicecomitatum de Strivelyn. — Datum apud Strivelyn ſeptimo die menſis Januarii, anno Domini* 1464. *Hiis teſtibus, Andrea domino Avandale cancellario Scotiæ, magiſtro Georgio de Abernethy, præpoſito eccleſiæ collegiatæ de Dumbertane, — Murdaco Stewart milite, — Matthæo Stewart de Caſſiltoune, Johanne Maxwell de Nether-pollock, — magiſtro Andrea de Monteith, cum multis aliis.* This Charter is confirm'd by King *James* III. *January* 12th — 1464. *Vide Chart.* 51. *Libri* 7. *Arch. pub.* — The above *James Stewart* of *Baldorran* married *Annabella Buchanan*, Daughter to *Patrick Buchanan* of *That-ilk*, as evinceth a Charter in his and the ſaid *Annabella*'s Favours, upon his own Reſignation of the Lands of *Duchlaſh, jacentes in comitatu de Levenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dumbertane.* This Charter, which is granted by King *James* III. is dated alſo in the Year 1464. *Vide Chart.* 54. *Lib.* 7. *Arch. pub.*

II. **WILLIAM STEWART** of *Baldorran*, Son to the ſaid *James Beg*, married *Mariota Campbell*, Daughter to *Colin Campbell* of *Glenurquhay*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Broadalbine*; as evidently appears by a Charter in both their Favours, granted by *Robert Menzies* of *Comrie*, *de terris de Emyr-crethane, & Croſtynterray jacent. in comitatu de Strathern, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, dilectis noſtris Willielmo Stewart de Baldorran, pro toto tempore vitæ ſuæ, & poſt ejus deceſſum Mariotæ Campbell, filiæ Colini Campbell de Glenurquhay, pro toto tempore vitæ ſuæ, & poſt ejus deceſſum Waltero Stewart, filio dictorum Willielmi & Mariotæ, & heredibus ſuis*, &c. — *Datum apud Loch-tay, 5to Octobris* 1498. — *Coram hiis teſtibus Duncano Campbell de Glenurquhay, Johanne Campbell de Achreach*, &c. This Charter is confirm'd by King *James* IV. *October* 25th 1498. *Vide Lib.* 13. *Chart.* 358. *Arch. pub.*

III. **WALTER STEWART** of *Baldorran*, Son to the above *William*, and *Mariota Campbell Glepurchy*'s Daughter, ſucceeded his Father in the Lands of *Baldorran*. He obtain'd from King *James* IV. a Charter of Confirmation, whereby the King gives him *totas & integras quinque mercatas antiqui extentus terrarum de Duchlaſh, jacent. in dominio de Roſneath, infra vicecomitatum noſtrum de Dumbartane.* —*Datum apud Falkland, Septemb.* 14th 1500. *Vide Lib.* 13. *Chart.* 370. *Arch. pub.* This *Walter Stewart* ſold the Lands of *Baldorran* to *William Livingſton* of *Kilſyth*, Anceſtor to the Viſcount of *Kilſyth*, about the Year 1524, and afterwards purchaſed from one *Janet Oquhanan*, a Wadſet-Right ſhe had upon ſome of the Lands of *Strathyre* in the Shire of *Perth*, as appears by a Charter in his Favours of the ſaid Lands, dated *anno* 1528. He married - - - - - - - - - - Daughter to - - - - - - - - - - - by whom he had *Walter* his Succeſſor, Anceſtor to the Family of *Ardvorlich*; as alſo two younger Sons, who are commonly reckon'd Predeceſſors to the Families of *Gartnafuaro* and *Glenbuckie*.

Now, altho' of late, both theſe Families laſt mention'd have controverted the above Account, with Reſpect to the Primogeniture of the three Brothers, each pretending his own Predeceſſor was the eldeſt, and conſequently the true Repreſenter of the *Stewarts* of *Baldorran*; yet it ſeems to be pretty clear that the Family of *Ardvorlich* has the beſt Title to it; as will evidently appear from the following Reaſons.

1mo, By the conſtant and inviolable Tradition of the whole Country, the Family of *Ardvorlich* has always been acknowledged as the Poſterity of the eldeſt of the three Brothers; to confirm which, 'tis aſſerted that the ſaid *James Beg*, the common Anceſtor to the above three Families, having, in his Travels abroad, purchaſed and brought home with him two famous Medicinal Stones, which were very much eſteem'd, and look'd upon as a ſovereign Remedy for ſeveral Diſtempers incident to Mankind, as alſo very neceſſary for curing moſt Diſeaſes in Cattle, to which Uſe they are ſtill applied with very good Succeſs: Now theſe Stones, becauſe of their rare Medicinal Virtues, are, by uncontroverted Tradition, ſaid to have been the inſeparable Badges of Primogeniture in the Family of *Baldorran*, and to have been lineally tranſmitted from Father to Son in a direct Male-line from the ſaid *James Beg* to the preſent *Ardvorlich*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion one of them ſtill continues, the other being given away, as an extraordinary Preſent, by *Alexander*, one of his Predeceſſors, to one of the Earls of *Murray*.

2do, The almoſt univerſal Conſent of the *Cadets*, not only of the Family of *Ardvorlich* itſelf, but alſo of ſeveral of the *Cadets* of the Families of *Gartnafuaro* and *Glenbuckie*, who have on ſeveral Occaſions acknowledged *Ardvorlich* to be the true Repreſenter of *James Beg*.

3tio, It has been always a Cuſton in the *Highlands* for the Heads of Families, and no other but theſe, to have a Patronymical Deſignation, taken either from the Name of the firſt Founder of the Family, or of the moſt remarkable Perſon amongſt the Predeceſſors of the Family: Thus the Duke of *Argyle* is called in the *Iriſh* Language, *Mac-Callain-More*, *i. e.* the Son of *Colin* the Great, as being lineally deſcended from Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Lochow*, who was a famous Man in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. The Earl of *Broadalbine* is called, *Mac-Callain-vic-Dhonochie*, *i. e.* the Son of *Colin* the Son of *Duncan*, becauſe he repreſents Sir *Colin Campbell* firſt Laird of *Glenurchie*, who was Son to *Duncan* firſt Lord *Campbell*: So *Ardvorlich* is always called, *Mac-vic-Vaultir*, *i. e.* the Grandſon of *Walter*, becauſe he is the true Repreſenter of *Walter Stewart* of *Baldorran*, Grandſon to *James Beg*, who was the firſt of the Family that ſettled in the Shire of *Perth*.

4to, 'Tis alſo a very uſual Cuſtom in the *Highlands*, for the Heads of Families to be diſtinguiſh'd from the *Cadets*, by a Denomination taken from the Place of Reſidence of ſome of their Anceſtors; and it being acknowledged by all the three Families above-mentioned, that the uſual Reſidence of the *Stewarts* of *Baldorran*, for ſome Time, was in a ſmall Iſland of *Loch-vennacher* in *Strath-gartney*; which makes it very probable, that this is the Reaſon why the Family of *Ardvorlich*, as now repreſenting *Stewart* of *Baldorran*, has ever ſince been called in the *Iriſh* Language,

guage, *Sliochd-ty-an-oilean, i. e.* the Offſpring of the Houſe of the Iſland. But to return,

IV. **WALTER STEWART** above-mention'd, who ſold the Lands of *Baldorran* in 1524, was ſucceeded by his Son called alſo *Walter*, who married - - - - - Daughter to - - - - - - by whom he had

V. **ALEXANDER STEWART** of *Ardvorlich* his Succeſſor, who married - - - - *Drummond*, Daughter to *David Drummond* of *Drummond-Erinach*; and had by her,

VI. **JAMES STEWART** of *Ardvorlich* his Succeſſor, who was firſt made Captain of one of the Independent Companies, for ſuppreſſing of Theft in the *Highlands*, in *anno* 1642, and afterwards Major to the Marquis of *Argyle*'s Regiment of Foot; as appears by his Commiſſion, dated *October* 24th 1648. He married *Barbara*, Daughter to *Robert Murray* of *Buchanty*, a *Cadet* of the Family of *Abercairny*; by whom he had,

VII. **ROBERT STEWART** of *Ardvorlich*, who took to Wife *Jean*, Daughter to *David Drummond* of *Comrie*; and had by her,

VIII. **JAMES STEWART** of *Ardvorlich* his Succeſſor, who married *Elizabeth*, only Child of the firſt Marriage, to *John Buchanan* laſt Laird of *Buchanan*; by whom he had,

IX. **ROBERT STEWART** now of *Ardvorlich* his Succeſſor, *&c.*

FROM what is above ſaid, it evidently appears that the preſent *Robert Stewart* of *Ardvorlich*, is not only the true Repreſenter of *James Beg Stewart* of *Baldorran*, Grandchild to *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, but alſo Heir of Line to the old Family of *Buchanan*, as repreſenting his Grandfather *John* laſt Laird of *Buchanan*, who was twice married, firſt to Mrs. *Mary Erskine*, Daughter to the Lord *Cardroſs*, by whom he had *Elizabeth* the preſent *Ardvorlich*'s Mother. He married to his ſecond Wife one Mrs. *Jean Pringle*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Janet* married to *Henry Buchanan* of *Leny*. As to that Objection which is raiſed by ſome Friends of the Family of *Buchanan*, That *Ardvorlich*'s Mother forfeited her Right of Succeſſion, by marrying without Conſent of her Father and other Friends; It is anſwered, That the Laird of *Buchanan* was not in *Scotland*, when his Daughter married *Ardvorlich*; but as ſoon as he came home, he gave a Declaration under his Hand, dated *anno* 1680, which is in the Poſſeſſion of the preſent *Ardvorlich*, wherein he acknowledges, that his Daughter *Elizabeth*, now married to *James Stewart* Fiar of *Ardvorlich*, is *competently matched and provided; and he approves of the ſaid Marriage to all Intents and Purpoſes that may follow thereupon.* There is alſo another Paper in *Ardvorlich*'s Cuſtody, wherein all the ſaid Lady's Friends approve of her Marriage with *Ardvorlich*, amongſt whom are the Earl of *Mar*, the Lord *Cardroſs*, Sir *Charles Erskine* of *Alva*, *Erskine* of *Dun*, *James Stewart* of *Roſſyth*, *Hutcheſon* of *Scotſtoun*, &c.

THERE are deſcended from the Family of *Ardvorlich* the *Stewarts* of *Annat*, *Ballach-allan*, *Craigtoun*, Colonel *James Stewart*, who was Deputy-Governor of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, &c. as alſo ſeveral others in *Monteith*, *Balquhidder*, and *Strath-gartney*, all in the Southern Parts of *Perth* Shire.

THE Arms of this Family are *quarterly, 1ſt grand Quarter counter-quartered,* 1ſt and 4th *Or, a Lion rampant, within a double Treſſure, flouer'd and counter-flouer'd, with Flower-de-Liſſes Gules;* 2d *Or, a Feſs Checque, Azure and Argent, and in Chief a Mollet Gules,* for *Stewart;* 3d *Argent, a Saltier engrail'd, canton'd with four Roſes, Gules,* for *Lennox, all within a Border engrail'd and gobbonated, Azure and Argent; 2d Grand Quarter Or, a Lion rampant, within a double Treſſure, flouer'd and counter-flouer'd Sable,* for *Buchanan* of *That-ilk; 3d Grand Quarter as the 2d, 4th as the 1ſt.*

CREST, *a dexter Hand couped at the Elbow, brandiſhing a Broad-ſword aloft all proper.* Motto, *Deo juvante vinco.*

CHANCELLER *of* SHIELDHILL.

'TIS preſumed, that the Sirname of **CHANCELLER** came from *France*, at the *Norman* Conqueſt with the *Somervilles*; to ſupport which, a Hiſtory in *Quarto*, printed at *London* in 1710, written in *Latin* by *de Gorie Queher Cambden Rieder* in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and engliſhed by *Edmond Bohun*, with a Preface by Mr. *Dodwell*, in *Page 206*, which mentions one *Gualterus Cancellarius* a *French* Hiſtorian, to have travelled in *Paleſtine* and *Antioch*; and after his Return to *France*, to have Writ his Hiſtory in *anno* 1124; by which it appears that the Sirname of *Chanceller* is ancient in *France*, where there is of that Sirname at this preſent Time.

'TIS generally acknowledged, that the **CHANCELLERS** of *Shieldhill* are an ancient Family, and Chief of their Sirname in *Scotland*; and tho' what is above ſaid may be ſufficient to inſtruct the Antiquity of the Sirname, yet for further Evidence, the Hiſtory of the Lord *Somerville*'s Family, written many Years ago by the deceaſt *James Somerville* of *Drum*, who was Heir and Repreſentative of that ancient and noble Family of Lord *Somerville*, and Great Grandfather to the preſent Lord *Somerville*, mentions that there was a firm Friendſhip betwixt the Houſe of Lord *Somerville* and *Chanceller* of *Shieldhill* and *Quodquan*, as early as the Time of King *Robert Bruce*, in the Year 1317.

BY the Careleſsneſs and Trouble of former Times, the oldeſt Writing in the Cuſtody of the preſent **JOHN CHANCELLER** of *Shieldhill* is a Charter in common Form, granted by *Thomas Somerville de Carnwath*, to *George Chanceller* of *Quodquan*, upon the ſaid *George*'s Reſignation, to be held of the ſaid Lord *Somerville*, as freely and honourably as any of his Predeceſſors held the ſame of him or his Lordſhip's Predeceſſors, dated 6th *March* 1434. But this being no original Charter, and the Lands immemorially their own, it is a good Document of the Antiquity of the Family.

THE above **GEORGE** was ſucceeded by *Alexander* his Son and Heir, deſigned of *Quodquan*. He added to his former Eſtate ſeveral Lands, of which there is a Charter from *John* Lord *Somerville*, *anno* 1460.

GEORGE, Son and Heir to the above *Alexander*, reſigned his Lands into the Hands of his Superior Lord *Somerville* for new Infeſtment, who granted Charter, dated *anno* 1472, wherein he is deſign'd, *Nobilis vir Georgius Chanceller dominus de Quodquan*. He had by his Wife, a Daughter of *Ramſay* of *Dalhouſie*, an only Son and Heir *William*.

THE ſaid **WILLIAM**'s Saſine, in Favours of himſelf and his Wife *Janet Geddes*, Daughter of *Geddes* of *Rachan* and *Kirkcuird*, an old Family in *Tweddale*, is regiſtrate 22d *November* 1477. He was ſucceeded by his Son *John*.

THE ſaid **JOHN** is infeſt by Charter from *John* Lord *Somerville*, dated 11th *April* 1493. He had by his Wife *Mary Douglaſs*, his Son *Robert*.

THE ſaid **ROBERT** and his Wife *Elizabeth Brown*, Daughter of *Colſtoun*, an old Family in *Eaſt-Lothian*, are infeſt by Charter from *Hugh* Lord *Somerville*. The Saſine is dated *May* 1529.

WILLIAM, Son and Heir to the laſt *Robert*, is infeſt on 28th *March* 1533. He was deſigned of *Shieldhill*, *Quodquan* and *Cormiſtoun*. He had by his Wife *Margaret Hamilton*, Daughter of *Dalſerf*, a Son *William*.

THE ſaid **WILLIAM**'s Saſine, upon Charter from *Hugh* Lord *Somerville*, is dated 17th *March* 1546. He obtain'd Decreet before the Lords in *anno* 1566, againſt *Denholm* of *Weſtſhiel*, and *Inglis* of *Eaſtſhiel*, for Non-entry Duties, they being both his Vaſſals, and continue ſo. He had by *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *John* *Hamil-*

ton of *Crawfurd-John*, Baron of *Evandale*, and Siſter of Sir *James Hamilton* of *Liberton*, a Son *Robert*.

The ſaid ROBERT is infeſt by Saſine, dated 14th *May* 1583. He took the Title only of *Shieldhill*. He had by *Agnes*, Daughter of *Symonton* of *That-ilk*, an ancient Family on *Clyde*, a Son *John*.

The ſaid JOHN's Saſine is dated 1605. He had by *Katharine*, Daughter of *Gavin Hamilton* of *Raploch*, and of *Jean* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Dyshington* of *Ardroſs*, a Son *Robert*.

The ſaid ROBERT's Saſine is dated 1642. He ſignaliz'd himſelf in Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and II. and lived to ſee the happy Reſtoration in 1660. He had by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *James Lockhart* of *Lee*, and *Jean Auchinleck*, Daughter of Sir *George Auchinleck* of *Balmanno*, a Son *James*.

JAMES CHANCELER, Son to the ſaid *Robert*, his Charter and Saſine are dated *May* and *June* 1664. He deceaſed in *March* 1704, and all his Children by three Marriages, *viz.* with *Roberton* of *Earnock*, *Craig* of *Riccartoun*, and *Livinton* of *Saltcoats* deceaſing, he was ſucceeded by his Brother *John*.

JOHN, Brother and Heir to the above-ſaid *James*, now poſſeſſes the Eſtate with ſome more purchaſt by him, and is infeſt *anno* 1707; Part of the ſaid Eſtate holding of the Crown blench, and Part of it of *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath* blench. He was firſt married to *Iſabel Johnſton*, Daughter to Sir *James Johnſton* of *Weſterhall*; and next married to *Jean Forbes*, Daughter to Sir *John Forbes* of *Waterton*, and Dame *Jean Gordon*, Siſter to the deceaſt *George* Earl of *Aberdeen*. He is now married to *Jean Agnew*, Daughter to Sir *James Agnew* of *Lochnaw* Baronet, and Lady *Mary*, Siſter to the preſent *Alexander* Earl of *Eglington*, by whom he has Children, whereof *Alexander* is his eldeſt Son and apparent Heir.

CHANCELER of *Shieldhill* carries Or, *a Lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Gules, on a Chief Azure, three Mollets alias Stars of the firſt, Creſt an Eagle diſplayed Sable.* Motto, *Que je ſurmonte.*

McFARLANE *of* KIRKTOUN.

THE Anceſtor of this Family was GEORGE McFARLANE of *Merkinch*, ſecond Son to *Andrew McFarlane* of *That-ilk*, in the Reign of King *James* V. Which *George* having ſold the foreſaid Lands of *Merkinch*, went afterwards and ſettled in the North *Highlands*, amongſt his Name-ſakes the *McFarlanes*, who are very numerous in that Country, and promiſcuouſly deſign'd in the *Iriſh* Language, *McAllans*, *Allanich*, or *Clan-Allan*, i. e. the Poſterity of *Allan*, becauſe of their Deſcent from *Allan McFarlane*, younger Son to one of the Lairds of *McFarlane*, who ſettled in *Strathdown* in *Aberdeen* Shire, ſeveral Centuries ago. From him are deſcended the Families of *Auchorrachan*, *Balnengown*, *Liſmurdie*, *&c.* as alſo ſeveral others in *Brae-mar*, *Strath-ſpey*, &c. ſome of which *Allaniches* have of late begun to call themſelves *Stewarts*, grounding the Change of their Name upon a very falſe and miſtaken Notion, *viz.* That the old Earls of *Lennox* were of the Sirname of *Stewart*, when the Laird of *McFarlane*'s Predeceſſor came off them; the contrary of which I have ſufficiently demonſtrated from uncontroverted Documents, in my Account of the Family of *McFarlane*, in this Appendix: And beſides it can eaſily be made appear, that there never was an Earl of *Lennox* of the Sirname of *Stewart*, until the Year 1483, which is latter than the Deſcent of the ſaid *McAllans* from the Family of *McFarlane*. But to return, the ſaid *George McFarlane*'s Poſterity continued in the North for ſeveral Generations, until the Time of *Patrick McFarlane*, the fourth Deſcendant in a direct Line from the ſaid *George*, who returning again to the South, purchaſed the Lands of *Kirktoun*, *in Vicecomitatu de Strivelin*, from which Lands his Poſterity have ever ſince been deſign'd. He married

ried *Chriſtian Blair*, Daughter to - - - - *Blair* Commiſſary of *Glaſgow*, who was younger Son to - - - - *Blair* of *That-ilk*, an ancient Family in the Shire of *Air*, by whom he had *James McFarlane* of *Kirktoun* his Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Chriſtian* married to Sir *Hugh Wallace* of *Wolmet*. Which *James* married *Mary Keith*, Daughter to *John Keith*, who was younger Son to the Earl *Mariſchal* of *Scotland*, by whom he had *Hugh McFarlane* of *Kirktoun* his Succeſſor, who married *Eliſabeth Dog*, Daughter, and at length ſole Heireſs to *Paul Dog* of *Ballingrew*, a very ancient Family in the Shire of *Perth*, by whom he has, beſides *William McFarlane* his Son and Heir, a numerous Iſſue both of Sons and Daughters.

THE armorial Bearing of the Family of *Kirktoun* is quarterly, *1ſt* and *4th*, *Argent, a Saltier wavy, canton'd with four Roſes Gules*, as a *Cadet* of *McFarlane* of *That-ilk*; 2d and 3d *Gules, a Cheveron betwixt two Cinque-foils in Chief, and a Sword Pale-ways Argent, hilted and pommelled Or, in Baſe* for *Dog* of *Ballingrew*; Creſt, *a Demi-Savage proper, holding in his Dexter Hand a Sheaf of Arrows, and pointing with his Siniſter to an Imperial Crown Or*, Motto, *This I'll defend*. *Vide* Plate of Atchievements.

ARBUTHNOTT *Viſcount of* ARBUTHNOTT.

THE Armorial Bearing of this Family is *Azure, a Creſcent betwixt three Stars Argent, ſupported by two Dragons with their Wings expanded, and Tails nowed Vert, ſpouting out Fire proper*; Creſt, *a Peacock's Head proper, beak'd Or*. Motto, *Laus Deo*.

THIS is a local Sirname taken from the Lands of *Arbuthnott*, lying in the Shire of *Mearns* or *Kincardin*; it was anciently and originally written *Aberbothenoth*, but now contracted *Arbuthnott*. There is a particular Hiſtory of this Family in M.S. intituled, *Originis & incrementi Arbuthnoticæ familiæ deſcriptio hiſtorica, ubi veræ nobilitatis ratio & ſeries ſuccincte ac explicate pertractatur*, written in a pretty good *Latin* Stile, by the famous Mr. *Alexander Arbuthnott*, who was Principal of the King's College at *Aberdeen*, about the Time of the Reformation. The learn'd Author himſelf was a Grandchild of the Family, as will appear hereafter, but not an immediate Son, as (*a*) Dr. *Mackenzie* affirms. His Hiſtory of the *Arbuthnotts* has been ſince continued to the Time of King *Charles* I. by Mr. *Alexander Arbuthnott*, ſometime Parſon of *Arbuthnott*. There are alſo a great many valuable original Documents relating to the Antiquity of this Family, in the Hands of the preſent Viſcount of *Arbuthnott*, which, together with ſeveral Collections gathered out of our publick Archives, ancient (*b*) Chartularies, and national Hiſtorians, both in Print and Manuſcript, *&c.* are the Materials out of which the following Account is compoſed.

I. THE firſt of this Sirname, that I have found on Record, is HUGO de ABERBOTHENOTH, promiſcuouſly deſigned in old Writs, *Dominus* and *Thanus de Aberbothenoth*, who was Poſſeſſor of the Lands of *Arbuthnott* about the Year 1160: But whether he acquired theſe Lands by marrying the Daughter of *Osbertus Olifard*, Sheriff of the *Mearns*, as Sir *George Mackenzie* ſays (*c*), or by Conqueſt, or otherwiſe, cannot, at this Diſtance of Time, be ſo eaſily determined. What is moſt certain, is, That he had a long Conteſt with the Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, concerning the Property of the *Kirktoun* of *Arbuthnott*, which was not determin'd, until the Time of his Son *Duncan*; of which more hereafter.— I find alſo at this Time ſeveral famous Men of the Sirname of *Arbuthnott*; particularly one *Richardus de Aberbathnot Clericus Regis*, who is ſo deſign'd in a Charter of Exemption, granted by *John* Abbot of *Kelſo*, to *Reginald*, then elected to be Abbot of *Aberbroth*, freeing him

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(a) Dr. Mackenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, Vol. III. Pag. 186. (b) Particulary the two Chartularies of Aberbroth, in the Lawiers Library at Edinburgh. (c) Sir George Mackenzie's Baronage of Scotland, M. S.

him from his Obedience and Subjection to the Abbot of *Kelſo* (d), dated in the Year 1178.

II. **DUNCANUS de ABERBOTHENOTH**, Son and Succeſſor to the ſaid *Hugo*, continued the foreſaid Conteſt with the Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, concerning the Property of the *Kirktoun* of *Arbuthnott*, which was at laſt finally determined againſt him by an Aſſembly of Eccleſiaſticks holden at *Perth* in the Year 1206, as evidently appears by the Original Sentence of that Synod, which is ſtill extant, and in the Poſſeſſion of the (e) Family of *Arbuthnott*. The Sentence itſelf being ſomewhat curious, and withal not very long, I ſhall here ſubjoin *verbatim* from the Original, whereby it will appear that neither the Stile, nor Method of Procedure of thoſe Times was ſo barbarous, as ſome People, now a-days, are apt to imagine.

Patricius de Dumfermelyn, & Henricus de Aberbroth, & Reimbaldus de Scone, & Guuido de Lundores Abbates; & Thomas de Sancto Andrea, & Johannes de May, & Berengarius de Reſtinoth Priores; & Ranulfus Archidiaconus de Sancto Andrea, & Decani, & Clerici qui interfuerant ſinodo apud Pert tertio idus Aprilis, anno ab incarnatione Domini, MCCVI. *Omnibus has literas viſuris vel audituris, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, quod cauſa que vertebatur inter Willielmum bone memorie epiſcopum Sancti Andree, ex una parte, & Duncanum de Aberbuthenoth ex alia parte, ſuper terra de Aberbuthenoth, que appellatur Kirketun, quam idem epiſcopus ad eccleſiam Sancti Andree, de jure ſpectare dicebat, qua etiam predictus Duncanus eandem eccleſiam, pretermiſſo juris ordine, ſpoliavit, ut aſſerebat: Finem legitimum in hunc modum auctoritate ſinodi generalis eſt ſortita: Sciz. Quod audita propoſitione juris quod idem epiſcopus, in predicta terra ſe habere dicebat, audita etiam contradictione partis adverſe, per teſtes omni exceptione majores, veritate plenius inquiſita & cognita, communi aſſenſu omnium qui intererant ſinodo deffinitivam ſententiam promulgavimus, tam poſſeſſionem quam proprietatem ejuſdem terre, & hominum qui in ea manſerint, eccleſie Sancti Andree, & eidem Willielmo epiſcopo adjudicantes, & prefato Duncano, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, perpetuum ſilentium imponentes: Et ut proceſſus negocii plenius poſſit innoteſcere, atteſtationes quarum auctoritate predictam ſententiam protulimus inferius ſcribi dignum duximus. Sunt autem he atteſtationes. Iohannes de Haſtinkes juratus dixit,* &c. —— The Depoſitions of the Witneſſes being too long to be here inſert, I ſhall not trouble the Reader with them at preſent, but only take Notice, that thro' the Injury of Time there remains only one Seal entire (*to wit*, that of the Chapter of St. *Andrews*) of eight, which by as many *Tagues* or *Labels* ſtill remaining, appear to have been appended to it.

III. **HUGO de ABERBOTHENOTH**, the ſecond of that Name, and third Laird of *Arbuthnott* ſucceeded his Father *Duncan*. I find him Witneſs together with his Father, who is there deſigned *Dominus Duncanus de Aberbothenoth*, to a Charter, whereby *Robertus filius Warnebaldi & Richenda ſponſa ſua* give to the Monaſtry of *Aberbroth*, *totum feodum* (f) *noſtrum in parochia de Fordun, in Meornis, ſciz. duas Tubertathas, & Glenferkerin, & Kynkel, & Culbac.* &c. —— He married —— Daughter to —— by whom he had

IV. **HUGO de ABERBOTHENOTH**, the third of that Name, who in old Charters is commonly deſigned *Hugo Blundus*, or *Hugo le Blond Dominus de Aberbothenoth*, which Epithet of *Le Blond* was given him from the Flaxen Colour of his Hair. This *Hugh* was a liberal Benefactor to the Clergy, for he gave in *anno* 1282. to the Monks of *Aberbroth in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, unam bovatam terra, in qua ſita eſt eccleſia de Garvoch, cum jure patronatus ejuſdem eccleſie, & cum communi paſtura, ad centum oves, quatuor equos, decem boves, viginti vaccas, & unum taurum,* &c. —— *Datum apud Aberbroth, quarto nonas Auguſti* (g) *anno Domini milleſimo, ducenteſimo, octogeſimo ſecundo. Teſtibus, Johanne de Montros clerico — Domino Adam vicario de Monyfuth — Fergus avunculo meo — Thoma de Kinnarde — Maliſio de Eduyn, Hugone Eeme, & multis aliis.* The Original Donation

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(d) Smaller Chartulary of Aberbroth in the Lawiers Library, Charta 2. Fol. verſo 35. (e) Original Decreet of Perth, anno 1206. in the Viſcount of Arbuthnott's Charter Cheſt. (f) Chartulary of Aberbroth. (g) Larger Chartulary of Aberbroth in the Lawier's Library, folio verſo 7. etiam Charta originalis penes vicecomitem de Arbuthnott.

nation (which I have ſeen) is ſtill in the Hands of his Succeſſor the Viſcount of *Arbuthnott*, to which the ſaid *Hugo*'s Seal is appended, and very entire to this Day, having thereon a *Creſcent* and a *Star*, which with a very little Variation is ſtill the Arms of the Family. ——— This *Hugh* died about the End of the Thirteenth Century, and was buried amongſt his Anceſtors, in the Burial-Place of the Family, at the Church of *Arbuthnott*, where his Statue is ſtill to be ſeen, cut in Stone, at the full length, in a lying Poſture, together with his own, and his Lady's Arms, which are three *Cheverons*; of whoſe Quality and Parentage, altho' the Hiſtory of the Family be altogether ſilent, yet from the Identity of the Arms, it ſeems very probable that ſhe was a Daughter, or at leaſt, a very near Relation of the great and ancient Family of the *Morvills*, who were Conſtables of *Scotland* for ſeveral Generations, and who bore preciſely the ſame Arms, as appears by ſeveral Charters ſtill extant (*h*), to which their Seals are appended.

V. **DUNCANUS** de **ABERBOTHENOTH**, the ſecond of that Name, and fifth Laird of *Arbuthnott*, ſucceeded his Father *Hugh le Blond*. He died at his Manſion-houſe of *Arbuthnott*, *December* 13. *anno* 1314. (*i*) leaving Iſſue by ——— his Wife, Daughter to ——— a Son of the ſame Name.

VI. **DUNCANUS** de **ABERBOTHENOTH** *Dominus de Aberbothenoth*, who having (*k*) ſurvived his Father but a ſhort Time, was ſucceeded by his Son.

VII. **HUGO** de **ABERBUTHNOTT**, the fourth of that Name, and ſeventh Laird of *Arbuthnott*, who lived about the Beginning of the Reign of King *David* II. Of him there is little to be found on Record (*l*), only that he was Father to,

VIII. **PHILIPPUS** de **ABERBUTHNOTT** *Dominus ejuſdem*, who imitated the Piety of his Anceſtors in his Liberality to the Church and Clergy; for he gave in pure Alms *fratribus Carmel. burgi de Aberdeen*, as the Charter itſelf (*m*) yet extant expreſly bears, *pro ſalute anima mea, parentum & amicorum meorum, unum annuum redditum tredecem ſolidorum & quatuor denariorum ſterlingorum, annuatim provenientem de tota & integra terra mea de Aberbuthnot, ad emendationem fabrica eccleſia fratrum pradictorum*, &c. *Datum apud Aberdeen*, 25 *die menſis Aprilis, anno Domini* 1355. This is afterwards confirmed by King *David* II. *apud Aberdeen*, 17 *die menſis Auguſti, anno regni noſtri triceſimo ſeptimo* (i. e.) *anno* 1366 (*n*). He married firſt ——— *Keith*, Daughter to Sir *William Keith* Lord Mariſhal of *Scotland* (*o*), by whom he had no Male Iſſue: And after her Deceaſe he married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *James Douglas* of *Dalkeith* (*p*), Anceſtor to the Earl of *Morton*, by *Agnes Dumbar* his Wife, Daughter to the Earl of *March* (*q*); by her he had **HUGH** his Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to (*r*) Sir *William Monnypenny*, who was afterwards Lord *Monnypenny*.

IX. **HUGH ARBUTHNOTT** of *That-ilk*, the fifth of that Name, ſucceeded his Father *Philip*. Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Genealogical Collections ſays (*ſ*), that he had ſeen a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of ——— *Johnſton*, Stewart of *Fife*, dated at *Falkland*, *September* 1. 1421. whereby it appears that *Hugh Arbuthnott* of *That-ilk*, with ſeveral other Gentlemen in the Shire of *Mearns*, who, upon great Provocation given them, had been acceſſory to the Slaughter of *John Melvil* of *Glenbervy*, having laid Claim to the Privileges of *Clan-M'Duff*, were aſſoilied from the ſaid Slaughter, as being within the Ninth Degree of Kin to *M'Duff* Earl of *Fife*. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Keith*, Anceſtor to the Earl *Mariſhal* (*t*), by whom he had **ROBERT** his Succeſſor, and alſo a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *Andrew Menzies*, Provoſt of *Aberdeen* (*u*), Anceſtor to the Family of *Pitfoddals*; and having lived to a very great Age, he at laſt made his Exit out of this World in the Year 1446 (*x*), being ſucceeded by his Son,

X. ROBERT

(h) Charta penes Mathæum Sinclar de Hermiſtoun. (i) Orig. & Increm. Familiæ Arbuthnoticæ, &c. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem. (m) In Bibl. Col. Mariſcal. Abredoniæ. (n) Charta 161 codicis Davidis II. in publicis Archivis. (o) Orig. & Increment. Familiæ Arbuthnot. M. S. (p) Charta penes Comitem de Morton ad annum 1372. (q) Crawfurd's Peerage, Page 350. (r) Orig. & Increment. Familiæ Arbuthnoticæ, M. S. (ſ) Sir George Mackenzie's Baronage of Scotland, M. S. (t) Orig. & Increment. Familiæ Arbuthnoticæ, M. S. (u) Skeen's Memorial of the Royal Burghs, Page 249. (x) Orig. & Incremens.

X. **ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT** of *That-ilk*, who, during the Lifetime of his Father, married *Giles*, Daughter to Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Lintrethin* (*a*), Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Airly*, by whom he had 1. **DAVID** his Succeſſor (*b*). 2. *Hugh Arbuthnott* of *Balmakuin* and *Brychtie* (*c*), of which Eſtate he became poſſeſſed by marrying *Janet Balmakuin* Heireſs thereof. 3. *Robert Arbuthnott* of *Bamf*. 4. *Alexander*, who died without Iſſue. 5. *James*. 6. *William Arbuthnott* (*d*), as alſo a Daughter *Katharine* married to *John Allardice*, at that Time Son and Heir apparent to *Thomas Allardice* of *That-ilk* (*e*). This *Robert* ſurvived his Father but four Years, for I find he died in the Year 1450 (*f*); and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son,

XI. **DAVID ARBUTHNOTT** of *That-ilk*, who was a Perſon of great Account in the Reign of King *James* II. and bore a conſiderable Share in the Tranſactions of thoſe Times. He married ——— *Durhame*, Daughter to ——— *Durhame* of *Grange* (*g*), a very ancient Family in the Shire of *Forfar*. By her he had two Sons, 1. **ROBERT** his Succeſſor. 2. *Hugh Arbuthnott* Doctor of Medicine, who, being a Perſon of very great Skill in his Profeſſion, was invited over to *France*, where he married and ſettled, and where probably his Poſterity ſtill continues (*h*). As alſo three Daughters, 1. *Elizabeth* married to ——— *Barclay* of *Gartly*, an ancient Family in *Vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*. 2. *Giles* married to ——— *Fraſer* of *Dores*. 3. *Chriſtian* to *Alexander Grahame* Tutor of *Morphie* (*i*). He departed this Mortal Life in the Year 1470 (*k*), and was ſucceeded by his Son,

XII. Sir **ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT** of *That-ilk*, who being a Perſon of very great Loyalty and Integrity, was highly in Favour with his Contemporary Sovereigns King *James* III. and IV. as evidently appears by ſeveral Letters written to him, by both theſe Monarchs, ſome of which are ſtill preſerved among the Archives of the Family: Particularly one from King *James* III. dated at *Edinburgh*, *January* 3d, the 23d Year of his Reign, which begins thus, *Weilbelovit Frende we grete zow wele; and forſamekle as we ar ſikkerly informit yt certan Perſonis, to grete Nowmer, wer gadderit treſonably to haf invadit our Perſone yis laſt Thuriſday*, &c. And a little after, the King deſires him to come to his Aſſiſtance, *As ze luſe ye Welfar of owr Perſone, Succeſſion, Realme, and Liegis, and ze ſal have ſpecial Thank, and Rewarde of ws, according to zour Merit*, &c. (*l*). There is alſo extant another Letter, directed to him by King *James* IV. the Beginning of which is thus, *James, be the Grace of God, King of* Scottis, *to owr Lovit* Robert *of* Arbuthnott *of* That-ilk, *greting; forſamekle as we ſuppos ze knaw the grete Treſſoun and Uſurpatioun made agains ws and owre Autorite, be* Wilzame *Erle* Marchall, Alexander *Maſter of* Huntle, *and* Alexander *Lord* Forbeſs, *& their Complices, in the making of certane Ligs and Bands at owr Caſtell of* Dumbertane, *&c.* And a little below, the King injoins him, *Surely and ſikkerly ger obſerue and kepe zour Howſys and Strenthis to zour Behuf and owrs, and ze ſal report ſingler Thank and Rewarde of ws yrfore, and be mantenyt be ws as owr thankfull and trew Liege*, &c. this is dated at *Strivelin* the 22. Day of *September, and of owr Regne the ſecund Zeir* (*m*). He was alſo a very prudent and frugal Man, and added, by his Induſtry and good Management, a great many Lands to his old Paternal Inheritance, as appears by a Charter under the Great Seal in his Favours (*n*), *De terris de Portartoun, Orchartoun, & Halgreen*, &c. *datum apud Edinb. penultimo die Februarii*, A. D. 1487. as alſo by another Charter granted in his Favours by King *James* IV. (*o*) of the Lands of *Arduthoquhy*, *Achinzoch*, *Grenecaſtel*, *Portarbalch*, *Portarcroft*, &c. dated at *Edinburgh*, *October* 20. 1488. He recovered alſo again the Barony of *Fiddes* (*p*), which had been alienate from his Family up-

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(a) Charta in publicis Archivis. (b) Orig. & Increment. Familiæ Arbuthnotticæ, M. S. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Arbuthnott ad annum 1459. (f) Orig. & Increment, M. S. (g) Ibidem, where 'tis alſo ſaid, that ſhe lived a Widow 18 Years after her Husband's Deceaſe, until the Year 1488. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) Ibidem. (l) Original Letter by King James III. directed, Dilecto & fideli ſuo Domino de Arbuthnott circa annum 1483 penes Vicecomitem de Arbuthnott. (m) Original Letter to the Laird of Arbuthnott in the Year 1490, by King James IV. penes Vicecomitem de Arbuthnott. (n) Charta 117. Lib. 5. in publicis Archivis. (o) Charta 15. Lib. 12. Arch. pub. (p) Orig. & Increment. Familiæ Arbuthnott. M. S.

wards of 200 Years. Neither ſeems he, amids his Temporal Concerns, to have neglected his Spiritual Welfare; for the Year before he died he founded a Chaplainry at the Church of *Arbuthnott*, *Pro ſalute animæ meæ, & Mariotæ Scrimgeour ſponſæ meæ, nec non animarum patris mei & matris meæ*, &c. *uni capellano divina celebranti, & in perpetuum celebraturo, ad altare glorioſæ Virginis Mariæ, juxta latus chori parochialis Sancti Ternani Archipræſulis de Arbuthnott, Sancti Andreæ dioceſis, annuum redditum quatuordecem mercarum ſex ſolidorum & octo denariorum uſualis monetæ regni Scotiæ, de omnibus & ſingulis terris de Halgreen, Innerbervy, Portartoun, & Orchartoun, & croftis de Auchcarny, una cum manſione, horto & crofto terræ ſituata prope capellam Sancti Ternani, pro reſidencia & habitatione dicti capellani & ſucceſſorum ſuorum pro perpetuo in futurum*, &c. —— *Apud Arbuthnott, 30. die Maii*, A. D. 1505. *coram his teſtibus, Willielmo Frazer de Durris, Roberto Alerdas, Willielmo Arbuthnott*, &c. This Mortification is confirmed by King *James* IV. *Auguſt* 9th, the ſame Year (*q*). He married firſt —— *Wiſheart*, Daughter to Sir *James Wiſheart* of *Pitarrow*, an ancient Family in the *Mearns*, by whom he had only one Son *Ambroſe* (*r*), who died in the Flower of his Youth. He married ſecondly (*ſ*) *Mariota Scrimgeour*, Daughter to Sir *James Scrimgeour* of *Duddop*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Dundee*, by whom he had four Sons. 1. JAMES his Succeſſor. 2. Mr. *Robert Arbuthnott*. 3. *George Arbuthnott* Eſquire, who died in *France* without Iſſue. 4. *Andrew Arbuthnott* of *Futhes* (*t*), who, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Alexander Strachan* of *Thorntoun*, had Iſſue, *Robert* his Succeſſor, and the learned Mr. *Alexander Arbuthnott* Principal of the King's College at *Aberdeen*, Author of the ſo frequently cited Hiſtory of the Family of *Arbuthnott*, of whom our Reverend Church Hiſtorian Archbiſhop *Spotiſwood* gives the following Character (*u*), "That he was expert in all the Sciences, a "good Poet, Mathematician, Philoſopher, Theologue, Lawier, and ſkilful in Medicine; ſo that in every Subject he could promptly diſcourſe, and to good Purpoſe." *Robert Arbuthnott* of *That-ilk*, had alſo by the above Lady ſix Daughters. 1. *Elizabeth* married to *Thomas Fothringhame* of *Poarie*. 2. *Katharine* married firſt to —— *Auchinleck* of *That-ilk*, and after his Deceaſe to *Gilbert Turring* of *Foveran*. 3. *Chriſtian* married to *Alexander Fraſer* of *Dores*. 4. *Giles* married to *Robert Grahame* of *Morphie* (*x*). 5. *Janet* married to *Alexander Falconar* of *Halkertoun*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Halkertoun*. 6. *Mareota* to *James Biſſet* of *Eaſter-Kinneff* (*y*). He died in the Year 1506, and was ſucceeded by his Son,

XIII. JAMES ARBUTHNOTT of *That-ilk*, who got a Charter from King *James* IV. dated at *Edinburgh*, *January* 29. *anno* 1506. *de baronia, caſtro, & fortalitio de Arbuthnott*, &c (*a*). He married *Jean Stewart*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Athole* (*b*), by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had two Sons and one Daughter. 1. ROBERT his Succeſſor. 2. *David Arbuthnott* (*c*), who, being a younger Brother, devoted himſelf to the Service of the Church, and having taken on Holy Orders, he was made Parſon of *Menmure*. He was afterwards unfortunately ſlain at the fatal Battle of *Pinkie*, *September* 10. 1547 (*d*). His Daughter's Name was *Iſabel*, who married firſt —— *Ochterlony* of *Kelly*, and afterwards *Robert Maule* of *Panmure*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Panmure* (*e*), and had Iſſue. This *James Arbuthnott* of *That-ilk* died in the Flower of his Age in the Year 1521 (*f*), and was ſucceeded by his Son,

XIV. ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT of *That-ilk*, the third of that Name, who was a Perſon of great Note in the Reign of King *James* V. from whom he obtained a Charter, dated at *Edinburgh*, *January* 27. *anno* 1528 (*g*), whereby the

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(q) Charta 110. Lib. 14. in publicis Archivis, ad annum 1505. (r) Orig. & Increment. &c. (ſ) Charta in publicis Archivis. (t) Charta 334. Lib. 21. in publicis Archivis facta Andreæ Arbuthnott in Pitcarles, & Roberto Arbuthnott ejus filio & hæredi apparenti, de omnibus & ſingulis terris, & villa de Littil Futhes, cum ſuis pertinentiis jacent. in baronia de Stratoun, infra parochiam de Kinneff, apud Edinburgh, Maii 8. 1556. (u) Spotiſwood's Church Hiſtory, Lib. 6. Page 335. (x) Orig. & Increment. (y) Ibidem. (a) Charta 294. Lib. 14. in publicis Archivis. (b) Continuation of the Hiſtory of the Family of Arbuthnott, M. S. (c) Charta 259. Lib. 22. in publicis Archivis, ad annum 1542. (d) Continuation of Principal Arbuthnott's Hiſtory, M. S. (e) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure, etiam, Charta 604. Lib. 13. in publicis Archivis facta per Thomam Maule, Feodatarium baroniæ de Panmure, cum conſenſu & aſſenſu chariſſimi patris ſui Roberti Maule de Panmure, honorabili mulieri Iſabellæ Arbuthnott præfati Patris ſui ſponſæ, de terris de Glaſter & Skryne, anno 1551. (f) Continuation of the Hiſtory of the Family of Arbuthnott, M. S. (g) Charta 202. Lib. 28. in publicis Archivis.

the King gives him, *totam & integram noſtram ſalmonum piſcariam ſuper le Sea-ſhore, ſubtus villam de Innerbervy, inter le mouth aquæ de Innerbervy & locum de Halgreen*, &c. He married firſt ——— *Erskine*, Daughter to ——— *Erskine* of *Dun* (*h*), an ancient Family in *Vicecomitatu de Forfar*, by whom he had no ſurviving Iſſue. After her Deceaſe he married Lady *Chriſtian Kieth* (*i*), Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Kieth* (Son and Heir apparent to *William* Earl *Mariſchal*) by *Beatrix* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Morton* (*k*); as evidently appears by a Charter under the Great Seal, in the publick Records, granted by King *James* V. *Dilectis noſtris Roberto Arbuthnott de eodem, & Chriſtianæ Kieth ſuæ ſponſæ, de terris de Petquorthy & Caldcoats*, &c. dated at *Strivelin*, *February* 13th 1535 (*l*). By this Lady he had four Sons. 1. ANDREW his Succeſſor. 2. *John Arbuthnott* of *Mandynes*. 3. *Alexander Arbuthnott* of *Pitcarles* (*m*). 4. *Robert Arbuthnott*, who, being a younger Brother, dedicated himſelf to the Service of the Church, and after ſpending ſome Years in *France*, with great Application to his Studies, was, by his Father, upon his Return, preſented to the Parſonage of *Arbuthnott*, which he enjoyed until his Death (*n*): As alſo ſeveral Daughters. 1. ——— married to ——— *Clepan* of *Carſlogy*, in *Vicecomitatu de Fife*. 2. ——— to ——— *Straiton* of *Laurieſtoun*, in *Vicecomitatu de Kincardin*. 3. ——— to ——— *Symmer* of *Balyordie*, an ancient Family in the Shire of *Forfar*. 4. ——— to ——— *Strachan* of *Brigtoun* (*o*). *Robert Arbuthnott* of *That-ilk* married to his third Wife *Helen Clepan*, Daughter to ——— *Clepan* of *Carſlogy*, a very ancient Family in the Shire of *Fife* (*p*), by whom he had, 1. *David Arbuthnott* of *Findoury*. 2. *James Arbuthnott* of *Blackſtone*. 3. *Hugh Arbuthnott* of *Auchtirforfar* (*q*); as alſo ſeveral Daughters. 1. ——— married to ——— *Mortimer* of *Craigievar*, *in Vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*. 2. ——— married to ——— *Ogilvie* of *Balfour*, *in Vicecomitatu de Forfar* (*r*). 3. ——— married to ——— *Ramſay* of *Barnyards*. 4. ——— to ——— *Ogilvie* of *Balnabeth* (*s*). He himſelf died *October* 15th *anno* 1579 (*t*), and was interr'd amongſt his Anceſtors, in the Burial-place of the Family at *Arbuthnott*, being ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his Son,

XV. ANDREW ARBUTHNOTT of *That-ilk*, who, being a very frugal and induſtrious Gentleman, conſiderably augmented his old Paternal Inheritance, by ſeveral new Acquiſitions; ſuch as the Baronies of *Arrat*, *Pitforthy*, &c (*u*). There is a Charter in the publick Records granted by Queen *Mary*, *Dilecto & fideli ſuo Andreæ Arbuthnott, filio & heredi apparenti Roberti Arbuthnott de eodem, de baronia de Arbuthnott, cum le mains, caſtro, & fortalitio de Arbuthnott, &c. una cum piſcaria in aqua de Bervy, & piſcariis in faucibus aquæ de Innerbervy infra maris fluxum*, &c (*x*). He married *Eliſabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Carnegy* of *Kinnaird*, who was Ambaſſador from the Crown of *Scotland*, to the Courts of *England* and *France*, and Anceſtor to the Earl of *Southesk*, as appears by a Charter (*a*) in the publick Records, granted by Queen *Mary*, *Andreæ Arbuthnott Feodatario de eodem, & Eliſabethæ Carnegy ejus conjugi, de terris de Fiddes, Colliſtoun, Mutelaw, &c. datum September* 24. *anno* 1553. By the above Lady he had three Sons. 1. Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT of *That-ilk* his Succeſſor. 2. *James Arbuthnott* of *Arratt* (*b*), who married ——— *Livingſton*, Daughter to ——— *Livingſton* of *Dunipace*, an ancient Family in *Vicecomitatu de Strivelin*, by whom he had Sir *Robert Arbuthnott* of *Arratt*, who ſucceeded to the Eſtate of *Arbuthnott* upon his Uncle's Deceaſe, and *James* Tutor of *Arbuthnott*. 3. *Patrick Arbuthnott* of *Chapiltoun* (*c*): As alſo a Daughter *Eliſabeth* married to

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(h) Continuation of Principal Arbuthnott's Hiſtory, &c. (i) Charta in publicis Archivis, ad annum 1535. (k) Ibidem ad annum 1506. (l) Charta 257. Lib. 27. in publicis Archivis. (m) Continuation of Principal Arbuthnott's Hiſtory, &c. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem. (p) Charta 4. Lib. 32. in publicis Archivis, de terris de Auchtirforfar, facta dilecto noſtro Roberto Arbuthnott de eodem, & heredibus ſuis maſculis inter eum & Helenam Clepan ſponſam ſuam legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus deficientibus Roberto Arbuthnott, filio dicti Roberti Arbuthnott de eodem, &c. Datum apud Edinb. 7. Septembris, A. D. 1570. (q) Charta in publicis Archivis. (r) Continuation of Principal Arbuthnott's Hiſtory. (s) Ibidem. (t) Ibidem. (u) This appears from ſeveral Charters in the publick Records. (x) Charta 106. Lib. 21. in publicis Archivis. data apud Perth, 26 die menſis Junii, anno 1553. (a) Charta 174. Lib. 21. in publicis Archivis. (b) Charta in publicis Archivis. (c) Charta 190. Lib. 40. Arch. pub. facta prædilecto noſtro Andreæ Arbuthnott de eodem in vitali redditu, ac Patricio Arbuthnott ſuo filio juniori, &c. quibus deficientibus Jacobo Arbuthnott de Aratt, &c. de totis & integris villa & terris de Magdalen-Chapel, nuncupat le Chapiltoun, apud Halyrudehouſe, 25 die Februarii, A. D. 1594. etiam Charta 24. Lib. 42. facta Andreæ Arbuthnott de eodem, & Patricio Arbuthnott ſuo filio legitimo natu minimo, de terris de Nether-Pitforthie, apud Halyrudehouſe, 20 die Martii, anno 1597.

——— *Fraſer* of *Dorres* (d). He died in a good advanced Age, *March* 6th 1606; and was ſucceeded by his Son,

XVI. Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT of *That-ilk*, who, being a Perſon of great Talents both natural and acquir'd, was highly in Favour with his Sovereign King *James* VI. who had always a very great Opinion of Sir *Robert's* Parts and Integrity, as will evidently appear by the following Letter, which is here ſubjoin'd, as I copied it *verbatim* from the Original (e) directed thus, *To our truſty and well-beloved the Laird of Arbuthnott.* The Tenor of it follows.

James *R.*

"Truſty and weill-beloved we greit you weill. Whereas we have licenſed the General Aſſembly of the Church of that Kingdome, to be kept the laſt *Tueſday* of *July* nixt, at our Burgh of *Linlithgow*, as weill for compoſing of the preſent Differences in the ſame, as for ſome Order to be taken with this greit Increſs and Growth of Papiſts within that Kingdome: To the Effect therefore that all Things maye be dewly ordered, and in decent Form proceidit into; And knowing that your Preſence there maye doe much Good, we are to deſyre you earneſtly nowaye to be abſent from that Aſſembly; and by your Counceel and Advice, to furder the pacifying of all Queſtion that is preſently in the Church, and to aſſiſt ſuch Courſes, that ſall be proponed for ſuppreſſing of contraire Profeſſors. Wherein nowaye doubting, bot your oune Zeale and Affection to the Treuth profeſſed ſall be Motives ſufficient, and ye ſall alſo therewith gayne our ſpecial Thanks, according as ye will learne more particularly from our right truſtie Couſing and Councellor the Erle of *Dunbar*, whom we have ſent with ſpecial Creditt, as our Commiſſioner to that Meiting. And ſo we bid you Farewel. From our Courte at *Greenwich* the 14. of *Junii* 1608."

He married Lady *Mary Kieth* (*f*), Daughter to *William* Lord *Kieth* (Son and Heir apparent to *William* Earl *Mariſchal*) by *Eliſabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *George* Earl of *Errol* (*g*), by whom he had no Iſſue; ſo that upon his Deceaſe, which happened in the Year 1615, the Eſtate of *Arbuthnott* devolv'd upon his Nephew,

XVII. Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT of *That-ilk* (*h*), eldeſt Son to his Brother *James Arbuthnott* of *Arrat*, as is above-mentioned. He, being Heir apparent to an old Family of an opulent Fortune, was carefully educate by his Uncle ſuitable to his Quality; for, after having gone through the Courſe of his Studies in his native Country, he was ſent, for his further Improvement, to viſit *France* and other foreign Kingdoms, from whence, after ſome Years Abode, he return'd with the Character of a very polite and well accompliſh'd Gentleman, and made a very conſiderable Figure amongſt the Barons in ſeveral of King *James* VI. and King *Charles* I. Parliaments, with both which Monarchs he was ſo much in Favour, that 'tis very probable he would have raiſed his Family conſiderably, had not an immature Death untimeouſly ſnatch'd him away in the Flower of his Age, to the great Regrete of all his Friends and Acquaintances. He was twice married. 1. To Lady *Margaret Kieth* (*i*), Daughter to *George* Earl *Mariſchal*, and Niece to his Uncle's Lady. But ſhe dying very ſoon after without Iſſue, he married, *2dly*, *Margaret Fraſer*, Daughter to *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, by *Jean Stewart* his Wife, Daughter to *James* Lord *Down*, by whom he had four Sons. 1. Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT of *That-ilk* his Succeſſor, afterwards Viſcount of *Arbuhtnott*. 2. *Andrew Arbuthnott* of *Fiddes*. 3. *Alexander Arbuthnott*, a young Gentleman of great Loyalty and Courage, who was ſlain valiantly fighting in Defence of his King and Country at the fatal Battle of *Dunbar*, *September* 3d 1650. 4. *Simon Ar-*

(d) Continuation of Arbuthnott's Hiſtory. (e) Original Letter in anno 1608, by King James VI. to the Laird of Arbuthnott, penes Vicecomitem de Arbuthnott. (f) Charta 193. Lib. 47. in publicis Archivis, facta dilecto noſtro Domino Roberto Arbuthnott de eodem militi, & Dominæ Mariæ Kieth ejus ſponſæ, de terris de Cowlie, &c. apud Edinb. 7. die menſis Januarii, anno 1603. (g) Charta in publicis Archivis, ad annum 1553. (h) Charta 54. Lib. 48. Arch. pub. facta Roberto Arbuthnott de Arrat militi, de Baronia, caſtro, & fortalitio de Arbuthnott, apud Edinb. 9 die Januarii, A. D. 1616. (i) Charta in publicis Archivis.

buthnott of *Caterlin*; as alſo three Daughters. 1. *Jean* married to Sir *Alexander Burnet* of *Leyes*. 2. *Margaret* to Sir *Alexander Carnegy* of *Pittarow*. 3. *Janet* to *William Rait* of *Halgreen*. He died *March* 15th, *anno* 1633 (k), and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son,

XVIII. SIR **ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT** of *That-ilk*, who being a Perſon of exemplary Loyalty, obtain'd firſt the Honour of Knighthood (l) from his Sovereign King *Charles* I. and was afterwards, by the ſpecial Favour of that Monarch, advanced to the Peerage of this Realm, by the Title of Viſcount of *Arbuthnott*, and Lord *Innerbervy*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date *November* 16th 1641 (m). He married firſt Lady *Marjory Carnegy*, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Southesk*, by whom he had **ROBERT** his Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to Sir *John Forbes* of *Monimusk in Vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*; and after her Deceaſe he married *Katharine*, Daughter to *Hugh* Lord *Lovat*, by whom he had *Alexander Arbuthnott* of *Knox*, and a Daughter *Anne* married to *William Forbes* of *Ludquhairn in Vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*; and dying in the Year 1659 (n), he was ſucceeded by his Son,

XIX. **ROBERT** Lord Viſcount of **ARBUTHNOTT**, who married firſt Lady *Eliſabeth Kieth*, Daughter to *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, by Lady *Eliſabeth Seton* his Wife, Daughter to *George* Earl of *Winton*, by whom he had **ROBERT**, who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Honours; and a Daughter *Margaret* married to Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*. He married, 2*dly*, *Katharine*, Daughter to *Robert Gordon* of *Pitlurg* and *Straloch*, by whom he had, 1. Mr. **JOHN ARBUTHNOTT** of *Fordon*. 2. Mr. *Alexander Arbuthnott*, one of the Barons of His Majeſty's Exchequer in *Scotland*, who afterwards changed his Sirname to *Maitland*, upon the Account of his Marriage with *Jean*, eldeſt Daughter and ſole Heireſs to Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Pitrichie*. 3. Mr *Thomas Arbuthnott*; as alſo three Daughters. 1. *Katharine* married firſt to Mr. *Robert Gordon* of *Cluny*, and again to *David Riccart* of *Riccartoun*. 2. *Anne* married to Mr. *John Horn* of *Weſterhall* Advocate. 3. *Helen* married firſt to *John* M^c*Farlane* of *That-ilk*; and afterwards to Mr. *John Spotiſwood* of *That-ilk* Advocate; and all of them had Iſſue. This Lord died in the Year 1684, and was ſucceeded by his Son,

XX. **ROBERT** Viſcount of **ARBUTHNOTT**, who married Lady *Anne Sutherland*, only Daughter to *George* Earl of *Sutherland*, by Lady *Jean* his Wife, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Wemyſs*, by whom he had **ROBERT** his Succeſſor, and *John* the preſent Viſcount; as alſo four Daughters, *Jean*, *Anne*, *Mary* and *Margaret*; and dying in the Year 1692, he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son **ROBERT** Viſcount of *Arbuthnott*, a Nobleman of great Parts and Expectation, who, to the great Grief of all his Relations, was untimeouſly ſnatched away by Death in the Year 1710 unmarried. Upon whoſe Deceaſe both the Eſtate and Honours went to his Brother,

XXI. **JOHN** preſent Lord Viſcount of **ARBUTHNOTT**, who married *Jean*, Daughter to *William Moriſon* of *Preſtongrange*.

Of the Sirname of PETRIE.

SEVERALS of thoſe of the Sirname of **PETRIE** in *Scotland*, do bear the ſame Arms with thoſe in *Ireland*, from whom they ſeem to have been deſcended, particularly in *Vicecom. Moravien.* And thus Major *Ludovick Petrie*, ſometime Town Major of *Gibratar*, bears *Gules, a Bend Or*, between two *Eſcalops Argent*, *within a Border ingrail'd*; Creſt, *a Croſs Croſlet Fitchee*. Motto, *Fides*.

(k) Continuation of Principal Arbuthnott's Hiſtory, M. S. (l) Charta in publicis Archivis. (m) Regiſter of Patents in the Chancery Office. (n) Fraſer's Hiſtory of the Family of Lovat, M. S.

CRAWFURDS *of* AUCHINAMES.

THAT the **CRAWFURDS** were Barons of the extenſive Barony of *Loudoun*, and heritable Sheriffs of *Air*, ever ſince the Days of King *Alexander* II. is evident from the Chartulary of *Kelſo* in the Lawiers Library; and that the ancient Family of *Auchinames* in *Renfrew* Shire were lineally deſcended of Sir *Ranald Crawfurd* of *Loudoun*, Sheriff of *Air*, will be evident beyond Exception from what I am to offer. This Family were from their very firſt Deſcent from the Family of *Loudoun*, poſſeſt of the Twelve Pound Land of old Extent of *Auchinames* in *Renfrew* Shire, and the Fourteen Pound Lands of *Corsbie*, the Six Pound Lands of *Manock* and *Gills*, the Five Merk Lands of *Auldmuir*, and the Five Merks Land of *Whiteſide*, all in the Shire of *Air*; being Thirty eight Pounds, and one Merk of old Extent; all which Lands were in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Crawfurd* of *Auchinames*, Grandchild of Sir *Ranald Crawfurd* of *Loudoun*.

THIS **THOMAS** lived in the Days of King *Robert* III. and is Witneſs to the Reſignation of the Lands of *Fultoun*, to the Monks of *Paiſley*, in the Year 1409. As this Gentleman was poſſeſt of a very fair Eſtate, ſo he was zealous to beſtow a Part of it upon theſe Uſes, which were then judged to contribute moſt to the promoting of Piety, and procuring Salvation both to his own Soul, and the Souls of his near Relations; as appears from the original Charter yet extant in the Cuſtody of the Family of *Auchinames*, whereof this is an exact Copy.

Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, ad quorum notitiam preſentes literæ pervenerint, Thomas de Crawfurd dominus de Auchinamys, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis me pro ſalute animæ meæ, & animarum uxorum mearum, & animæ Reginaldi de Crawfurd avi mei, nec non pro ſalute animarum patrum & matrum noſtrorum, predeceſſorum, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, & animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti charta mea confirmaſſe, in puram & perpetuam Elimoſinam, Deo & ſanctiſſimæ matri ſuæ Mariæ, ſemper Virgini, & omnibus Sanctis, totam terram meam de Lynnernocht, & duas mercatas terræ de Glentayne, cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis, & aſiamentis quibuſcunque, & tres mercatas annui redditas quolibet anno percipiendas, per equales portiones, ad terminos debitos & conſuetos, de terris meis de Calzachant de Corbar, & de totis terris de Auchinamys, ad ſuſtentationem unias capellani, qui pro tempore fuerit divina celebrantis, & pro perpetuo celebraturi ad altare Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis, in eccleſia parochiali de Kilbarchan, vel in capella in ejuſdem eccleſiæ cemiterio conſtruenda; tenendas & habendas dicto capellano qui pro tempore fuerit, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in puram & perpetuam elimoſinam, adeo libere, pacifice, quiete, honorifice, ſicut aliqua terra elimoſinaria in regno Scotiæ conceditur vel concedi poteſt. Volo etiam & ſtatuo quod capellanus dictæ capellaniæ, vel capellæ miniſtrans vel miniſtraturus, qui pro tempore fuerit, eadem capellæ, vel capellaniæ in propria perſona miniſtrat, & perſonaliter reſidiat in eadem, & quid non poterit illam cum alio quondam beneficio eccleſiaſtico in ſimul retinere, immo quod per acceptationem ſecundi beneficii, ipſa vacare ſentiatur, ipſo facto, & quod dictus capellanus, tanquam ſacerdos parochialis vel pro defunctis, vel aliter qualitercunque nullatenus celebrare permittatur; quid ſi facere atemptaverit, hoc ipſo facto ab omni jure quid in dicta capella vel capellania habuerit, ſit privatus, & ad eandem in poſterum, nullo modo valeat preſentari, nec ſibi per quendam de eadem provideri. Item volo & ſtatuo quod quoties hujuſmodi capellanus, per me, heredes & aſſignatos meos preſentatus eſt, & per dioceſianum, vel ſede vacante capitulum Glaſguenſem, admiſſus & inſtitutus in hujuſmodi capella vel capellania, cedere vel decedere contingat ad me, heredes meos & aſſignatos meos ejuſdem preſentatio, & ad loci dioceſianum admiſſio & colatio pertineat, vel ſede vacante capitulum Glaſguenſem; & ſi ego, heredes mei, aut aſſignati, ad dictam capellam vel capellanum, perſonam idoneam, ut premiſſum eſt, infra quatuor menſes a tempore *vacationis, & notitia preſentare detulerimus, loci dioceſianus, vel ſede vacante capitulus Glaſguenſis, eandem negligentiam noſtram ſupplendo de perſona idonea providebit, ita tamen quod per hujuſmodi proviſionem dioceſiani, vel ſede vacante capituli Glaſguenſis mihi, heredibus meis, vel aſſignatis, cum alias vacaverit, nullum omnino prejudicium generetur; & ſi contingat me, heredes meos, vel aſſignatos meos, contra iſtam conceſſionem meam & ordinationem, in toto, aut in parte venire, obligo me, heredes meos, & aſſignatos meos, in quadriginta libras ſterlingorum ſolvendas fabricæ eccleſiæ Glaſguenſis toties quoties eſſe contingat, nomine pœnæ, & nihilominus per cenſuram eccleſiaſticam, ad hæc omnia facienda, a loci dioceſiano, & ſede vacante capitulo Glaſguenſi, compelli, & coerceri valeamus; & ut iſta ordinatio & conceſſio mea, firma valeat in perpetuum & inconcuſſa manere, volo pro me, heredibus meis, & aſſignatis, & conſenſio ut per decanum & eſchactorem Chriſtianitatis de Ruglen, qui pro tempore fuerit, dicta capella vel capellania, ſingulis annis ſemel viſitetur, vel ſepius, ſi per me, heredes meos, vel aſſignatos, cum inſtantia fuerint requiſiti. In cujus rei teſtimonium, huic preſenti chartæ, perpetuæ meæ ſigillum meum eſt appenſum, coram his teſtibus, videlicet, venerabili in Chriſti patre Matheo miſeratione divina epiſcopo Glaſguenſi, Joanne Symple de Elzorſton, Roberto Symple, Malcolmo de Calbrat Domino de Grenok, Joanne de Crawfurd fratre meo, cum multis aliis.*

This Mortification is confirmed by King *Robert* III. in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, at *Arneall* the 24th of *October* 1401, by a Ratification under his Privy Seal.

To **THOMAS CRAWFURD** ſucceeded *Archibald* his Son, who obtained a Charter from King *James* I. upon the Reſignation of his Father, in that King's Hands, of the third Part of the Lands of *Auchinames*, and a third Part of the Mill thereof to the ſaid *Archibald*, and his Heirs Male; which failing to *Friskyn Crawfurd*, ſecond Son to the ſaid *Thomas*, and the Heirs of his Body; which failing to the ſaid *Thomas* himſelf, and his Heirs Male whatſomever, holding Ward of the Prince and Steward of *Scotland*. This Charter is dated in the 21ſt Year of King *James* I. his Reign, 1427.

The next I met with is **ROBERT CRAWFURD** of *Auchinames*, who was twice married; 1*ſt*, to *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter of *George* Maſter of *Angus*, and Siſter to *Archibald* the great Earl of *Angus*, who married King *James* IV. his Queen, who was Daughter to *Henry* VII. of *England*; and the ſaid *Robert* had by her only one Daughter *Margaret* married to *Semple* of *Nobleſtoun*. He next married *Marion Houſton*, Daughter to *Houſton* of *That-ilk*, by whom he had three Sons, *James*, *Henry* and *Robert*. He grants a Charter in Favours of his ſaid three Sons, dated 23d *February* 1483, and confirmed by King *James* III. 25th *February* 1483; and in the Year 1484, *June* 18th, the ſaid *Robert* of *Auchinames* gives Saſine to his Son *James* of the whole Lands of *Authinames*, with a Reſervation of his own Liferent. He was kill'd with King *James* IV. at the Battle of *Flowdoun*, 9th *Sepetember* 1513.

To him ſucceeded **JAMES CRAWFURD** of *Auchinames* his Son, who obtains a Charter from *James Campbell* of *Loudoun* of the Lands of *Corsbie* and *Manock*, holding of him, dated *July* 12th 1498. He reſigns in the Hands of *William Cuninghame* Maſter of *Glencairn*, the whole Lands of *Corsbie* and *Manock*, for new Infeftment of *Thomas Crawfurd* his Son, and his Heirs Male, the 20th of *October* 1533; and that ſame Day *Thomas Crawfurd* his Son is ſeaſed in the Lands of *Corsbie* and *Manock*. He gives a Charter to *William Wallace* of *Craigie* of the Lands of *Whitſide*, *November* 4th 1526.

To him ſucceeded **THOMAS** his Son above-mentioned, who, in the Year 1539, *October* 2d, obtains a Gift and Diſpoſition from King *James* V. of the Non-entries of the Lands of *Auldmuir*, which Lands are ſaid to have continued in Non-entries for the Space of One hundred Years, *viz.* from the Death of *Thomas Crawfurd* of *Auchinames*. He married *Marion Montgomery*, Daughter to the Laird of *Hazlehead*, and had by her *John*, *William* and *Patrick*, all Lairds of *Auchinames*. To *Thomas* ſucceeded *John Crawfurd* his Son, who is Laird of *Auchinames* in the Year 1544, as appears by an Inſtrument of Appriſing taken by *Marion Montgomery*, Relict of *Thomas Crawfurd* of *Auchinames*, the 2d of *December* 1544. He married

Giles Cuninghame, Daughter to *William Cuninghame*, ſecond Laird of *Craigends*, but by her had no Succeſſion. He was kill'd at the Battle of *Pinkie* 10th *September* 1547.

TO him ſucceeded WILLIAM CRAWFURD of *Auchinames* his Brother, who obliges himſelf to relieve the Laird of *Gadgirth* of Twelve ſcore Merks, due to the Laird of *Auchinharvie* for the Lands of *Corſbie* and *Whiteſide*, as appears by an Inſtrument dated *May* 8th 1558. He married *Annabella Chalmers*, Daughter to the Laird of *Gadgirth*, and by her had *James*. This *James* ſucceeded and married Lady *Elizabeth Cuninghame*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Glencairn*. She is ſeaſed in the Lands of *Corſbie*, *November* 10th 1579. He died in *November* 1582, leaving only one Daughter *Jean*; of whom afterwards.

TO him ſucceeded PATRICK CRAWFURD of *Auldmuir* his Uncle, who is ſeaſed in the Lands of *Auldmuir* and *Whiteſide*, as Heir to the ſaid *James* his Brother-ſon, *April* 13th 1585, and in *April* 11th 1586, he intents a Proceſs of Recognition againſt *Malcolm Crawfurd* of *Kilbirnie*, of the Lands *Manock* and *Gill* in the Pariſh of *Dalray*, which the ſaid *Malcolm* and his Predeceſſors held Ward of the ſaid *Patrick* and his Predeceſſors. The Proceſs of Recognition is founded upon this Reaſon, becauſe the ſaid *Malcolm* had diſponed more than the half of the ſaid Lands, without the Conſent of the ſaid *Patrick* [illegible] Superior. This Controverſy is by King *James* VI. committed to the Cognition of Mr. *John Skeen*, Mr. *John Learmont*, Mr. *William Oliphant*, Mr. *Oliver Colt* Lawiers, as appears by the King's Commiſſion to them, *April* 11th 1586. He gives a Saſing of the Lands of *Whiteſide* to *Hugh Montgomery* of *Hazlehead*, *May* 24th 1588; he married [illegible] *Frazer*, Daughter to the Laird of *Knox*, and by her had *William*, who in his Father's Lifetime married *Margaret Houſton*, Daughter to Sir *Patrick Houſton* of *That-ilk*. Their Contract is dated *October* 10th 1587; by her he had *Patrick*, who ſucceeded his Grand-father.

THE abovenamed JEAN came to be Heireſs of the Lands of *Corſbie*, the Eſtate of *Auchinames* having deſcended to *Patrick* of *Auldmuir*, as Heir Male, Uncle to *James Crawfurd* of *Auchinames* laſt mentioned, whoſe Grandchild *Patrick Crawfurd* of *Auchinames* married *Jean Crawfurd* Heireſs of *Corſbie*, by which the ancient Eſtate of *Corſbie* and *Auchinames* were reunite.

THIS PATRICK left behind him ſix Sons; eldeſt, *William* who is ſeazed in the Twelve Pound Lands of *Auchinames*, as Heir to his Father *Patrick*, *May* 12th 1649; he married *Anna Lamont*, Daughter to Sir Colonel *Lamont* of *Ineryne*, and *Barbara Semple* his Spouſe, Daughter to the Lord *Semple*. 2d Son *James* Writer to the Signet, and Father to *Patrick* Counſeller of Law at *London*. 3d Captain *Robert* of *Nethermains*. 4th, *John*. 5th, *Patrick*. 6th, Mr. *Hugh* Miniſter of *Cumnock*, and Grandfather to *Hugh Crawfurd* of *Garrive*. To *William* ſucceeded *Archibald* his only Son, who married *Margaret Porterfield*, Daughter to *John Porterfield* of *That-ilk*, and had *William* and three Daughters, *viz.* *Anna* married to *James Bruce* of *Poufouls*. *Jean* married to *Patrick Crawfurd* Merchant in *Edinburgh*. *Margaret* to *James Young* of *Killicanty*. *William* in his Father's Lifetime married *Helen Burnet*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Burnet*, Phyſician to King *William*, and had only one Daughter *Helen*, married to *Patrick Edmonſton* of *Newton*.

THE Eſtate of *Auchinames* is at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of *Patrick Crawfurd* abovementioned, who has a numerous Male Iſſue, by *Jean Crawfurd* Daughter to *Archibald* of *Auchinames*.

THE *Armorial* bearing of the Family of *Auchinames*, is *Argent*, two *Spears Saltire-Ways*, betwixt Four *Spots of Ermine*. The Motto is, *God ſhaw the Right*.

HOPE

HOPE *of* CRAIGHALL.

IN my firſt Volume, *P.* 222. by Miſtake, I bring Sir THOMAS HOPE of *Craighall*'s Grandfather from *Holland*, whereas 'tis certain he came from *France* in the Retinue of Queen *Magdalen*, King *James* V. his Firſt Queen; and his Name was *John*, ſaid to be deſcended of the Families *des H'oublons* in *Picardie* (in *Scots*) *Hopes*. He married in *France Beſſie Cummine* a *Scots* Lady; his Son *Henry* returned to *France*, and married at *Paris Jean de Tott*, who was Mother to this Sir *Thomas*. Sir *Thomas* beſides the four Sons I formerly mentioned, had two Daughters, *viz. Mary Hope* married to *David* Lord *Cardroſs*, Grandfather to the preſent Earl of *Buchan*, and *Anne Hope* married to Sir *John Areskine* of *Aloa*. His eldeſt Son Sir *John* married *Margaret Murray* Daughter to *Blackbarony*, and had by her Sir *Thomas* of *Craighall*, and Sir *Archibald Hope* of *Rankillor*, one of the Lords of Seſſion and Juſticiary, *Elizabeth Hope* married to Sir *George Mouat* of *Ingliſtoun*, *Mary* married to Mr. *William Gordon* of *Earlſtoun*, *Bethia* married to Sir *John Harper* of *Cambusnethan* Advocate, *Margaret* married to Sir *Robert Pringle* of *Stitchel*, and *Anne* married *Hary Hope* in *Holland*, deſcended of a younger Son of *John Hope* and *Beſſie Cummine*, now a flouriſhing Family there. This was the Occaſion of my Miſtake; *Agnes* the Sixth married to *William Gault* a famous *Turky* Merchant in *London*.

SIR THOMAS, Son to Sir *John*, married Sir *John Ayton* of *That-ilk*'s eldeſt Daughter, and had one only Son Sir *Thomas*, who married Sir *William Bruce* of *Kinroſs*'s Daughter, and had by her three Sons, Sir *William*, *Thomas* and *John*; Sir *William* died unmarried, his Brother Sir *Thomas* ſucceeded him, and afterwards his Mother to the Eſtate of *Kinroſs*, and carries now the Name of *Bruce-Hope*, his Brother Colonel *John* is preſent Governor of *Bermudas*.

FERGUSSON *of* CRAIGDARROCH.

I Have given before in the firſt Volume the Arms of FERGUSSON of *Craigdaroch* out of the *Lion Regiſter*; but ſince, I am certainly informed, that the ſame Arms, as in the *Lion Regiſter*, together with the Arms of *Katharine Cuninghame*, Daughter to the Earl of *Glencairn*, are above the Door of the old Houſe of *Craigdarroch*.

THE FERGUSSONS of *Craigdarroch* ſeem to be of very old ſtanding in the Pariſh of *Glencairn* and Sheriffdom of *Dumfreis*, and that without claiming the Antiquities of other Families, unto which they are either thrown by Accident or Purchaſe, and have been numerous in their Deſcendants, ſeveral Families deriving their Originals from them; and notwithſtanding of the Depredations from the Border, to which that Place was frequently liable, and the burning of the Houſe of *Craigdaroch*, I have ſeen ſome old Remains of its Antiquity: The firſt is a Charter that is extant in the Hands of the preſent Laird of *Craigdarroch*, which is granted by JOHN of *Crawford*, Son to the Laird of *Dalgernock* to *John Fergaſſon Dominus de Craigdarroch* his Couſin, *pro ſuo conſilio & auxilio* of the Mill of *Dalmacannie* in *Jedburgh*, in the Barony of *Glencairn* in the Shire of *Dumfreis*, which Charter is without Date, but the Witneſſes, who are all very well-known, give us a very near View of the Time; the Witneſſes being thus inſerted in the Charter, Sir *John*

Stewart Father, Laird of *Dalſwintoun*, Sir *Walter Stewart*, Sir *John Stewart*, Sir *Allan Stewart* his Sons. 'Tis agreed by Hiſtorians, that this *John Stewart* of *Dalſwintoun* lived in the Reign of *David Bruce*, and that he was taken Priſoner with him at the Battle of *Durham* in the Year 1346, and that the foreſaid *Walter Stewart*'s only Daughter and Heir was in the Year 1396 married to *John Stewart*, Son to Sir *William Stewart* Sheriff of *Tweeddale*, deſcended of the Houſe of *Darnley*. 'Tis to be obſerved, That this Charter is backed by a Hand above a Hundred Years old, and the Figure 25 is marked upon it, which ſeems to infer that Twenty four preceeding Papers have been all loſt. The next is a curious old Charter in *Engliſh* granted by *John Crawfurd* of *Balmacannie* in *Glencairn*, to *Jonkine Ferguſſon* Lord of *Craigdarroch*, confirming other two Charters, *viz.* one granted by *John Huckchonſon* of *Crawford*, Couſin to the foreſaid *John Crawford*, of the Four Merks Worth of Land of *Jedburgh*, to the ſaid *Jonkine Ferguſſon*, and another Charter granted by *John Crawfurd*, the foreſaid *John Crawfurd*'s Son, to the ſaid *Jonkine Ferguſſon* of the Mill of *Jedburgh*, to the which Charter of Confirmation the ſaid *John Crawford* appends his Seal at *Craigdarroch* the 6th Day of *July*, the Incarnation of our Lord 1398, which Charter is backed by the foreſaid old Hand, and figured Twenty eight, and in the 12th of *January* 1727, it has been in the Hands of that great Antiquary Sir *James Dalrymple* of *Killoch*, and was regiſtrated at that Time as a probative Writ. The next is a Saſine under the Hands of *Thomas Lockhart* Notar Publick, for infeſting *John Ferguſſon* of *Craigdarroch*, as Son and Heir to *Matthew Ferguſſon* of *Craigdarroch*, dated the laſt Day of *April* 1484. From which *John Ferguſſon* of *Craigdarroch*, I have ſeen a complete Progreſs from Father to Son, to the preſent *Alexander Ferguſſon* of *Craigdarroch*, who was married to *Anne Laurie* Daughter to Sir *Robert Laurie* of *Maxweltoun*, and *Jean Riddle* his Lady, with which *Anne Laurie* he has theſe Children, *Jomes*, *Robert* and *Jean Ferguſſons*. The ſaid *Alexander* was choſen Member of Parliament in the Year 1717; by the Contracts of Marriage and other Documents, it appears they have been honourably married to the Families of *Glencairn*, *Morton*, *Lag*, *Gartgirth*, and *Bammaghie*, and that oftner than once.

* * *

THE Sirname of **LAWSON** is of good Antiquity in *Scotland*. I find in Mr. *Hay*'s Collection mention of RICHARD LAWSON, a landed Gentleman, who was Canon of St. *Geil*'s Kirk in *Edinburgh*, and Laird of *Grotehill*, who gives the ſaid Lands to *Walter Scot* Baxter, with the Conſent of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, about the Year 1370. The oldeſt Family I have met of this Name is,

LAWSON *of* HUMBIE.

I. WILLIAM LAWSON of *Humbie* is the firſt of this Family I read of, whom I find to be upon the Service of *Thomas* firſt Lord *Somervel*, as Heir to his Father, *March* 1. 1406, as ſays the Genealogy of *Somervel* in Manuſcript.

II. WILLIAM LAWSON of *Humbie* his Son, I ſuppoſe he is the ſame Perſon that Dr. *Abercrombie* in his *martial Achievements*, Vol. II. *P.* 501, mentions to be one of theſe appointed as Plenipotentiaries to meet with King *Henry* the VII. of *England*'s Commiſſioners, not only to conclude a Truce, but alſo a Marriage between our King *James* the IV. and the ſaid *Henry*'s eldeſt Daughter, Princeſs *Margaret*, *anno* 1495. This the Doctor clearly documents out of *Fæd. Ang. Tom.* 12. *Page* 572, and the ſame Mr. *William* (ſays the Doctor, *ibid. P.* 506. out of the next *P.* 573 of the forecited *Fæd. Angl.*) was appointed one of the Conſervators of a Seven

Years Truce betwixt the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, which was concluded laſt *April* 1497.

III. RICHARD LAWSON of *Humbie* his Son, has a Charter of *Gilchranſtoun*, lying in the Barony of *Saltoun* and Shire of *Edinburgh*, on Reſignation of *John Tarbat* of *That-ilk*, this is dated *anno* 1505, as ſays *Scotstarbat* in his Collection of Abbreviates of Charters. He died (as ſays the Chancellary Records) the 24. of *Auguſt* 1513.

IV. ROBERT LAWSON of *Humbie* his Son, he is one of theſe Heros who ſigned a Bond at *Hamiltoun*, *May* 8. 1569, to ſtand by their Sovereign Queen *Mary*, with their Lives and Fortunes againſt her rebellious Subjects, as ſays the Author of the Life of Queen *Mary*, printed at *Edinburgh* in *Octavo* 1725, *P.* 202. This *Robert* died *February* 14. 1581, as ſays the Chancellary Records.

V. JOHN LAWSON of *Humbie* his Son, The Council Records ſays he was Cautioner that *John Ramſay* of *Dalhouſie* ſhall not invade *Richard Abercrombie* of *Poltoun*; and the Chancellary Records ſay, he married *Elizabeth Ballendine*, Daughter to   which *Elizabeth* died in *July* 1630, and he himſelf in *March* 1598.

VI. SIR JAMES LAWSON of *Humbie* his Son, was ſerved Heir to his Father *March* 4 1607, as ſays the Chancellary Records; and *Alexander Garden* in his *Scottiſh* Worthies ſays, he was a Gentleman of His Majeſty's Chamber, a gallant Youth in the Way of Honour but was unfortunately drown'd beſide *Aberdeen*, in a ſtanding Lake, called the Old Water-gang, riding over raſhly, not having Knowledge of the Ground. This happened *anno* 1612, upon which Accident the forecited Mr. *Garden* compoſed the following Poem.

Whoſe Mind's ſo marbled, and his Heart ſo hard,
And who of Steel whoſe Stomacks are ſo ſtrong,
That would not when this Hudge Miſhap was heard,
To th' utmoſt Note of ſorrow ſet their Song.
And elevate their Voice and Woes alone,
The higheſt Strain of any troubled tone.
To ſee a Gallant, with ſo great a Grace,
So ſuddenly unthought on ſo o'erthrown,
And ſo to periſh in ſo poor a Place,
By too raſh riding in a Ground unknown.
The flinty Fates that but all pity prove,
Would both to mourn and Miſeration move.
Yet ſhall this Death the Defunct not diſgrace,
Nor to his Praiſe prove prejudicial,
Since Men of greater Rank have run like Race,
And loſt by like misfortunous Fate and Fall.
For Fergus, Dowgal and King Donald drown'd,
And they all Three Kings of this Realm crown'd.

VII. JOHN LAWSON of *Humbie* his Son was ſerved Heir to his Father Sir *James*, *May* 25. 1637, as ſays the Chancellary Records.

THE Eſtate of *Humbie* went after to the *Hepburns*, and this Family is now extinct; but probably the following Mr. *Richard Lawſon* Juſtice-clerk has been a Son or deſcended of a Son of the ſame.

LAWSON of HEIRIGGS, LOCHTULLOCH, BOGHALL and CAMBO.

I. MR. RICHARD LAWSON of *Heiriggs*, 'tis preſumeable, was a Son of the Houſe of *Humbie*. He was made Juſtice Clerk about the Year 1488, and one of the Counſellers appointed for managing the Affairs of King *James* IV. during his Minority *anno* 1490, as ſays Dr. *Abercrombie* in his *martial Atchievements*, *Vol.* 2. *P.* 496. which he inſtructs out of the black Acts, *Fol.* 87. He was alſo appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries to meet at *Calaſtream* with theſe of *England*, for prolonging the Truce which was agreed to, the 21ſt *December* 1492, *ilid. P.* 498. This the Doctor documents out of *Fæd. Angl. Tom.* 12.*P.*467. And again he was choſen one of the Commiſſioners appointed to meet at *Aytoun* with the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners for a Treaty, *anno* 1497, *ibid. P.* 505. This the Doctor alſo inſtructs out of the ſaid *Fæd. Angl. P.* 673. Moreover in *Scotſtarbet*'s *Collection of Abbreviates of Charters*, I find this Mr. *Richard* gets a Charter of a Tenement of Land in *Edinburgh*, which pertained to *Henry Tait* Baſtard; this is dated 18th *Febr.* 1491. And there is in the preſent *Cairnmuir*'s Cuſtody an Inſtrument of Saſine of the fourth Part of the Lands of *Cambo*, in Favours of this Mr. *Richard Lawſon*, upon a Precept of Saſine granted by *George* Biſhop of *Dunkeld*, following upon a Reſignation by *Janet Baillie* and *John Giffard* her Husband. This is dated the 16th *January* 1500. There is alſo a Charter of Alienation granted by *Andrew Graham* of *Knockdollian* and *Cairnmuir*, to the ſaid *Richard* and *Janet Elphingſtoun* his Spouſe, of the Seven Merk Land of *Cairnmuir*. This is dated the 27th *April* 1500, and the Saſine following thereupon is of the ſame Date; and *George* Biſhop of *Dunkeld* his Precept of Saſine following thereupon is dated the 10th *November* that ſame Year; and afterwards the ſaid *Andrew Graham* of *Cairnmuir* grants another Charter in Favours of the ſaid Mr. *Richard* and his Spouſe of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, to be holden of the Granter, which is dated 17th *June* 1503; and his Procuratory of Reſignation of theſe Lands, in Favours of the ſaid Mr. *Richard* and his Spouſe, is dated the ſame Day; and the ſaid *Andrew*'s Precept of Saſine following hereupon is dated the next Day; and the Inſtrument of Saſine following upon the foreſaid Precept is dated the 26th *September* thereafter; and *John* Earl of *Mortoun* confirms all by his Charter, dated 17th *September* 1503; and upon the 12th *June* this ſame Year, this *Andrew Graham* grants an Obligation to Mr. *Richard*, containing Warrandice for the Entry of the ſaid *Andrew Graham* his Heirs to the Earls of *Mortoun*, upon the Deceaſe of him and his Succeſſors. This is dated the 18th *June* 1503. *Scotſtarbet*, in his *Staggering State*, ſays, That this Mr. *Richard* purchaſed alſo a good Eſtate near the Burrow Loch, as alſo the Lands of *Boghall*.

THIS Mr. *Richard Lawſon* died about the Year 1508. He married *Janet Elphingſtoun*, Daughter to I find in the forceited *Collection of Abbreviates of Charters* by *Scotſtarbet*, mention of a Mortification granted by this *Janet*, (therein deſigned Relict of Mr. *Richard Lawſon* of *Heiriggs*) whereby ſhe mortifies to a Chaplain in St. *Geill*'s Kirk in *Edinburgh*, founded by *Alexander Lawder* Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, with Conſent of *Robert Lawſon* her Son, ſeven Merks yearly out of a Tenement in *Edinburgh*, and 10 *lib.* out of *Cramond Regis*, conqueſt by her from *Janet*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *William Baillie* of *Cambo*. By this Marriage Mr. *Richard* begat with his ſaid Lady three Sons, *viz.* 1ſt, *James* his Succeſſor; 2*d*, *Richard*; and 3*d*, *Robert Lawſons*, both ſucceſſively Lairds of *Cairnmuir*; of whom afterwards.

II. JAMES LAWSON of *Heiriggs*, &c. his eldeſt Son and Heir; there is in the preſent *Cairnmuir*'s Cuſtody a Precept of *Clare-conſtat* granted by this *James*, in Favours of Mr. *Patrick Lawſon*, as Heir to *Richard* his Brother-german in the

Lands of *Cairnmuir*. This is dated the 5th *November* 1526, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated the next Day thereafter. This *James* married *Janet*, Daughter to - - - - - *Liddel* of *Lochtulloch*. *Scotſtarbet*, in his *Collection of Abbreviates of Charters*, mentions a Charter wherein this *James*, (which he by Miſtake calls *Robert*) Son of Mr. *Richard Lawſon* of *Heiriggs*, gets with *Janet Liddel* Heireſs of *Lochtulloch*, (whom he was to marry) the Lands of *Lochtulloch*, *Boghall*, *Stardaills* and *Denyſs*, lying in the Barony of *Bathgate* and Shire of *Renfrew*, and the ſame is provided to their Heirs, which failing to her Heirs, dated 1507.

III. JOHN LAWSON of *Heiriggs* and *Lochtulloch* his Son, there is (*penes Cairnmuir*) an Inſtrument of Saſine of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, in Favours of this *John*, Son and Heir to *James* of *Heiriggs*, upon a Precept of *Clare-conſtat* granted by *Robert Graham* of *Knockdollian*, dated 15th *December* 1556, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated the 1ſt of *February* 1556. There is alſo a Precept of *Clare-conſtat*, granted by the ſaid *Robert* to this *John*, of the Ten Pound Land of *Cairnmuir*. This is dated 16th *May* that ſame Year; and there is another Precept of *Clare-conſtat* by *Ditto* to *Ditto* in the ſaid Lands, dated 19th *December* that ſame Year; and there is a Charter granted by the forecited *Robert Graham* of *Knockdollian* to this *John*, of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, dated 13th *April* 1584, and the Saſine following thereupon is of the ſame Date, which are confirmed by *John* Earl of *Mortoun* the 16th of that ſame Month.

THIS *John* married *Chriſtian*, Daughter to - - - - *Livingſton* of *Kilſyth*, by whom he had two Sons, Sir *William* and *John*, who ſucceeded others in the Eſtate of *Boghall*, and a Daughter *Katharine*, who was married to Mr. *James Primroſe*, Anceſtor to the Viſcount of *Primroſe*, as ſays Mr. *Crawfurd* in his *Peerage*.

IV. SIR WILLIAM LAWSON of *Lochtulloch* and *Boghall* his Son. There is in the preſent *Cairnmuir*'s Charter-cheſt, a Charter of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, granted by *John Graham* of *Knockdollian* to *William*, Son and Heir ſerved and retoured to *John* his Father. This is dated 7th *December* 1594, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated 29th *July* 1595. There is alſo an Inſtrument of Saſine of the Lands of *Dundryon*, in the Barony of *Innerleith* and Shire of *Edinburgh* granted in Favours of this *William*, on a Charter granted to him by Sir *George Towers* of *Innerleith*, dated 12th of *December* 1607; and there is a Charter granted by *William* Earl of *Mortoun* of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, in Favours of this *William Lawſon* of *Boghall*, holding Blench, upon a Decreet before the Lords of Seſſion, dated the laſt Day of *December* 1607, and the Inſtrument of Saſine following hereupon is dated 22d *Auguſt* 1608. There is alſo a Precept of Saſine upon a Retour by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Dunkeld*, in Favours of this Sir *William Lawſon* of *Boghall*, as Heir to *John Lawſon* of *Lochtulloch* his Father, of the fourth Part of the Lands of *Cambo*, dated laſt of *January* 1609; the Saſine following hereupon is dated the 15th *April* thereafter. I find alſo in the Council Records, that this Sir *William* and - - - - *Hamilton* of *Bathgate* are ordered to find Caution not to aſſault others. This happened *anno* 1607, and he and *Hamilton* of *Innerweek* are charged by the Lords of Privy Council to keep the Peace, 25th *June* 1608. *Scotſtarbet* in his *Staggering State* ſays, "This Sir *William* dilapidate and put away moſt of his Fortune "before his Death, and went to *Holland* to the Wars." He died in *May* 1628, as ſays the Chancellary Records.

V. JOHN LAWSON of *Boghall* is ſerved Heir to Sir *William* his Brother the 18th *April* 1629, as narrates the Chancellary Records.

Nota, ALL the foreſaid Families of the Sirname of *Lawſon* being now extinct, and their Eſtates poſſeſſed by other Families, the only remaining Family in *Scotland* (of any long Standing) of this Sirname, is *Lawſon* of *Cairnmuir*, who undoubtedly is Chief of the Name; an Account of whoſe Family follows.

LAWSON *of* CAIRNMUIR.

I. RICHARD LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* was ſecond Son to Mr. *Richard Lawſon* of *Heiriggs*, &c. Lord Juſtice-Clerk, (as is narrated before) and his Lady *Janet Elphingſtoun*. There is in the preſent Laird of *Cairnmuir*'s Cuſtody an Inſtrument of Saſine of the Lands of *Cairnmuir* given by the ſaid Mr. *Richard*, *propriis manibus* to this *Richard* his Son, which is dated the 10th of *October* 1504: And there is a Charter granted by the ſaid Mr. *Richard* and his ſaid Spouſe, to this *Richard* their Son, of the ſaid Lands, dated 18th *March* 1507; but it ſeems he has died ſoon after without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded in his Fortune by his Brother *Robert*.

II. ROBERT LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* his Brother, third Son to the foreſaid Mr. *Richard Lawſon* of *Heiriggs* Juſtice-Clerk. There is (*penes Cairnmuir*) a Precept of *Clare-conſtat*, granted by *Andrew Graham* of *Knockdollian*, in Favours of this *Robert* as Heir to Mr. *Richard* his Father, in the Lands of *Cairnmuir*. This is dated the 23d *April* 1510, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated the laſt of that ſame Month.

THIS *Robert* married Daughter to by whom he had *James* his Succeſſor, and *Richard Lawſon*.

III. JAMES LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* his Son. There is a Precept of *Clare-conſtat* by *Robert Graham* of *Knockdollian*, in Favours of this *James* as Heir to *Robert* his Father in the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, which is dated the 9th *May* 1521. and and the Saſine following hereon is dated the 18th *June* thereafter.

THIS *James* married Daughter to by whom he had two Sons, *George* his Succeſſor, and *Patrick* of *Bordland*.

IV. GEORGE LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* his Son had alſo the Eſtate of *Bordland*. There is in the preſent *Cairnmuir*'s Cuſtody an Inſtrument of Saſine in Favours of this *George*, as Heir to *Patrick Lawſon* his Brother-german, on a Precept of *Clare-conſtat* granted by *John*, Son and Heir to *James Lawſon* of *Heiriggs*, with Conſent of his Tutors. This is dated 5th *July* 1553, and which Saſine is dated the 8th of that ſame Month; and there is another Saſine of the Lands of *Cambo*, in Favours of this *George* on the foreſaid Precept of the ſame Date. He is retoured Heir in general to *Richard Lawſon* his Father's Brother, 5th *September* 1554. There is a Reverſion granted by Mr. *William Crichton* Parſon of *Eldleſtoun*, to this *George Lawſon* of *Bordland*, of an Annualrent of 20 Merks *Scots* forth of the Lands of *Cammock*, for Payment of twelve Score ten Merks, dated 5th *May* 1556. And there is another Reverſion granted by *John Carkettle* of *Fingland* to this *George* of the Lands of *Cambo*, for Payment of 40 Pound *Scots*, dated *April* 1558. There is moreover a Precept of Saſine by *John Lawſon*, immediate Superior of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, with Conſent of his Curators, in Favours of this *George*, Son to *James Lawſon*, as Heir to Mr. *Patrick Lawſon* his Uncle, upon a Retour before the Regality of *Dalkeith*, dated 25th *June* 1558, and beſides, there is a Reverſion granted by *John Stewart* of *Traquair*, to this *George Lawſon* of *Bordland*, for Payment of 40 Shilling *Scots*, dated 16th *October* 1558. There is another Reverſion granted by *John*, Son and Heir to ſometime *Manchane* Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, with Conſent of his Curators, to *John Stewart* of *Traquair*, of an Annualrent of 20 Pound *Scots*, granted by the ſaid *John Stewart*, with Conſent of this *George Lawſon* of *Bordland* his Superior, forth of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, for Payment of 300 Merks *Scots*. This is dated, *anno* 1562.

THIS *George* married Daughter to by whom he had *James* his Succeſſor.

V. JAMES LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* his Son. There is (*penes Cairnmuir*) a Charter by *George* to this *James* his Son, and apparent Heir of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*,

muir, which is dated 1560, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated 7th *July* 1582. There is alſo an Inſtrument of Reſignation of the ſaid Lands by *John Stewart* of *Traquair*, in the Hands of the ſaid *George* his Superior, in Favours of this *James*; dated 21ſt *July* 1565. There is another Charter granted by Mr. *Mark Ker* of *Preſtongrange* to this *James*, of the Lands of *Skiprigg*, dated the 4th *June* 1582. and the Saſine hereupon is dated the 14th of the ſame Month. His Father gives him another Charter of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, to be holden of *John Lawſon* of *Heiriggs* his Superior, which is dated 3d *July* 1582, and the ſaid *John* of *Heiriggs*, confirms the ſame by his Charter, dated the next Day after, and the Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal, confirming the Charters following, *viz.* a Charter by *John* Earl of *Mortoun* to *Robert Graham* of *Knockdollian* of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, dated 26. *March* 1584, Charter by the ſaid *Robert* to *John Lawſon* of *Lochtulloch* of the ſaid Lands, dated 13th *April* 1584, Charter by the ſaid *Lochtulloch* to *George Lawſon* of *Cairnmuir* of the ſaid Lands of the ſame Date, and a Charter by the ſaid *George* to this *James* his Son of the ſaid Lands, and dated 11th *September* 1584, and the Royal Charter of Confirmation of them all is dated 2d *January* 1584. There is alſo a Charter granted to this *James* by his Father, of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, in Implement of a Contract betwixt them, dated *May* 27. 1584, and this Charter is dated the 11. *September* that ſame Year, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated the 8th of *February* 1584.

THIS *James* married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *William Scot* of *Mountbeugar*, by whom he had Mr. *James* his Succeſſor.

VI. MR. JAMES LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* his Son. He gets a Charter from his Father of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, and fourth Part of *Cambo*, in Implement of his Contract of Marriage, with *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Gilbert Brown* of *Hartrees*, which is dated *May* 20. 1619, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated *July* 6. 1622; and there is in the preſent *Cairnmuir*'s Cuſtody a Charter of Confirmation of the foreſaid Charter granted by Sir *William Lawſon* of *Boghall*, dated *July* 10. that ſame Year. There is alſo a Charter granted by *John* Lord *Stewart* of *Traquair* of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, to this Mr. *James* in Liferent, and *James* his Son in Fee, to be holden Blench of the ſaid Lord, dated 12th *September* 1631, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated the 7th of *November* thereafter. There is alſo an Inſtrument of Saſine in the Lands of *Ingraſtoun* and *Maidenhead*, with Paſturage upon *Blyth-holm*, and the Muir adjacent, lying in the Pariſh and Barony of *Lintoun* and Shire of *Peebles* as Principal, and the Lands of *Ormiſtoun* in the Pariſh of *Inderlethin* in Warrandice, in Favours of this Mr. *James* of *Cairnmuir* and his ſaid Spouſe, following upon a Contract betwixt them on the one Part, and the Commiſſioners for *John* Earl of *Traquair*, then out of the Kingdom on the other Part; this is dated the laſt of *July* 1650. This Mr. *James* gets a Diſpoſition from the Earl of *Traquair* and Lord *Lintoun* of the Lands of *Ingraſtoun* and *Maidenhead*, which is dated the 23. *December* 1653, and the Charter of Alienation of the ſaid Lands, as for the Principal, and the Lands of *Fingland* in the Barony and Pariſh of *Newlands* in Warrandice, is granted by *John* Earl of *Traquair* and *John* Lord *Lintoun* his Son, to the ſaid Mr. *James* the ſaid Day, and the Saſine hereupon is dated the 21. of *February* 1654. This Mr. *James* was appointed one of the Committee of Parliament for *Peebles*-ſhire, for putting the Kingdom in a Poſture of Defence, *February* 15. 1659, as is narrated in the reſcinded Acts of Parliament.

THIS Mr. *James* married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Gilbert Brown* of *Hartrees*, by whom he had *James* his Succeſſor.

VII. JAMES LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* his Son. There is (*penes Cairnmuir*) a Charter granted by his Father to him, upon his Contract of Marriage with *Iſabel Muirhead*, of the Lands of *Ingraſtoun* and *Maidenhead*, as Principal, and the Lands of *Fingland* in Warrandice thereof, to be holden of the Diſponer; this is dated *May* 4. 1655; beſides there is Tack of the Teinds of *Cairnmuir* betwixt this *James* and the Earl of *Tweeddale*, which is dated the 12th *March* 1679. I find in the Council Records this *James* is conveened before the Lords of Privy-council in *June* 1684, for not diſſipating Conventicles on his Ground, and he was after a Proſecutor of the Epiſcopal Miniſters, *anno* 1689.

He married *Iſabel* Daughter to *John Muirhead* of *Linhouſe*, by whom he had *John* his Succeſſor.

VIII. JOHN LAWSON of *Cairnmuir* his Son. There is in the preſent *Cairnmuir*'s Charter-cheſt, a Procuratory of Reſignation of the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, *Ingraſtoun* and *Maidenhead*, granted by *James Lawſon* of *Cairnmuir* in favours of himſelf in Liferent, and this *John* his Son in Fee, which is dated the 13th *July* 1682, and the Inſtrument of Reſignation hereupon is dated the 19th of the ſame Month and Year, and the Charter granted upon both by *John* Earl of *Tweedale*, in favours of this *James* and this *John* his Son, of the ſaid Lands, is dated the ſame Day, and the Saſine upon this Charter is dated *December* 3. 1685. This *John* gets alſo a Diſpoſition in his favours from *John Law* of the Lands of *Netherurd* and *Bryandland*, which is dated *December* 22. 1699, and the Saſine following hereupon is dated 26. *January* 1700; and the ſaid *John Law* reſigns the foreſaid Lands of *Bryandland* in the Hands of *Anna* Dutcheſs of *Buccleugh*, in favours of this *John* of *Cairnmuir*, as bears the Inſtrument of Reſignation, dated *January* 8. 1701, and the Charter following thereupon to be holden Feu of the ſaid Dutcheſs, is dated *January* 28. 1701. There is a Tack of the Teinds of *Cairnmuir* betwixt this *John* and *William* Earl of *March*, which is dated *May* 7. 1700.

This *John Lawſon* of *Cairnmuir* married *Barbara*, Daughter to Sir *John Clark* of *Pennycook*, by whom he had *John* his Succeſſor.

IX. JOHN LAWSON the preſent Laird of *Cairnmuir*, &c. His Son was ſerved Heir to his Father in general, before the Baillies of *Edinburgh*, as bears his general Retour dated the 6th of *October* 1705, and he was ſerved Heir in ſpecial to his ſaid Father in the Lands of *Cairnmuir*, *Ingraſtoun* and *Maidenhead* as Principal, and the Lands of *Fingland* in Warrandice, before the Macers of Council and Seſſion, as bears his ſpecial Retour, dated 29th *January* 1719; and upon ſaid Service there is a Precept of *Clare-conſtat* by *William* Earl of *March*, of the haill above Lands in his Favours, as Heir to his Father, as ſaid is, dated 19. *March* 1719, and the Saſine following thereupon dated 27. *March* 1719; and alſo he has an Inſtrument of Reſignation of the Eight Prebend Lands of *Netherurd*, and Mill and Mill Lands thereof in his Favours, which is dated 13th *November* 1707, and the Charter of Reſignation of the ſaid Lands granted by *Anna* Dutcheſs of *Hamilton* in his Favours, is dated the ſame Day, and the Saſine following thereupon, is dated the 9th of *December* thereafter.

This preſent *Cairnmuir* hath married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Bryce Semple* of *Cathcart*, by whom he hath a Son to ſucceed him named *Richard*.

* * *

M'DOUALL *of* LOGAN.

LOGAN would have reſted ſatisfy'd with what is recorded of his Family by Mr. *Niſbet* in his Syſtem of Heraldry, *Part* 2. *Page* 290. But that in this Appendix there is a long Chapter concerning M'DOUALL of FREUGH, wherein a claim of Chiefſhip is ſet up by *Freugh*, which was never before heard of, and Mr. *Niſbet* (if it is his Performance) ſeems to favour his Pretenſions; Wherefore that Falſhood may not be impoſed for Truth, *Logan* ſhall make ſome few Obſervations upon this Subject, which indeed is of it ſelf moſt trifling; but ſince *Freugh* has flattered himſelf with ſuch idle Amuſements, Juſtice muſt be done to thoſe whom he would otherwiſe thereby injure.

And in the firſt Place, *Freugh* has no Warrant or Authority to uſe Arms, the ſame having never been matriculate in the *Lyon*'s Regiſter, nor to be found in any Collection of Arms; ſo that I cannot ſee how he can pretend to carry Arms at all, and much leſs to be Chief of the Name. All the Voucher of his Arms is, that they are ſaid to be cut on a Window-broad and Bed, which he pretends belonged to the old Houſe of *Freugh*, but as theſe are no authentick Evidence of ſuch Arms, ſo it were a kind of Miracle, if they had been preſerved, when that Houſe of *Freugh* was burned by the *Engliſh*, as he here affirms it was: It is likewiſe ſurpriſing, that, ſince by the old Law and Cuſtom Writs were ſealed with the Granter's Seal, and not ſubſcribed at all, till the Act, requiring alſo the Subſcription, *Par.* 1540, *Cap.* 117. none of the old Writs that inſtruct the long Series of his Anceſtors bear their Arms upon their Seals: It is therefore incumbent upon *Freugh*, in the firſt Place, to ſhow by what Authority he bears Arms at all, for the Antiquity of his Family muſt principally appear from the Arms they have Right to bear.

'Tis plain from the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, concerning the Power and Office of the *Lyon King of Arms*, *Act* 127. *Par.* 1592. *P.* 1672. *Act.* 21. that he and his Brother Heralds were to Visit the Arms of the whole Noblemen, Barons and Gentlemen, born and uſed within the Kingdom, and to matriculate them in their Books and Regiſters, and to Fine in 100 *L.* all who ſhall unjuſtly uſurp Arms, and to eſcheat and forfeit all ſuch Goods as ſhall have unwarrantable Arms engraven on them; and Letters of Publication are directed to be execute at the Market-croſſes of the ſeveral Royal Burrows, Head-burghs of Shires, Stewartries and Baillieries within the Kingdom, charging all who make Uſe of any Arms or Signs Armorial, within the Space of one Year after the ſaid Publication, to bring or ſend an Account of what Arms or Signs Armorial they are accuſtomed to uſe, and whether they be deſcended of any Family, the Arms of which Family they bear, and of what Brother of the Family they are deſcended, with Teſtificates from Perſons of Honour touching the Verity of their having and uſing theſe Arms, and of their Deſcent, to the Effect that the *Lyon King of Arms* may diſtinguiſh the ſaid Arms with congruent Differences, and matriculate the ſame in his Books and Regiſters, and give Arms to virtuous and well-deſerving Perſons; and it is ſtatute, that the ſaid Regiſter ſhall be reſpected as the true and unrepealable Rule of all Arms and Bearings in *Scotland*.

It is therefore moſt certain, that if the Family of *Freugh* had at the Time of theſe Acts been entitled to wear Arms, or any Pretenſions to noble Deſcent, they would have taken the Benefit of theſe Acts, as the Family of *Logan* did, by getting their Arms matriculate in *anno* 1676, which Mr. *Nisbet* obſerves, *Part* 2. *P.* 290. are found in the *Lyon Regiſter* the ſame as at this Day: Wherefore *Freugh*'s uſing Armorial Bearings or Arms muſt be an Uſurpation, they not having been matriculate, and his Fancy of being deſcended of *Gilbert* Earl of *Carrick* vain and groundleſs, and whether *Gilbert* was elder or younger Brother to *Ethred*, Grandfather to *Allan* Lord of *Galloway*, is no Matter to *Freugh*, who does not ſeem to have any Intereſt in that noble Family, or otherwiſe he was bound to vouch his Deſcent and Title to carry Arms, as is directed in the foreſaid Acts: Nor indeed was ever *Gilbert* Earl of *Carrick*, but his Son *Duncan*, who married the Heireſs of *Carrick*, and thereupon changed his Name from *M^cDouall* to *Carrick*, if Credit is to be given to Hiſtorians, *Buchanan*, *P.* 363, and Sir *James Dalrymple*, *Page* 363, informs us, that *Gilbert* was *Ethred*'s younger Brother, and moſt barbarouſly murdered him.

What is further advanced by *Freugh* is hardly worth noticing, That *Dualton*, which he pretends belonged to his Predeceſſors, was the ancient Reſidence of the Lords of *Galloway*, is without Foundation; for 'tis well known, that all the Places, Town-lands, and even Hills in *Galloway* have *Iriſh* Names, which was their Language till within theſe 150 Years, and this Town-land, which is far from being a Barony, was known to have been called formerly *Bellelochquhan* (*i. e. Lochtown* from a Loch there) till of late (as the Story goes) one *M^cDouall* a natural Son of *Garthland*'s lived there, who being a notorious Thief and a Robber, that little Town-land had its Name afterwards from him.

Sir *George M^cKenzie* tells us, *Page* 3. § 11. that *M^cDouall* is known to be among the ancienteſt Sirnames of *Scotland*, becauſe he bears a *Lyon* collared with an open *Crown* about his *Neck*, in Remembrance of *Dovallus* his Predeceſſor killing the Tyrant *Northatus*, who lived many Years before Chriſt. Mr. *Nisbet* owns the ſame, *Part* 2. *P.* 288 and 289. and likewiſe that the Arms of the old Lords of *Galloway* were *Azure, a Lyon Rampant Argent*, collared with an *Antique Crown, Or*; Now theſe are the very Arms uſed by *M^cDouall* of *Logan* at this Day, and are recorded the ſame in the *Lyon Regiſter*, and neither *Garthland* nor *Freugh*, nor any other Family of the Name uſe theſe Arms, which are the ſame with theſe of the old Lords of *Galloway*, and therefore it may juſtly be concluded that *Logan* has the beſt Pretenſions of being the true and lineal Heir Male of that Family, for his Arms being Simple, without Addition of any other Figure, is one great Argument of his being Chief of the Family.

'Tis true Mr. *Niſbet*, *Page* 289, pretends to inſtruct from *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, that *Henry* the Firſt King of *England* gave a Grant to *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway* for ſome ſpecial Services of having the *Lyon* crowned, after which that Family had the *Lyon* crowned, neglecting to have it collared only with an open Crown.

But in the *firſt* Place, this is a plain Miſtake, for *Cambden* ſays no ſuch Thing. His Words are, *Page* 741. *Gallovidia hac ſuos olim principes & Dominos habuit quorum primus qui annalium monumentis celebratur erat Ferguſius regnante Henrico primo in Anglia, cui pro inſignibus erat leo argenteus erectus & coronatus in parma carulea*; where 'tis plain *Cambden* only tells us, that *Galloway* of old had its own Princes, of which *Fergus* was the Chief, who lived in the Time of *Henry* the Firſt, and carried the Arms there deſcribed, but does not in the leaſt mention any Grant from *Henry* King of *England* in favours of *Fergus*, for changing his Arms from a *Lyon* collared with an open *Crown*, to a *Lyon* crowned; and it were abſurd to imagine, that a *Scots* Peer would have apply'd to the King of *England* for any ſuch Purpoſe, and would have been directly againſt the foreſaid Acts of Parliament, and indeed were contrary to the Nature of the Thing, ſince all Honours and Armorial Bearings muſt proceed from the proper Sovereign; nor is there any Evidence of the Lords of *Galloway* ever having changed their Arms in the foreſaid Manner, and *Cambden*'s Account of *Fergus*'s Arms muſt be corrected by our own Hiſtorians and Authors, who inform us, that the Family bore the *Lyon* collared with an open Crown.

In the *next* Place, though the Lords of *Galloway* had changed their Bearing to a *Lyon* crown'd, yet that could not alter the Caſe, for as to *Garthland*, tho' indeed at preſent he bears the *Lyon* crown'd, yet formerly he bore the *Lyon gorg'd* with an open *Crown*, ſtanding upon a *Rock* in a Water, or *Sea* in *Baſe*, *Niſbet*, Do. *Page* 289, and therefore he cannot plead from his new Bearing any Antiquity, and as to his old Arms, ſince they have ſuch Additions, it cannot be ſuppoſed that he repreſents the principal Family in Competition with *Logan*, who has no Addition, and as to *Freugh* it has been already obſerved, that his Arms are without any Authority, tho' he, to make ſure Work, has aſſum'd the *Lyon* crown'd with an Imperial Crown, and likewiſe gorg'd with an antique Crown, ſupported by two wild Men, *Niſb. Part* 2. *P.* 291. But this is all Uſurpation, for the pretended Supporters were taken up by the preſent *Freugh* at his own Hand.

This leads to another ſtrong Proof of *Logan*'s being Chief of the Name and Family; it is that he not only carries ſimple Arms, the ſame with theſe of the old Lords of *Galloway*, but likewiſe uſes Supporters. Now it is moſt certain, that the Right of uſing Supporters is hereditary with us, to the lineal Heirs and Repreſentatives of Families, but not proper to the younger Sons or Collaterals, unleſs they become Repreſentatives of the Family, as Mr. *Niſbet* obſerves, *Part* 4. *P.* 34. And Sir *George M'Kenzie*, *Chap.* 31. plainly informs us, that all our Chiefs of Families and old Barons in *Scotland* may uſe Supporters, and have preſcribed a Right to it; and he further obſerves, that *de jure* Barons may uſe Supporters, for as ſuch they were Members of Parliament with us of old, and never loſt that Privilege, though for their Conveniency they were allowed to be repreſented by two of their Number for each Shire; and therefore ſuch as were Barons before that Time, may have Supporters as well as Lord Barons: The Conſequence whereof is, That when the Family of *Logan* uſed Supporters, they were owned to be the Chief of the Name, in Place of the ancient Lords of *Galloway*, and was one of theſe Barons that had Title to ſit in Parliament, which 'tis plain *Garthland* and *Freugh* were not, ſince they never uſed Supporters, according to Sir *George M'Kenzie*'s foreſaid Reaſoning. *Garthland* has owned, *Niſbet*, Do. *Page* 289. that in theſe Days he held his Lands of the Family of *Douglaſs*; the oldeſt Charter he produces, *anno* 1413, being from them, and ſo could have no Claim as a Baron to ſit in Parliament; whereas all *Logan*'s old Charters are from the Sovereign.

As to the pretended Bond of Man-Rent by JOHN M'DOUAL of *Logan*, to *Uthred M'Douall* of *Garthland*, *anno* 1593, mentioned by *Niſbet*, *Ditto Part* II. *Page* 289. it is plainly ſpurious, null, and contrary to Law, and the Nature of the Thing, and ſo no legal Claim can be founded upon it: For, in the firſt Place, It wants the ordinary Solemnities requiſite at the Time, ſince all Writs of Importance behoved to be ſealed, as well as ſubſcribed, by the Laws then in Force, *Act* 80. *Parl.* 1579. Now this Writ is not ſealed at all, and the pretended Subſcription to it is not the Subſcription of the ſaid *John M'Douall*; as appears by comparing it with his other Subſcriptions to uncontroverted Writs: *Next*, Such Bond of Man-Rent were againſt an expreſs Statute, *Act* 43. *Parl.* 1555. which declares all ſuch Bonds null, and diſcharges the granting or taking the ſame in all Time coming, under ſevere Penalties; ſo that it cannot be preſumed ſuch Bond was given or taken; more eſpecially, if it is conſidered in the laſt Place, that ſuch Bond was inconſiſtent with the Circumſtances of the Parties at the Time. *Garthland* held ſeveral Lands Ward of *Logan*, and was thereby liable to Attendance upon *Logan* his Superior at Head-Courts, and to military Services inherent to ſuch Holdings, which was incompatible with *Logan*'s performing the Attendance and Service, mentioned in that Bond to *Garthland* his Vaſſal. And the learned *Craig* informs us, That the Services due by a Vaſſal to his Superior are expreſſed with us by *Man-Rent*; and the Duty of the Superior towards his Vaſſal by that of *Maintenance*, (*Craig de Feudis, Lib.* 2. *Dieg.* 11. § 1.) and therefore it were ſelf-contradictory that ſuch Bond of Man-Rent ſhould have been granted by *Logan* the Superior to *Garthland*, who was his Ward Vaſſal at the Time in ſeveral Lands.

AND further, *Logan*'s uſing Supporters before this Writ, plainly ſhows, that *Garthland* could never ſet up Pretenſions of Chiefſhip at that Time. And it is more than probable, the firſt of the Name of *M'Douall* of *Garthland*, was a younger Son of *M'Douall* of *Logan*, and that he got as his Patrimony the Lands of *Elrig*, &c. which he held of *Logan* for ſeveral Hundreds of Years, and thereafter reſigned them in the Hands of *Logan* his Superior *ad remanentiam*; and that the Family of *Garthland* firſt had the Name of *M'Douall*, by his marrying the Heireſs thereof, being formerly of the Name of *Garth*, which Mr. *Niſbet* obſerves, *Part* I. *Page* 30. was an ancient Family in *Galloway*.

Mr. *Richard Hay*, the Antiquarian, ſtates the Queſtion upon this Head betwixt the Families of *Logan* and *Garthland*; and tho' he declines giving his Judgment, yet it is plain from the Reaſons and Documents ſet forth by him, that *Logan* muſt have the Preference; and therefore his Certificate upon that Subject is hereto ſubjoin'd.

Follows Mr. *Richard Hay*'s Certificate.

"I Mr. *Richard Hay* Antiquarian, by theſe Preſents certify, That having peruſed ſeveral old Writs and Documents belonging to the Honourable Laird of *Logan* in *Galloway*, the following Obſervations occur as plain.

"1*mo*, THAT the Lands of *Logan*, conſtantly deſign'd in the old Rights *Dominium de Logan*, were held originally Blench of the Crown by the Predeceſſors of the preſent Laird of *Logan*, as is clearly demonſtrate by a Charter of King *James* IV. to *Patrick M'Douall* of *Logan*, the 21ſt of *January* 1504.

"2*do*, THAT the Lands of *Alrick*, *Myroch* and *Balnagown*, ſtill deſigned in the ſaid Writs, *Jacent. in Dominio de Logan*, and are a Five Merk Land, long before the Year 1466, were held by *Uthred M'Douall* of *Garthland*, and his Predeceſſors of *Patrick M'Douall* of *Logan*, and his Predeceſſors *in warda & relievio reddendo, inde annuatim tres ſectas curia ad tres curias capitales*, &c. as appears from a Charter of Confirmation of the ſaid Lands to *Andrew M'Douall*, upon the Reſignation of the ſaid *Uthred M'Douall* of *Garthland*, in the Hands of the ſaid *Patrick M'Douall* of *Logan* his Superior; which Reſignation is dated at *Logan* the 8th of *December* 1466, as alſo from a Precept of the Chancery, *anno* 1*mo* *Jacobi*,

“ which I take to be King *James* IV. in the Year 1488, directed to *Patrick M'Douall* of *Logan* Superior, for infeſting *Uthred M'Douall* of *Garthland*, in the ſaid Lands of *Alrick*, &c, wherein 'tis declared, that the ſaid *Uthred M'Douall* his Grandfather died laſt veſt and ſeaſed therein; and likewiſe in a Charter of *Patrick M'Douall* of *Logan* to *Margaret Kennedy*, Daughter to *Hugh Kennedy* of *Girvanmains*, for her Liferent as Lady *Garthland*, dated at *Wigtoun* the Firſt of *March* 1549. From all which it is evident, that *Garthland*'s Predeceſſors got theſe Lands from *Logan*'s, to be held of them *in capite*, which they did till *anno* 1645, that they ſold the Property to *Logan* as they now remain.

“ *3tio*, THAT the Lairds of *Logan* have been in uſe of wearing Supporters to their Arms, whereof I have ſeen two Inſtances, there being a *Lion* ſupporting their *Eſcutcheon* upon their Seal, *anno* 1549, and one other on their Seal 1594, the other Sides being defaced.

“ Having likewiſe peruſed ſeveral old Writs and Documents belonging to the Honourable Laird of *Garthland*, amongſt which a Charter from the *Douglaſſes* Lord of *Galloway* to *Garthland*'s Predeceſſor, in the Year 1418; as alſo a Bond of *Man-Rent* alledged to be granted by *John M'Douall* of *Logan*, to *Uthred M'Douall* of *Garthland*, together with all the Arguments adduced by the ſaid two Honourable Gentlemen, for ſupporting the Rights and Prerogatives of their two reſpective Families, I think it difficult to judge, nor can I determine which of the two is to be reputed Chief and Head of the *M'Doualls*, who are undoubtedly the Repreſentatives of the old Lords of *Galloway*, until ſuch Time as clearer Documents and more pregnant Reaſons be offered by each of the reſpective Parties. In Witneſs whereof, I have ſubſcribed thir Preſents at *Edinburgh* the 22d of *March* 1722, written by *David Tullideph* Apprentice to Mr. *James M'Euen* Bookſeller in *Edinburgh*; before theſe Witneſſes, *Alexander Nisbet* Eſq; Profeſſor of Heraldry, the ſaid Mr. *James M'Euen*, and the ſaid *David* Writer hereof.”

Mr. RICHARD HAY.

JA. M'EUEN *Witneſs*,
DAVID TULLIDEPH *Witneſs*,
ALEXR. NISBET *Witneſs*.

KELSO *of* THAT-ILK *in the County of* Air.

ALL Antiquaries agree, that the moſt ancient Sirnames are local with a *De* before them, and have been aſſumed by the Proprietors, when fixed Appellations became hereditary: Thus the ancient Poſſeſſors of the Lands of *Kelſoland*, in the Bailliary of *Cuninghame* and Sheriffdom of *Air*, took a Sirname from their own Lands, according to the common Cuſtom of others amongſt us.

BUT that the Antiquity of the Family of *Kelſo* may not be aſſerted without a ſufficient Document, we find that the *Kelſos* of this Race were very early poſſeſſed of theſe Lands from the Chartulary of the Abbacy of *Paiſley (a)*, to which they were Benefactors.

JOHN KELSO *Dominus de Kelſoland*, as he is deſigned, flouriſhed under King *Robert* II. the Firſt of our Kings of the *Stewartine* Line, who came to the Throne in the 1370 *(b)*, and was ally'd by Marriage with a Lady of the noble Family of the *Livingſton*'s, of the Houſe of *Callendar*, the Progenitors of the Earls of *Linlithgow*, by whom he had a Son *John de Kelſo*, who was his Succeſſor in his Eſtate. This *John de Kelſo* the Father *Dominus de Kelſoland, cum confeſſu Joannis de Kelſo Filii ſui & heredis apparentis & Elizabithæ Livingſton, ſpouſæ Joannis Seniors,*

(*a*) The Chartulary or Regiſter of the Abbacy of Paiſley, now in the Cuſtody of the Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald. (*b*) Buchanan, Boethius, Leſly, and our other Hiſtorians.

niors, gave *Deo & eccleſie ſancti Mariæ & ſancto Jacobo de Paſlet, terras ſuas de Langlebank, inter terras de Kelſoland & Largs, pro ſalute animarum ſuarum anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum ſuorum in perpetuum* (c). This Mortification bears Date the 5th of *January*, *anno Dom.* 1403, the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of King *Robert* III.

THIS laſt *John* was ſucceeded by *Thomas Kelſo* of *Kelſoland*, who is deſigned, in a Charter granted by King *James* II. the 4th Day of *September* 1444, under the Privy Seal, *loco magni ſigilli, tanquam ſeneſcallum Scotiæ Thomæ de Kelſo de Kelſoland, nepoti & heredi quondam Joannis de Kelſo de Kelſoland*, upon his own Reſignation (d). This *Thomas Kelſo* of *Kelſoland* was allied by Marriage with the ancient Family of the *Boyls* of *Kelburn*, Progenitor of the preſent Earl of *Glaſgow*, which Family at the ſame Time inter married, and made a double Alliance with the Family of *Kelſoland*. He was ſucceeded by

JOHN KELSO of *Kelſoland* his Son, who, I think, was allied by Marriage with the *Stewarts* of *Finnoik*, who was a Brother of the Houſe of *Bute* (e), and had

THOMAS KELSO of *Kelſoland* his Son, who has a Charter under the Great Seal of King *James* V. as Prince and Stewart of *Scotland*, wherein he is deſign'd *filio & heredi Joannis de Kelſo de Kelſoland*. The Charter is dated in the Year of our Lord 1521 (f). It does not appear to me when this Gentleman married, but he left a Son to ſucceed him, *viz.*

THOMAS KELSO of *Kelſoland*, who was infeſt in his Eſtate, and Heir to his Father, the 10th of *November* 1536 (g). He married *Jean Fraſer* or *Friſſel*, a Daughter of the ancient Family of the *Friſſels* of *Knock* in the Shire of *Air*, and left Iſſue, *Archibald* his Son and Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Giles*, who was married to *Hugh Crawfurd* of *Cloverhill*, and had Iſſue.

ARCHIBALD KELSO of *Kelſoland*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Kelſo* of *Kelſoland*, was infeſt as Heir to his Father, the 10th of *November* 1576 (h); He married *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter of *James Stewart* of *Ardgowan* and *Blackhall*, by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of *George Maxwell* of *Newark*, by whom he had *David* his Suceſſor, and a Daughter married to *John Stewart* of *Aſcog*, and had Iſſue.

DAVID KELSO of *Kelſoland* was infeſt in the Lands of *Kelſoland*, as Heir to his Father, the 2d of *November* 1601 (i). He had *Archibald* his eldeſt Son, who married *Sarah Brisbane*, Daughter of *Matthew Brisbane* of *Roſlyn*, but had no Iſſue; ſhe was afterwards married to Sir *William More* of *Rowallun*. He was ſucceeded by

ROBERT KELSO of *Kelſoland*, who was infeſt in the Eſtate of *Kelſoland*, in the Year 1613 (k). This Gentleman having no Iſſue of his Body, ſold his Eſtate in the Year of God 1624, to *Patrick Schaw*, ſecond Son to *John Schaw* of *Greenock*. He married *Jean Montgomery*, Daughter of *Adam Montgomery* of *Braidſtane*, and Siſter to *Hugh* Lord Viſcount *Montgomery* of *Airds*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; but he dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Nephew *Hugh Schaw* of *Kelſoland*, who ſold the Lands of *Kelſoland* to the Heir Male of the Houſe of *Kelſoland*, *Robert Kelſo* of *Halrig*, *anno* 1632 (l). He married : : : : *Osburn*, Daughter of *John Osburn* Provoſt of *Air*, and had *John Kelſo* late Surveyor of the Cuſtoms at *Port Glaſgow*, and *William Kelſo* of *Dalkeith* Writer to the Signet, who married *Mary* Daughter of *John Dunlop* of That-Ilk, by *Antonia* his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *John Brown* of *Fordel*, and has *William Kelſo* of *Dalkeith* his Son and Heir, who carries the Coat of Arms of the ancient Family of the *Kelſos* of *Kelſoland*, of which he is undoubtedly the Heir Male and Repreſentative.

(c) Chartulary of the Abbacy of Paiſly before cited, from whence the Author of this Memorial drew this Note. (d) Sign'd Inventary of the Writs and Charters of the Lands of Kelſoland, which the Author has in his Hands. (e) Charta in publicis Archivis, ad annum 1445. (f) Sign'd Inventary of the Writs of Kelſoland, in the Hands of the Author of this Memorial. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem. The Inventary of the Writs out of which this Account is drawn, and were in the 1632 given up to Robert Kelſo of Halrig.

Account of the Pedigree and Deſcent of WILLIAM COPLAND *of* COLLIESTOUN.

TO clear which, it is fit to relate the Circumſtances that the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in with her neighbouring Nations of *France* and *England*, as follows.

Edward the Third King of *England*, pretending Right to the Crown *France*, he, in Proſecution of the ſame, ſent over an Army into *France*, where his valiant Son Prince *Edward*, commonly called the *Black Prince*, gave the *French* a great Overthrow at the Battle of *Creſſy*. Thereafter *anno* 1346, King *Edward* ſat down before *Calais* with a ſtrong Army, and beſieg'd it; to divert whom, *Philip* King of *France*, knowing the City to be of great Importance, ſent his Ambaſſadors to *Scotland*, to perſuade King *David*, in Performance of the old League and Alliance that was betwixt *France* and *Scotland*, to denounce War againſt *England*; to which King *David* too eaſily conſented, and by His Proclamation order'd all His Subjects, who were fit to bear Arms betwixt Sixty and Sixteen Years of Age to attend his Hoſt, out of whom he raiſed an Army of Sixty thouſand Men, in which Army there were Two thouſand Men at Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen; and upon the 6th of *October* 1346, King *David* with that Army enter'd *Northumberland*, burning and deſtroying all before him. Upon which Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III. came down to the North of *England*, and cauſed *Peircy* Earl of *Northumberland*, who was then *Engliſh* Governor and Warden of the Eaſt Borders, (with the Aſſiſtance of the Biſhops of *York* and *Durham*, and all the *Engliſh* Noblemen in the North of *England*) gather together all the Forces he could, to join theſe Forces She had brought down with Her, and which Her Husband King *Edward* had ſent Her over from the Seige of *Calais*, where He ſtill continued: And the *Engliſh* and *Scots* Armies meeting, they fought a cruel Battle at *Nevill*'s Croſs, near to *Durham*, upon St. *Luke*'s Day, being the 18th of *October*, and Year foreſaid, where the *Scots* Army received a lamentable Overthrow, the greateſt Part of the Nobility and Gentry, being either ſlain or taken Priſoners, King *David* himſelf fighting valiantly, was taken Priſoner by *John Copland* Eſq, in *Northumberland*, who, before he could take and diſarm the King, had two of his Teeth ſtruck out by the King's Gauntlet. Immediately after the Battle, *John Copland* conveyed King *David* to his Caſtle of *Ogle*; and being order'd by Queen *Philippa*, to deliver up his Royal Priſoner to Her, he abſolutely refuſed it, and ſent Her a very reſolute Anſwer, to wit, “That as for the King of *Scots*, he would be “anſwerable for His ſafe Keeping, but would deliver Him to no Body, except to his “Sovereign Lord the King, or His expreſs Orders.” Whereupon Queen *Philippa* complained to King *Edward*, who was lying then before *Calais*. *John Copland* being commanded to repair thither by King *Edward*, gave ſuch a modeſt and loyal Anſwer to the Complaint given in againſt him, that King *Edward* order'd 500 *lib. ſterl.* a Year to be ſettled on him and his Heirs for ever; and until the Grant of Land was ſettled on him and his Heirs, he had 500 *lib.* yearly paid him out of the Cuſtoms of *London*, and thoſe of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*; and it appears upon Record, that *John Copland* was then made a Knight Banneret, [*Stow*'s *Chronology*, Page 243.] Sir *John Copland* being returned into *England*, and being ordered to deliver up his Royal Priſoner to the Queen, who was then at *York*, he guarded Him thither from his own Caſtle of *Ogle* with Twenty thouſand Men, conſiſting of his Friends, Tenants, and the *Militia* of the Northern Shires, and delivered King *David* up to the Queen, and at the ſame Time made his Excuſe before Her and the Council, in ſo dutiful and diſcreet a Manner, that they were all very well ſatisfied with his Conduct in that Affair. Sir *John Copland* ſhortly afterwards

wards had ſeveral Lands aſſigned him near to *Wooler* in *Northumberland*, which do bear his Sirname to this Day, and got likewiſe Lands in *Cumberland* near to *Keſſeck*, where are the *Copland* Fells, and the *Copland* Iſles, and Lands about *Donachdee* in *Ireland*. King *David* continued Priſoner in *England* for the Space of Eleven Years, until He was ranſomed for One hundred thouſand Merks *Sterling*; and in the mean Time the *Engliſh* overran and poſſeſt themſelves of the Countries of *Merſe*, *Teviotdale*, *Lauderdale*, *Etrick*, *Forreſt*, *Tweeddale*, *Eskdale*, *Nithſdale*, *Annandale* and *Galloway*, the Length of *Cocksburnſpath* and *Soutriehills* on the Eaſt, and on the Weſt the Length of the Head of *Clyde*; and the *Engliſh* at that Time ſtrongly garriſoned almoſt all the Fortreſſes in *Scotland*, eſpecially *Roxburgh* and *Hermitage*.

COPLAND of COLLIESTOUN, being deſcended from this Sir *John Copland*, bears for his Arms quarterly; 1*ſt* and 4*th* Quarters, *Gules, three Mollets, Or*; 2*d* and 3*d*, *Argent, a Shake Fork, Sable*, Creſt, *a Horſeman in Armour brandiſhing a Sword*. Motto, *Vici*. Which Arms have been ſo born by him and his Predeceſſors of a long Time.

The above Memorial is vouch'd by *Hector Boetius*, and *Buchanan*'s *Hiſtories of the Kings of* Scotland, and by *Tyrell*, *Echard*, *Baker* and *Drake*, and other Hiſtorians of thoſe Times.

BORTHWICK Lord BORTHWICK.

THE firſt of this ancient and noble Family came from *Hungary* to *Scotland*, in the Retinue of Queen *Margaret*, in the Reign of *Malcolm Kenmure*, *anno Domini* 1057.

THOMAS *de* BORTHWICK is mentioned in a Charter of *Robert Lauder*'s of *Quarrelwood*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* II.

IN the Reign of *Robert* III. Sir *William Borthwick* got the Lands of *Katkoon*, which he called after his own Name *Borthwick*. Sir *William de Borthwick* obtained a Charter from *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, upon a Reſignation of *Walter Scot*, of the Lands of *Toftcoat* in the Shire of *Selkirk*, (*Had. Collect.*) Sir *William Borthwick de eodem Miles* got a Charter from King *James* I. 1430, of the Lands of *Borthwick*, with a Licence to build a Caſtle, as the Charter bears, *ad conſtruendam arcem in illo loco qui vulgariter dicitur le Motte de Loquharrat intra vicecomitatem de Edinburgh*, (*Had. Collect. P.* 76.) He built the Caſtle of *Borthwick* after the *Hungarian* Form, in Remembrance of his Origin, and is an extraordinary Building: The Walls thereof being ſo thick, as to admit a Room to be taken out of the Thickneſs. The Hall is ſo large and high of the Roof, that a Man on Horſeback may turn a Spear in it with all the Eaſe imaginable. There is in the Burial-place of the Family, Two fine large Statues of Marble, of one of the Lords of *Borthwick*, and his Lady, with ſmaller Statues of their Children.

THIS Family was dignified with the Title of Lord *Borthwick*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *James* II. as appears by a Charter from the ſaid King, dated *January* 8. 1458, regiſtred in the Records of Parliament. The Tenor whereof follows,

JACOBUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ ſuæ, clericis & laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe, dilecto conſanguineo noſtro Willielmo Domino Borthwick, omnes & ſingulas terras de Glenegle, cum pertinentibus, jacentes infra vicecomitatem de Berwick; quæquidem terræ, cum pertinentibus, fuerunt dilectæ noſtræ Mariotæ de Pringle hereditariæ, & quas eadem Mariota, non vi aut metu ducta, nec errore lapſa, ſed ſua mera & ſpontanea voluntate, in ſua pura viduitate, in manus noſtras, apud mo-

naſterium ſanctæ crucis de Edinburgh, per fuſtum & baculum ſurſum, redidit, pur
que, ſimpliciter reſignavit, ac totum jus & clameum, quæ in dictis terris cum pertin
entibus, habuit, ſeu habere potuit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, omnino quiete clamavi
in perpetuum tenend. & habend. dictas terras de Glenegle cum pertinentibus, pr
dicto Willielmo Domino de Borthwick, & heredibus ſuis, de nobis, heredibus & ſucceſ
ſoribus noſtris, in feodo & hereditate, in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas ſuas an
tiquas & deviſas, prout jacentes in longitudine & latitudine, cum omnibus & ſinguli
libertatibus, commoditatibus, & aſiamentis, ac juſtis pertinentibus ſuis quibus cunqu
tam non-nominatis, quam nominatis, ad dictas terras, cum pertinentibus ſpectantibu
ſeu quovis modo juſte ſpectare valentibus, in futurum, & adeo libere, quiete, plen
rie, integre, honorifice, bene, & in pace, in omnibus & per omnia, ſicut dicta Mari
ta, aut predeceſſores ſui, prædictas terras, cum pertinentibus de nobis, aut predeceſſorib
noſtris, ante dictam reſignationem nobis inde factam, liberius tenuit ſeu poſſidet, ten
erunt ſea poſſiderunt, faciendo inde annatim dictus Willelmus & heredes ſui nobi
hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, ſervitia de dictis terris debita & conſueta: In c
jus rei teſtimonium, preſenti cartæ noſtræ, magnum ſigillum noſtrum apponi præcipimu
Teſtibus reverendis in Chriſto patribus Georgio epiſcopo Brechinen. cancellario noſtro, Th
ma epiſcopo Candidæcaſæ noſtri ſecreti ſigilli cuſtode, dilectis conſanguineis noſtris Jac
bo Domino Livingſton Magno Camerario noſtro, Thoma Domino Erſkin, Patricio D
mino le Graham, Willielmo de Moravia de Tullibarden & Magiſtro Joanne Arrois, A
chediacano Glaſguen. Secretario noſtro. Apud Edinburgh, octavo die menſis Januari
anno Domino, milleſimo quadringenteſimo quinquageſimo octavo, & regni noſtri viceſi
ſecundo.

The Lord *Borthwick* in the Parliament 1469, holden at *Edinburgh* by Kin
James III. preſent, is ranked before the Lord *Abernethy*, and after the Lord *Hal*
burton. In the Parliament 1471 he is the Fourth Lord of Parliament ranked imme
diately before the Lord *Glamis*.

The following Charters are to be found in the Records of Parliament.

Charter of Appriſing *William* Lord *Borthwick* of the Lands of *Lochquharra*
[2d Charter King *James* III. 2 Book, N°. 34.]

Charter *William* Lord *Borthwick* of the Lands and Mott of *Lochquharra*
Middletoun and *Buteland*, Lands of *Borthwick*, *Ligertwood* and *Herriotmui*
[3d Charter King *James* V. 28 Book, N°. 157.]

Charter of Confirmation *John* Lord *Borthwick* of the Lands of *Cublaw*, *Ove*
Lugats, *Nether-Lugat*, *Gilmertoun*, *Over-Shiels* and *Nether-Shiels*. [4th Charter b
Queen *Mary*, 30 Book, N°. 226.]

Charter of Confirmation *William* Lord *Borthwick* of the Lands, Lordſhi
and Barony of *Borthwick*, the Mote of *Lochquharrat*, Lands of *Middletoun*, *He*
riot and *Herriotmuir*. [5th Charter by King *James* VI. 33 Book, N°. 55.]

Charter *John* Lord *Bothwick*, of the Lands and Barony of *Heriotmui*
and Kirk-lands of *Lochquharrat*. [6th Charter by King *James* VI. 46 Book, N
359.]

Charter *John* Lord *Borthwick* of the Lands and Barony of *Heriotmui*
[7th Charter by King *Charles* I. 57 Book, N°. 328.]

The Family of *Borthwick* formerly poſſeſt a very great Eſtate, beſides a gre
many Superiorities of Lands, beſides whole Cloſſes in ſeveral of the largeſt Tow
in *Scotland*; as for Inſtance, in *Edinburgh*, *Borthwick*'s Cloſs belonged to the Lo
Borthwick, whoſe Family has been very great in former Times; But I cannot he
be particular about what Offices or Employments the Lords of this Name did be
under the different Reigns to which they were co-temporay, not having ſeen a
of the original Writs of the Family. But it appears by the Honours on t
Eſcutcheon in the Burial Place of this noble Family, that it has been very illuſtr
ous in its Alliances. The laſt Lord of this Name, *John* Lord *Borthwick*, was ma
ried to Lady *Elizabeth Ker*, a Daughter of the Marquis of *Lothian*; he died ſo
after the Reſtoration.

WILLIAM Lord *Borthwick*, as Superior of the Lands of *Nenthorn* in t
Shire of *Berwick*, grants a Charter to his ſecond Son *Alexander Borthwick*, up

Reſignation of *James Wilſon*, which Inſtrument of Reſignation is dated *June* 27th, 1495; but the Charter is ſo much torn, that the Senſe of it cannot be well ected; and in the Inſtrument of Reſignation of the ſaid Lands are theſe Words, *quibus omnibus & ſingulis Alexander Borthwick, filius dicti Wilielmi Domini rthwick, a me notario publico ſibi fieri petiit hoc preſens public. inſtrumentum, acta erant infra burgum de Edinburgh, in hoſpitio dicti Domini Borthwick, hora quarta poſt me- iem, vel eo circa, ſub anno die menſe indictione & pontificat. Supra preſentibus Alexandro Borthwick fratre dicti Domini Borthwick, magiſtro Thoma Green- vicario de Arth, cum diverſis aliis teſtibus*, &c.

OHN Lord *Borthwick*, Son of *William* Lord *Borthwick*, grants Saſine of the nds of *Scholle* and *Compaſſlack* to *William Borthwick* of *Soltray*, Son of *William rthwick* of *Soltray* his Couſin German, Son of the ſaid *Alexander Borthwick* of *thorn*, which Saſine is dated *May* the 20th, 1550; and is to this Purpoſe, *bilis & potens Dominus Joannes Dominus Borthwick, ad inſtantiam honorabilis viri ielmi Borthwick de Soltra filii & heredis quondam Wilielmi Borthwick de Sol- ſui patris, ad omnes & ſingulas terras de Scholla & Compaſſlac, cum ſuis perti- tibus, jacentes in dominio de Waddaill, & vice comitatu de Edinburgh, & ibidem ſtatus Wilielmus Borthwick, quoddam preceptum ſaſine dicti Domini, ut ſupra ſu- ſigillo pergameno ſcriptum*, &c. *Joannes dominus Borthwick & Dominus ſuperior rarum ſubſcriptarum*, &c. *quia mihi clare conſtat per authentica documenta, quod dam delectus meus conſanguineus Wilielmus Borthwick de Soltra, pater Wilielmi thwick lateris preſentium*, &c. The ſaid *William Borthwick* redeems his Lands *Nenthorn*, that were wadſet to *Hellen Heriot*, Daughter of *James Heriot* of *rown*, as appears by the Inſtrument of Renounciation dated *May* 7th, 1582, avours of the ſaid *William Borthwick*, who had ſeveral Sons; the eldeſt whoſe e was *William*, deſigned of *Johnſtonburn*, was a Colonel in the *Swediſh* Service er *Guſtavus Adolphus*; the ſecond, whoſe Name was *Alexander*, was Factor his Brother during his Abſence abroad in *Sweden*. Major *William Borthwick*, ſt and only Son of the ſaid Colonel *William Borthwick*, raiſed a Company of in Defence of his Majeſty King *Charles* I. The ſaid Major *Borthwick* had eral Sons, the eldeſt of whom was Colonel *William Brothwick* of *Johnſtonburn*, changed his own Regiment under *Britiſh* Pay, for a *Dutch* Regiment, with preſent Earl of *Stairs*, then Lord *Dalrymple*, and was unfortunately kill'd at Battle of *Ramillies*; he died and all his Brothers without Iſſue.

ALEXANDER BORTHWICK in *Johnſtonburn* ſecond Son of *William thwick* of *Soltray*, had ſeveral Sons, the eldeſt whereof was *William Borthwick Mayſhiel* or *Pilmuir*, who married a Daughter of Mr. *Henry Stewart* Advocate, ounger Son of the Family of *Gairntully*, by whom he had Captain *Henry Borth-* of *Pilmuir*, whoſe Son *Henry Borthwick* of *Mayſhiel* is the neareſt Heirs Male Repreſentative of the Family of the Lord *Borthwick*.

OHN BORTHWICK of *Newbyres*, deſcended from the Lord *Borthwick*, mar- *Margaret Borthwick* one of the Daughters of *Johnſtonburn*, who had two Sons him, *to wit*, *James* and *John Borthwicks*; the ſaid *James Borthwick* one of the of *Newbyres*, married a Daughter of *Murray* of *Blackbarony*, who had to him a ughter called *Elizabeth*, who was married to the Earl of *Haddingtoun* and *Mel-* and had to the ſaid Earl two Daughters; the eldeſt was married to Lord *Lind-* in *Fife*, and had to him *John Lindſay*, Earl of *Crawford*, Lord Treaſurer of *tland*, and a Daughter who was married to *Scot* of *Ardroſe*, and after the Death the ſaid Lord, ſhe married my Lord *Boyd*, and had to him one Son and ſix Daugh- the Son was married to a Daughter of the Houſe of *Wigton*, but died without ldren, the eldeſt of the Six Daughters was married to *Moriſon* of *Preſtongrange*, ſecond was married to *St. Clare* of *Stevenſon*, the third was married to *Dundas rniſtoun*, the fourth was married to Sir *William Scot* of *Martin*, the fifth mar- to *Moriſon* of *Dairſie*, and the ſixth Daughter died unmarried. The foreſaid nd Daughter, procreate betwixt the foreſaid Earl of *Haddingtoun*, and *Elizabeth thwick* his Lady, was married to the Lord *Ogilvy*, now Earl of *Airly*, and had Sons and one Daughter, who was married to *Urquhart* of *Meldrum*.

The Lord *Borthwick* bears *Argent*, three *Cinque Forts*, *Sable*, ſupported by two *Angels wing'd*, *Or Creſt*, *a Negroe's Head coup'd.* Motto, *Qui conducit.*

BORTHWICK of *Mayſhiels*, as deſcended of my Lord *Borthwick*, the ſame as he, but charges the *Shield* with a *Heart* proper, *Creſt*, *an Eagle Rouſſant* proper Motto, *Nec deerit operi dextra*, as in the *Lyon* Regiſter 1673.

FRASER Lord LOVAT.

SOME Antiquaries, of no ſmall Name, aſſert, That the noble Family of the FRASERS are of a *French* Origin; others again ſay, they are one of our great *Scots* Families, that aſſumed the Sirname of FRASER from the Figures in their Arms, the FRASES, when Sirnames began to be hereditarily fixed amongſt us: Be this as it will, it is plain from authentick Vouchers, that are ſtill preſerved, that, in the Reign of King *Malcolm* IV. they are poſſeſt of many Lands in the *South*, in the County of *Tweddale*, and elſewhere, and were High Sheriffs of the Shire of *Peebles*, then deſigned *vicecomes de Traquoqueir*. In the Time of King *Alexander* II. they are then ſpread into many numerous and noble Branches, Sir *Simon Fraſer* was the Head of the Family, one of his younger Brothers was the celebrated Biſhop *Fraſer* of St. *Andrews*, who was one of the Lords of the Regency of *Scotland*, after the Death of King *Alexander* III. and another was Sir *Andrew Fraſer* High Sheriff of the County of *Stirling*, ſo much celebrated in the Hiſtory of thoſe Times. This Sir SIMON FRASER Lord of *Oliver* Caſtle the Father, and Sir *Simon* the younger his Son, are both mentioned amongſt the *magnates Scotiæ* in the *Fædera Angliæ*, in the great Tranſactions of ſettling the Crown after th Death of the young Queen, called the Maid of *Norway*, in 1292. They were both noble Patriots, and we may venture to ſay the Son ſurpaſſed all others in his Time, for Valour, Magnanimity and true Fortitude; our Hiſtorians mention, that, bu with a Handful of brave reſolute *Scotsmen*, he defeat three ſeveral Bodies of th *Engliſh*, far ſurpaſſing him in Number, in different Battles, in one Day at *Roſlin*-Muir, near *Edinburgh*, for which they extol him to the very Skies, as the greate Patriot of his Country, next to the famous Sir *William Wallace* the Viceroy; an indeed he had the ſame Fate with Sir *William*, for in the Courſe of the War, fallin into the Enemies Hands, he was, by Order of King *Edward* I. ſent Priſoner to *London*, where he was executed as a Traitor, in the very ſame Manner that Sir *Willia* *Wallace*, his faithful *Achates*, was, for no other Crime, but reſolutely perſiſting in the Defence of the Liberties and Independency of his Country, when they were ſo eminentl invaded by our powerful Neighbours on the other Side of the *Tweed*. This gallan Hero left behind him a Son, who was taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh* with his Father, but being too young to have been concerned in the War, his Life was ſpared; but to put him out of the Way, and, to do all they could to extinguiſh th Memory of his glorious Father, they ſent him over to *France*, where he fought i Behalf of the *Engliſh*, and being long unheard of, and ſuppoſed dead, his two Siſte ſhared their Father's great Eſtate betwixt them, being married into the Families o *Biggar* and *Teſter*, which give Occaſion to the Marquis of *Tweddale* and the Earl of *Wigton* to quarter the Coat of Arms of the *Fraſers* in their Atchievements to this Tim At length Sir *Simon Fraſer*, hearing of the great Merit and good Succeſs of Kin *Robert* the *Bruce*, he found Means to diſingage himſelf from the *Engliſh* Servic in *France*, and came over to *Scotland*, and join'd the Loyal Party, to whom he coul not fail to be moſt acceptable, for the Memory and Merit of his Father. Now was he claimed his Eſtate, which, as has been ſaid, was divided betwixt his tw Siſters, on the Suppoſition that he had been long dead. But it ſeems Sir *Patri* *Fleming* and Sir *Hugh Hay* being unwilling to part with ſo great an Eſtate, whic they had ſo long poſſeſt, and thought their own, and the King as unwilling t

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diſoblige two Men who had ſuch a Stock of Merit with their Sovereign, Sir *Simon Fraſer*, that he might be no Occaſion of embroiling the Government, that was not very firmly eſtabliſhed, did ſo far prefer the Peace of his Country to his own Intereſt, that he acquieſced, and left his Eſtate in the Hands of his Brothers-in-Law. However, the gracious King, to make him all the Amends he well could, in Lieu of his Eſtate in the South, gave him the Lands and Barony of *Kinnell* in *Farfar* Shire, and many others in *Inverneſs* Shire, which had moſtly been in the Crown ever ſince the Forfeiture of Sir *John Biſſet*, for being alledged acceſſory to the murdering of the Earl of *Athole* in the 1244, *Scoti. Cron.* King *Robert* I. likewiſe married him to his Niece, a Daughter of *William* Earl of *Roſs*, by Lady *Matilda Bruce* his Siſter, and gave him the three Crowns Arms of conceſſion, as a Mark of his Allyance with the Royal Family; ſo that the three Crowns were never the *Biſſets* Arms, as is ignorantly pretended by thoſe who would ſet up a Female Succeſſion in the Family of *Lovat*. This Sir *Simon Fraſer*, ever after this, commonly called the Knight of *Kinnell*, was little inferior to his Father for Valour and Loyalty; he ſtuck firm to King *Robert* all his life long, and was no leſs eminent and conſpicuous in his Loyalty to his Son King *David* the II. For upon the breaking out of the War in the young King's Minority on the Invaſion of *Baliol*, he, with other Patriots, took the Field, in Defence of their Rightful Sovereign, and fought with great Valour at the Battle of *Duplin*. He had alſo a great Hand in taking and ſacking the Town of *Perth*, which was then in the Enemies Hands; but had the Misfortune to loſe his Life the Year thereafter in the fatal Battle of *Halidonhill*, in the Year 1333, as *Buchanan* ſays. This noble Perſon left behind him a Son named *Hugh*, who, by the Bounty of King *David*, when he came to reward the Sons of thoſe who had loſt their Lives in his Service, had the Barony of *Lovat*; for by this Title *Hugo Fraſer Dominus de Lovat* does Homage to the Biſhop of *Murray*, for a Fiſhing in the River of *Forn*, which he held of that See, *anno* 1367. But there is no Voucher that he married any Heir Female of the *Biſſets*: For in the Reign of *Alexander* the III. Sir *David de Graham*, and *Patrick Graham* his Son, have then the Lands of *Lovat*, and not the *Biſſets*, who were, as all our Hiſtorians agree, expelled the Country long before this Time; ſo we ſee how vain and groundleſs an Imagination it is to place a Female Succeſſion of the *Biſſets* in this noble Family, as a Precedent forſooth to divert the Succeſſion out of the Channel of Heirs Male in the Houſe of *Lovat*, in which it did ever run, to eſtabliſh the Succeſſion to the Honours in an Heir of Line; but of this enough in a Memorial of this Kind. He married *Iſabel* Daughter of *Weems* of That-Ilk, by whom he had his Son and Heir *Hugh Fraſer Dominus de Lovat*, that is, Lord or Laird of *Lovat*, for it is fit to know, that the Appellation of Lord and Laird in our old Stile is one and the ſame, and *John* a ſecond Son, who was the firſt of the *Fraſers* of *Knock* in *Air* Shire, of whom moſt of the prime Gentry in thoſe Parts are colaterally deſcended. He had alſo another Son of whom is deſcended the Family of *Foyers* and its Cadets.

THIS HUGH is deſign'd *Dominus de Lovat*, and *Hugo Friſale de Lovat* his Son was one of the Hoſtages for the Ranſom of King *James* I. as is vouched by the *Fædera Angliæ* in the 1423. But it is plain he was no Peer, nor had we any Lords of Parliament, as diſtinct from other Barons, who held of the Crown *in capite*, before the Reign of King *James* I.

THIS HUGH FRASER Lord of the *Lovat*, as he is called, that is no more than Laird of *Lovat*, in the 1416 married *Janet* Siſter of *William* of *Fenton*, Lord or Laird of *That-ilk*, by whom he got a great Eſtate in Land in *Inverneſs* Shire. The Marriage Articles are in the old *Scots* Language; the Parties contracting are deſigned *Hutcheon Fraſer* Lord of the *Lovat*, and *William* of *Fenton* Lord of *That-ilk*: But that this was no more than Laird or Proprietor of theſe Eſtates, is plain; for in the 1431, when King *James* I. ratifies the Contract under the Great Seal, he ſays, *Stiatis nos vidiſſe cartam Hugonis Fraſer de Lovat, & Wilhelmi Fenton de eodem*: So that 'tis clear, that neither the Parties are in the Rank of Lords of Parliament, but only of ordinary Barons. This *Hugh* died about this Time, and was ſucceeded by his Son

ALEXANDER FRASER of *Lovat*. He died without Iſſue Male in the 1430, and was ſucceeded by *Hugh Fraſer* of *Lovat* his Brother, as he is deſigned in the Retour, as Heir to *Alexander Fraſer* of *Lovat* his Brother; the Voucher is in *Haddington*'s Collections. This *Hugh* is the firſt Lord or Peer of this noble Family: But whether he was raiſed to be a Lord of Parliament by King *James* II. or *James* III. is not ſo clear; for we muſt know that the Lords of Parliament, about this Time, were not created by Letters Patent, as in After-times, but by the King's naming the Perſon to be raiſed and advanced to the Honour, to be *a Baron and Banrent of our Sovereign Lord's Parliament*.

THAT this HUGH is the firſt Lord of the Houſe of *Lovat*, is plainly vouched from the publick Archives in the Parliament-houſe; for there is a Charter confirmed by King *James* III. ratifying a Charter by *Hugo Dominus Fraſer de Lovat, ac Baronia de Kinnell*, to *John Stirling*, of ſome Part of the Barony of *Kinnell*, in the Year 1476, of which the Lord *Lovat* was Superior, which is ſufficient to inſtruct, that the Family of *Lovat* were then, and might have been before in the Rank and Quality of Lords of Parliament. This noble Lord allied by Marriage with the Houſe of *Glamis*, the Anceſtor of the Earl of *Strathmore*, by whom he had two Sons, *Thomas* his Heir, and *Alexander*, of whom is deſcended the Family of *Faraline*, and its numerous Branches.

THOMAS Lord FRASER of *Lovat*, who is inveſted in his Eſtate as Heir to *Hugh* Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat* his Father, in the Year 1501. He allied by Marriage with the Family of *Huntly*, by whom he had a Son *Hugh* his Heir, *William* of *Kilbokie*, and *James* of *Belladrum*, whoſe Male-iſſue are ſpread into many Branches of *Fraſers* in *Inverneſs* Shire. He married again with the Houſe of *Gray*, by whom he had a Son, who was the firſt of the *Fraſers* of *Brackie* and *Kirkhill*.

HUGH the next Lord *Lovat* married *Anne*, Daughter of *James Grant* of *Freuchie*, Laird of *Grant*, and had *Hugh* his Heir apparent, who died without Iſſue. He married to his ſecond Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *David Roſs* of *Balnagown*, Heir Male and Repreſentative of the ancient and illuſtrious Family of the Earls of *Roſs*. Of this Marriage he had *Alexander* his Heir, and *William* of *Stray*, of whom are deſcended ſeveral of the Families of the *Fraſers* in *Inverneſs* Shire. He had alſo another Son, of whom is deſcended the Family of *Relick*, of which *Fraſer* of *Gortleg* is a Branch. This Lord *Hugh* was ſlain in a bloody Conflict betwixt him and the *McDonalds*, at a Place called *Lochlochie*, the 15th of *July* 1544, of which *Buchanan* makes mention, and ſpeaks of the *Fraſers* with great Honour, as a Family, that upon all Occaſions, had merited highly of their Country.

ALEXANDER Lord *Lovat* married a Lady of the *Campbels* of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Argyle*, and had *Hugh* his Heir and Succeſſor; and of his younger Son *Thomas* Tutor of *Lovat*, are ſeveral Families of the *Fraſers* lineally come, particularly the Families of *Strechin* and *Ardachie*.

HUGH the next Lord *Lovat* married *Eliſabeth*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*; her Mother was the Lord *Fleeming*'s Daughter, ſhe was afterwards Counteſs of *March*, and laſt of all Counteſs of *Arran*. She bore to the Lord *Lovat* a Son

SIMON Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat*, who was in a high Degree of Favour wit King *James* VI. Upon the Death of the Earl of *Athole*, his Uncle, in the 1594 when that Dignity became extinct, on the Failzure of the Heirs Male, this Lord had the Offer of the Title of Earl of *Athole*, but he declined acceptin of the Honour, as a ſinking of his own Title of Lord *Lovat*, which he could no think of, and upon that, the Title, Honour and Dignity of Earl of *Athole* was d*novo* confered on the Lord *Innermeath*, as being a *Stewart*, and originally of th ſame Blood with the Earls of *Athole*, as the Letters Patent bear, ſtill extant in th Archives. This noble Lord married firſt with a Lady of the Houſe of *Kintail* by whom he had *Hugh* the next Lord of the Family. He married next *Jean* Daughter of *James* Lord *Down*, paternal Anceſtor of the preſent Earl of *Murray*, b whom he had two Sons, of whom two different Branches of the Houſe of *Lova* are deſcended, *viz.* The Families of *Inneralachy* and *Brae*.

HUGH Lord *Lovat* matched with the Earl of *Weems*'s Family; her Mother was the Lord *Down*'s Daughter, and Siſter to the Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had *Hugh* Maſter of *Lovat*, who died before his Father, but left a Son by his Wife, who was General *Leſly*'s Daughter, the firſt Earl of *Leven*.

HUGH, who ſucceeded his Grandfather, married a Siſter of the Earl of *Cromarty*'s, by whom he had

HUGH, who married the Marquis of *Athole*'s Daughter; but dying without Iſſue Male the 14th of *September* 1696, the Title, Honour, and Dignity of Lord *Lovat*, according to the uniform Practice and Deſcent of ancient Lord Barons, devolved on his great Uncle,

THOMAS Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat*, ſecond Son to *Hugh* Lord *Lovat*, and Lady *Iſabel Weems* his Wife, aforeſaid. He married with the Family of *M'Leod* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had fourteen Children, ten of whom died young; his eldeſt Son Mr. *Alexander Fraſer* died in his 25th Year, univerſally lamented, being one of the brighteſt, and every Way beſt accompliſhed young Gentlemen that ever this noble Family had at any Time produced. *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, Mr. *John Fraſer* who died a Batchellor in the 1716, and a Daughter *Sybilla*.

SIMON the preſent Lord *Lovat*, ſucceeded his Father in the Honour upon his Death in 1698. His Lordſhip has acted and ſuffered much for his Country and Family, ever ſince his Acceſſion to the Honour; ſo that he may well be called the Re-builder of his Houſe, and the Reſtorer of his Family, which is one of the Things in the World he has moſt at Heart. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Lodowick Grant* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he has two Sons,

SIMON Maſter of *Lovat*, and Mr. *Alexander Fraſer*; alſo two Daughters, *Janet* — and — *Sybilla*, and a Son and a Daughter dead of the ſame Marriage.

MORAY *of* ABERCAIRNY.

IN the firſt Part of this Work, the Armorial Bearing of MORAY of *Abercairny*, was by a Miſtake wrong inſerted; for the *Cheveron*, which ſhews their Alliance with, and Deſcent from the old Earls of *Strathearn*, is not carried between the *Three Stars*, (their paternal Coat) but is quartered with it; as they are to be found recorded in the *Lyon-Office*, where they ſtand thus maticulate, viz. *Moray* of *Abercairny* carries, *Two Coats quarterly, firſt and laſt*, Azure, *Three Stars* Argent, *within a double Treſſure counterflowr'd* Or, *ſecond and third* Or, *Two Cheveron's* Gules, above the Shield, an Helmet befitting his Degree, with a Mantle Gules doubling *Argent*, and on a *Wreath* of his Coloues is ſet for his *Creſt* an Earl's Crown ſurmounted of a *Star* of twelve Rays *Argent*, and in an *Eſcrol* above, this Motto *ſans tache*, and in another below, *tanti talem genuere parentes*, ſupported by Two *Eagles proper*.

FOR underſtanding the Reaſon of this Bearing, we are to obſerve, that Sir JOHN MORAY of *Drumſbergard*, a Son of the ancient Houſe of *Bothwell* (of whom in the firſt Vol. *page* 253) married *Mary* Daughter to *Maliſe* Earl of *Strathearn*, with whom he obtained the Lands of *Abercairny*, *Ogilvie*, *Glenſberop*, &c. as was alſo obſerved in the firſt Vol. *page* 254.

THIS Sir JOHN MORAY of *Drumſbergard*, the direct paternal Anceſtor of the preſent *Abercairny*, had by *Mary* his Wife aforeſaid, Three Sons, Sir *Maurice*, Sir *Alexander* and *Walter*.

SIR MAURICE MORAY of *Drumſbergard*, being a Perſon of much Merit, was a great Favourite of King *David* II. as appears, among other Inſtances, from this which follows. *Joanna* Counteſs of *Strathearn*, the only Daughter and ſole Heir of *Maliſe* Earl of *Strathearn*, the Uncle of Sir *Maurice Moray*, having married the Earl of *Waren*, an *Engliſh* Lord, was by that Means drawn into a Conſpiracy againſt King *Robert* I. for which ſhe was forfeited, and the Earldom of *Strathearn* for ſome Time veſted in the Crown. But King *David* II. King *Robert*'s Son, in Conſideration of the great Service of Sir *Maurice Moray* (who, upon failing of the Iſſue of Earl *Moliſe*, his Mother's Brother, had now the ſole Right of Blood to that Earldom) reverſed the Forfeiture, and conferred the Earldom of *Strathearn* upon the ſaid Sir *Maurice Moray*, who was accordingly, with great Solemnity, girt with the Sword of the ſaid Earldom, on the 9th of *February*, *anno* 1343, *apud caſtrum puellarum*; as Sir *James Balfour*, from the Records of King *David*, informs us.

SIR MAURICE MORAY, now Earl of *Strathearn*, accompanying his Maſter King *David* in his Second Expedition into *England*, was there ſlain at the Battle of *Durham*, on the 17th of *October* 1346, and leaving no Iſſue of his own Body behind him, his Brother Sir *Alexander Moray* of *Drumſbergard* ſucceeded to his paternal Eſtate; and the Earldom of *Strathearn* returned again to the Crown, for, as Sir *James Balfour* obſerves, it was given to him and his Heirs Male to be begotten of his own Body, *quibus deficientibus*, that the ſaid Earldom ſhould return to the Crown, *in eo ſtatu & integritate quo eam reliquerat Maliſius quondam Ernevallenſis comes.*

THIS Sir MAURICE, upon his Acceſſion to the Earldom of *Strathearn*, and in Right of his Mother, quartered, with his paternal Coat, the Arms of the old Earl of *Strathearn* his Uncle, *viz.* Or, *Two Cheverons* Gules, and his Brother Sir *Alexander Moray* who ſucceeded him in his paternal Eſtate of *Drumſbergard*, *Abercairny*, &c. had the ſame Right of Blood to the Earldom and Arms of *Strathearn*, which his Brother Sir *Maurice* had, with this additional Merit, that his Brother the Earl had been killed in the King's Service at the Battle of *Durham*, but the King having been long detained Priſoner in *England*, after that unfortunate Battle, where his Majeſty was taken Priſoner, Sir *Alexander Moray* had not ſo ready Acceſs to put in for ſo juſt a Claim, and this gave *Robert* Earl of *Carrick*, Lord High-Steward of *Scotland*, and afterwards King, Time and Opportunity to apply to King *David* his Uncle, for the Eſtate and Earldom of *Strathearn*, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow on him. However, Sir *Alexander Moray* retained in his Bearing the Arms of the old Earls of *Strathearn*, for the Reaſons abovementioned, and which his Succeſſors in the Houſe of *Abercairny* do carry to this Day, as may be ſeen delineated in the Plate of *Atchievements.*

THERE is likewiſe another Miſtake in the firſt Part of this Work, *page* 254, by which the Author makes *John Moray* of *Ogilface*, who grants a Charter to the Convent of *Holy-rood-houſe* in the Year 1409, with his Seal appended, bearing a *Feſs between Three Stars* 2 *and* 1, to be the paternal Anceſtor of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercairny*.

IT is like the Reſemblance of the Titles of *Ogilvie* and *Ogilface* has led our Author into that Error; for I am well informed, that *John Murray* of *Ogilface*, who granted the Charter, and carried the Arms above-mentioned, was a diſtinct Branch of the *Morrays*, and is now extinct; whereas the Anceſtor of the deceaſt Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercairny*, at the Date of the Charter, is diſtinctly known by another Name than *John*, and by the Titles of *Drumſbergard*, *Abercairny* and *Ogilvie*, and none of that Family, whoſe Succeſſion is clearly documented, and is ſtill extant in the Perſon of *William Moray* of *Abercairny*, ever carried their Arms with a *Feſs*, as mentioned by our Author.

CORSANE *of* MEIKLEKNOX.

THIS Sirname and Family have it handed down from Age to Age, that the firſt of their Anceſtors, in *Scotland*, was an *Italian* Gentleman of the *Corſini* Family, who came into this Realm with an Abbot of *New-abbey*, or *Dulce Cor*, in *Galloway*, about the Year 1280. This Abbey was founded by *Dornagilla*, one of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of *Allan* Lord of *Galloway*, and Wife to *John Baliol* Lord of *Bernard-Caſtle*, and Mother to *John Baliol*, who was ſometime King of *Scotland*; ſhe founded alſo the Franciſcan Monaſtery at *Dumfries* in *anno* 1262.

AMONG many other Inſtances that might be given of this ancient Name and Family of CORSANES, appearing from authentick Vouchers, this is one, Sir *Alexander Corſane* is Witneſs to a Charter granted by *Archibald*, called the Grim or Auſtere Earl of *Douglas*, to Sir *John Stuart* Laird of *Gryton* of the Lands of *Calie*; tho' the Charter is without Date, yet it muſt neceſſarily have been before the Year 1400, when the Granter of that Charter died.

THE principal Family of CORSANE was deſigned of *Glen*, which in the Reign of King *James* IV. went off with *Marion*, the Daughter and only Child of Sir *Robert Corſane* of *Glen*, by Marriage to Sir *Robert Gordon*, who thereupon aſſumed the Title of Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Glen*, and came to be deſigned of *Lochinvar* by the Death of Sir *Alexander* his elder Brother, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Flowdon* in *anno* 1504. And of that Lady deſcended lineally the Barons of *Lochinvar* and Viſcounts of *Kenmure*.

SIR JOHN CORSANE, an early Cadet, and next Heir Male of this Family of *Glen*, ſettled at *Dumfries*, where he increaſed in Riches and Honour, and had a lineal Succeſſion of Heirs Male for eighteen Generations; and that they were all of the Name *John*, has been conſtantly aſſerted by that Family. Some of their Brethren were Eccleſiaſticks, particularly *Dominus Thomas Corſanus*, (deſigned perpetual Vicar of *Dumfries*) in a Charter granted by him for ſome Church-lands in *Dumfries*, dated *anno* 1408.

THAT there were ſo many Generations of that Family, appears as well by other Vouchers, as by an excellent Inſcription on the Funeral Monument of *John Corſane* Provoſt of *Dumfries*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. who was the Thirteenth in Order deſcended from the ſaid Sir *John Corſane* incluſive, in a direct maſculine Courſe of Succeſſion.

THIS JOHN CORSANE was married on *Janet Maxwell*, one of the Lord *Maxwell*'s Family, who bore him ſeveral Children, particularly *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir, afterwards called Mr. *John Corſane*, and *Marion*, who was married to *Stephen Laurie* of *Maxweltoun*, Anceſtor of Sir *Walter Laurie* of *Maxweltoun* Baronet. He was Member of Parliament for the Burgh of *Dumfries* in the Year 1621, when the Five Articles of the *Perth* Aſſembly received the Sanction of a Law. Having in his younger Years executed the inferior Offices of the Magiſtracy in *Dumfries*, he was Provoſt of the ſaid Burgh Forty five Years, died when he was aged Seventy five Years and an Half, in *anno* 1629, and was buried with Eleven of his Grandfathers, as appears by the ſaid Funeral Monument erected to his Memory that ſame Year by Mr. *John Corſane* Advocate his ſaid Son and Heir; upon which, with his Coat of Arms, are many excellent Inſcriptions in Commendation of his Learning, Juſtice, and other good Qualifications; of which the following are a Specimen.

JOANNES CORSANUS.

Faſcibus in noſtra urbe, ſenex, reliquaque juventa
Functus honore, ſub hoc clauſus atro tumulo.

***ANAGRAMA.** An ſanus, Cor. ſenio?*

Sanus & in ſumma fueras, Corſane, juventa,
Sanus & in ſummo, Cor. fueras ſenio.
Corde tuo ſano, præeras dum, ſive juventa,
Seu ſenio, res hæc publica ſana ſtetit.

JOANNES CORSANUS.

EPITAPHIUM.

Ter tria fatales & bis tria luſtra ſorores
Dimidiumque Ævo contribuere tuo,
Ter tria civiles humerum circumdare Faces
Luſtra, dedit Sophia gratia digna tua.
Ter tribus ac binis, tandem prognatus eodem
Et lare, Corſanis contumularis Avis.

THE ſaid **JOHN CORSANE** being dead, as above, was ſucceeded in his Lands and Heritage by the ſaid Mr. *John Corſane* Advocate his Son, who, a conſiderable Time before, had married *Margaret Maxwell*, one of the Daughters, and Co-heireſſes of *Robert Maxwell* of *Dinwoody*, a Branch of the Family of *Maxwell*, by whom he had Iſſue, *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir, *Helen*, who was married to *Harries* of *Mabie*, and ſeveral others. With the ſaid *Margaret Maxwell* his Spouſe he got the Lands of *Barndennoch*, and being well pleaſed with the Amenity of its Situation, after he had put his Son *John* in Poſſeſſion of the Lands of *Meikleknox*, he ſometimes deſign'd himſelf Mr. *John Corſane* of *Barndennoch*. He was a very rich Man; For beſides his Country Eſtates in *Nithſdale* and *Galloway*, 'tis credibly reported, he had a Third Part of the Burgh of *Dumfries*, and Lands thereto belonging, either in Property or Superiority, which Vouchers, ſtill extant, confirm: And indeed, there are many old Houſes there, which yet bear the Arms of the Family, and ſome of them are quartered with the Arms of the Families with which he and his Predeceſſors were matched. He was a conſiderable Time Provoſt of *Dumfries*, about the Time of the civil Wars, and afterwards, when that Place was attack'd by the Royaliſts; which coſt him dear. He outlived his ſaid Son *John Corſane* of *Meikleknox*, and died in a good old Age, *anno* 1671.

THE ſaid **JOHN CORSANE** married *Jean Kirkpatrick* Daughter to Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick* of *Cloſeburn*, by whom he had ſeveral Children, *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir; *Charles*, who was a Captain in King *Charles* II. his Army; and being in the Garriſon in *Tangier*, was wounded by the *Moors* in *anno* 1684. Thereafter he was advanced to be a Colonel, married an *Iriſh* Lady, and died abroad without Iſſue. *Margaret* the eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid *John Corſane* was married to *James Grierſon* of *Larglanglie*, a Son of Sir *Robert Grierſon* of *Lag*, and had ſeveral Sons and Daughters. The ſaid *John* died before his Father, as above; but his Widow *Jean Kilpatrick* lived till the Year 1696, having that Part of his Fortune, by which he was deſign'd, as her Jointure.

THE ſaid **JOHN CORSANE** of *Meikleknox* married *Marion Maxwell* Daughter to *James Maxwell* of *Tinwal*, (branched from an immediate Son of the illuſtrious Family of *Maxwell*) by his Wife *Elizabeth Grierſon*, one of the Daughters of the ſaid Sir *Robert Grierſon* of *Lag*; They had ſeveral Children, *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir, *Agnes* Spouſe to Mr. *Peter Rae* Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Kirkbride*, and others who died unmarried. The ſaid *John Corſane* died *February* 2. 1680, and was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who was then but eight Years old; and *Marion Maxwell* his Widow died 5th *November* 1697.

His ſaid Son, JOHN CORSANE of *Meikleknox*, married, but died without any Iſſue, 19th *September* 1717; however his Wife being with Child brought forth a Son ſome Months after his Deceaſe, which was alſo called *John*, and made the Eighteenth Heir Male of that Family of *Corſane*, by a lineal Courſe of Succeſſion.

This Child having died in *February* 1721, the Right to that Eſtate devolved on the ſaid *Agnes*, who had twelve Children, whereof nine came to the Age of Men and Women. *Robert Rae* her eldeſt Son and Heir apparent is by his Mother's ſpecial Deſtination, in *anno* 1731, with the ſpecial Advice and Conſent of the ſaid Mr. *Peter Rae* her Husband, to ſucceed to his maternal Anceſtors, and to aſſume the Sirname of *Corſane*, and the Arms of the Family of *Meikleknox*, which he hath done. She is the only Heir of Line now alive, to her Uncle *Robert Maxwell* of *Tinwal*.

BLAZON.

The ancient Armorial Bearing of *Corſane* of *Meikleknox*, in the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright* in *Galloway*, is *Argent*, on a *Feſs Azure*, a Savage's *Head* eraz'd, diſtilling Drops of Blood, and pierced through with two Darts, diſpoſed in *Saltier*, Points downwards, all *proper*; betwixt three *Maskill* in *Chief*, and as many *Mollets* in *Baſe*, *Gules*: Supported by two Soldiers, armed *Cap-a-pee*, each of them carrying a *Target* on their *Siniſter* Arm, and both girded with Swords; he on the *Dexter* embracing and holding up a Spear, erected in *Pale*, enſign'd on the Top with a *Lyon's Head* eraz'd, looking to the Left; and he on the *Siniſter* bearing up another Spear alſo erect in *Pale*, and enſign'd with an *Eagle*, all *proper*, and both ſtanding on a Compartment: Above the Shield an *Helmet* befitting his Degree, with a Mantle, *Gules*, doubled *Argent*; And on a *Torſe* or *Wreath* of his Colours, is ſet for his *Creſt*, an Eagle crowned with an antique Crown, and looking up to the Sun in his Glory, all *proper*; and for Motto, on an Eſcrol above all, theſe Words; *Præmium virtutis Gloria*.

A Genealogical Account of the Family of CHALMERS *of* Balnecraig *and* Cults.

THIS ancient Family of BALNECRAIG, (ſtill exiſting in the Shire of *Aberdeen*) bears for their armorial Arms, *Argent, a Demi-Lion rampant, iſſuing out of a Feſs Gules, with a Flower-de-Liſs in Baſe of the Laſt*, and for *Creſt*, an Eagle in a riſing Poſture proper, with the *Motto*, *Spero*.

For inſtructing the ſaid Arms to be the particular Coat of this Family, they, at this Day, remain to be ſeen both cut on Stone on their Burial-place, and carved on Wood on their Seat within St. *Nicolas*'s Church of *Aberdeen*, whereon is alſo inſert two ancient Inſcriptions; the firſt whereof is, *Hic jacet providus & honorabilis vir Alexander de Camera de Murthil, prepoſitus hujus burgi de Aberdeen, qui obiit octavo die menſis Octobris, anno Dom.* 1413. The other is *Alexander de Camera conſulis ejuſque familiæ multorum ſeculorum proſapia honoribus, quæ conſpicua requietorium & cathedra*, 1313. Which Arms and Inſcriptions is proven to be cut on the foreſaid Places, by the notorial Atteſtation of *Robert Thomſon* and *Walter Cochran* Notars-publick, as is clear from the original Copy (which I did ſee) ſubſcribed by them at *Aberdeen* the 12th *November* 1730.

But tho' the Arms of this Family be cut on their Seat in the ſaid Church, adorned with all ſuitable exterior Ornaments, to which are added Supporters, *viz.* two Angels, yet on the Conſideration that the Houſe of *Balnecraig* is of greater Antiquity than the Uſage of Supporters in Arms, it is more probable to think that this

Addition has been but a Fancy of the Carver to decore his Work, ſeeing the oldeſt Books of Blazons we now have that are extant, tho' the above Arms of this Family be therein recorded, yet nothing of Supporters is to be found as proper thereto.

As to the Original of this Sirname of *Chalmers* in the North of *Scotland*, it is moſt probable that they are a Branch of the Clan *Cameron* from the Affinity of both their Arms: And beſides, Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Genealogical Manuſcript of the Families of* Scotland, tells us, "That one of this Clan going to *France*, put his Name in a *Latin* Dreſs, by deſigning himſelf *Camerarius*, which in *French* is *de la Chambre*, who, upon his Return to *Scotland*, according to our Dialect, was called *Chalmers*; which Tradition, ſays the ſaid Sir *George*, is the more confirmed by the *Flower-de-Liſs* carried in *Baſe* in their Arms; which Addition their Predeceſſor has no Doubt got when in *France*, for ſome meritorious Action done there."

AGAIN, As to the Riſe of the Name *Cameron*, it hath certainly had its Beginning from an accidental Note, particularly that their Predeceſſor hath had a wry Noſe, for in the *Iriſh* Tongue this Name ſignifies as much; and from ſuch accidental Notes the Cuſtom was and is at preſent in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, to aſſume Sirnames taken from particular Marks in the Face or Body of the principal Chiftian, or Leader of their Clan, in Imitation of the old *Roman* Sirnames, *Cæſar*, *Balbus*, *Naſo*, &c. There are others again that derive the Origine of this Name from the Deſignation *de Camera*, or Office of Chamberlain; but that thoſe of the Sirname of *Chalmers* in the North have their Name and Deſcent from the Clan *Cameron*, and thoſe in the South from the Office of Chamberlain, will clearly appear by what follows.

FOR in reſpect the ancient Deſcent and Origine of Families cannot be ſo well found out by Sirnames, as by their armorial Bearings, (as all judicious Antiquaries allow) Arms being of greater Antiquity than Sirnames; it is then demonſtratively evident, that *Chalmers* of *Balnecraig* in the North, and that of *Gaitgirth* in the Southweſt of *Scotland*, are two diſtinct Families, and deſcended from a different Stock and Race of Progenitors; for tho' both theſe Families retain the ſame Name, yet by their Arms it appears they are deſcended of different Anceſtors, on the Account there is not one Figure in the Arms of the one, that correſponds with the Arms of the other; for the Clan *Cameron* carry two *Feſſes Gules* for their Arms, and *Balnecraig*, as a Deſcendant therefrom, bears one of theſe *Feſſes* agreeable in Tincture alſo; which Figure, being generally taken by Heralds to ſignify the Military Belt or Girdle of Honour, denotes the Valour of their Anceſtors; whereas the Arms of *Gaitgirth* are quite different, as will appear by the following Blazon thereof, as it ſtands recorded in the oldeſt Regiſter of Arms in *Scotland*, authorized by Sir *David Lindſay* of *Mount*, who was *Lion King of Arms* to King *James* V. and confirmed to be the true Regiſter of Arms for *Scotland*, by the ſaid King in Council, the original Copy being now in the Lawiers Library at *Edinburgh*, of which Coat the Blazon follows, *viz. two Coats quarterly*; *1ſt and 4th, Azure, a Mollet Argent*; *2d and 3d Azure, a Feſs Cheque, Argent and Gules.* And it is further to be obſerved, that in the Regiſter of Arms belonging to the preſent Lord Lyon of this Kingdom, the Cadets of *Gaitgirth*'s Family, are there alſo matriculate with the ſaid quartered Coat, only diſtinguiſhed with ſuitable Differences.

FROM hence I infer, that foraſmuch as in thoſe Shires where the Great Steward of *Scotland* had Intereſt of old, moſt of the Families, then Reſidenters there, were in uſe to checquer the Figures in their Arms from the Great Steward's *Feſs Checque*, upon the Account of Patronage, who being all Vaſſals, did the ſame to ſhow their Dependence on him; and *Gaitgirth*'s Predeceſſor being unqueſtionably one of his Vaſſals, his Lands lying in the Shire of *Air*, where he had Intereſt, it has been on that Account he hath aſſumed, and ſtill carries the ſaid *Feſs Checque*; and probably being one of his Chamberlains, his Deſcendants hath afterwards taken the Sirname *de Camera*, or *Chalmers*.

AND certainly this Name *de Camera*, has led Sir *George Mackenzie* into the Miſtake, of narrating that *Gaitgirth*'s Predeceſſor was deſcended of the Clan *Ca-*

meron, from the Affinity of the Name *de Camera*. And beſides gives him the particular Arms of *Balnecraig*, on the Account (no doubt) that he had never ſeen any Documents to inſtruct that Family's Antiquity. But to prove the ſame, I proceed next to narrate the authentick Charters following.

AND *Firſt*, There is a Charter ſtill extant, granted by *Andrew Garviehaugh* of *Caskieben*, to *Robert Chalmers* and *Helen* his Spouſe, who was Aunt to the ſaid *Andrew*, of the Lands of *Belode*, *Balnecraig* and *Telanchlyn*, with their Pertinents, and a half Merk of Silver out of the Mill of *Lunfanan* yearly, to be holden by him and his ſaid Spouſe, and the lawful Heirs of their Body in Feu of the Earl *Murray*, for a Pair of white Gloves at *Pentecoſt* yearly, at the Manour of *Caskieben*, if asked; and if it happen, that the ſaid *Robert* and *Helen* die without lawful Heirs of their Body, in that Caſe theſe Lands with their Pertinents are provided to the ſaid *Robert*'s Heirs whatſoever. This is dated at *Aberdeen* the 8th *Auguſt*, 1357. And which Charter is confirmed to the ſaid *Robert Chalmers* (wherein he is deſigned of *Kintore*) and to *Helen Garviehaugh* his Spouſe, by *Iſabel Ranulph* Daughter and Heir to *John Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, Lord *Annandale* and *Man*.

FROM this Charter of Confirmation I obſerve, that the ſaid *Robert Chalmers* was a Gentleman of an Eſtate of his own, to wit, the Lands of *Kintore*, before ever he got the Lands mentioned in the above Charter; ſo that it cannot be doubted, but his Predeceſſors were of a much older Standing in the North Parts of this Kingdom, than the Date of the above Charters; neither is it to be thought that the ſaid *Andrew Garviehaugh* would have ſo much preferred his Aunt, as to diſpone his ſaid Lands, failing her and her Iſſue to the ſaid *Robert Chalmers* and his Heirs whatſomever, if he had not been both a Man of Merit and a Fortune; that he was the firſt, the foreſaid Charter demonſtrates in the onerous Cauſe of granting it, *viz. Pro bono & fideli concilio, & auxilio ſuo mihi impenſo & impendendo*: And that he had a Fortune, the Confirmation thereof deſigns him Laird of *Kintore*.

THE above *Andrew Garviehaugh* was alſo a Gentleman of a good Deſcent, being Son of Sir *James Garviehaugh*, who had from the great Sir *Thomas Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, a Charter of the Lands of *Belode*, *Balnecraig*, *Cloychock*, and *Talanchlyn*, with their Pertinents, and half a Merk of Silver yearly out of the Mill of *Lunfanan*, which is ſealed with the ſaid Earl's Seal at his Regality of *Murray*; but tho' it hath no Date, yet it is well known when the ſaid Earl flouriſhed, being one of King *Robert* the *Bruce*'s Generals. All which original Charters I ſaw and peruſed, and are ſtill extant in the Cuſtody of *Roderick Chalmers* Roſs Herald, a Deſcendant of this ancient Family.

BUT not having ſeen more ſufficient Documents to trace down the Deſcendants of the Houſe of *Balnecraig* to this preſent, I ſhall only narrate what Baillie *Skeen* hath inſert in his Survey of *Aberdeen*, which is printed there in *Octavo*, *anno* 1685, where, in his Catalogue of the Provoſts of that City, *Page* 246, is ſet down that *Willielmus de Camera* (Son of the aforeſaid *Robert* of *Kintore* and *Balnecraig*) was Provoſt of *Aberdeen* in the Year 1392, and ſeveral Years after, as is clear from the oldeſt Court-book of that City, which is in *Latin*, and dated, *anno* 1398; Alſo *William Chalmers* was likewiſe Provoſt there, *anno* 1404. And *Thomas de Camera* bore the ſame Character, *anno* 1412, and many Years after. And *Alexander Chalmers* was likewiſe Provoſt there in the Year 1443, and for ſundry different Years after, even to *anno* 1595, at which Time, he is deſigned of *Murthill*: And beſides in the publick Regiſters, I find a Charter granted by *Alexander Chalmers* of *Balnecraig* to *Henry Forbes*, of the Lands of *Thomaſtoun* and *Fullartoun*, with an Annualrent of Five Shilling out of the King's Lands of *Kinkell* and *Diſs*, in the Thanage of *Kintore* and Shire of *Aberdeen*, to be holden Blench of the King for a Silver Penny. This is dated at *Aberdeen* the 7th of *April*, and confirmed at St. *Andrews* firſt *March*, 1535. I next proceed to the Family of *Cults*, an early Cadet of *Balnecraig*.

THE Genealogy of this Family of *Cults*, I ſhall ſet down as I find it narrated in the principal *Litera proſapia*, granted by King *Charles* the II. to *Mary Margaret Urry*, dated at *Edinburgh* 17th *June*, and ſealed with the great Seal the 9th *September*

1669, finely wrote on Vellum; as alſo from a Genealogical Tree of this Family illuminate, and approven by Sir *Charles Areskine* Lord Lyon, and whereto his Subſcription and Seal of Office is affixed at *Edinburgh* the 26th *January* 1669, to which *Joseph Stacy* and *John Boſillie* Heralds are Subſcribers; both which authentick Documents is alſo in the Cuſtody of the foreſaid Mr. *Chalmers* Roſs Herald, which I peruſed, and have farther ſupplied from Authors and Records of unqueſtionable Credit, as follows.

AND firſt, *Alexander Chalmers* of *Cults*, a Son of the Houſe of *Balnetraig*, married *Agnes Hay* Daughter of the Earl of *Errol*, by whom *Alexander* his Succeſſor, who married *Janet* Daughter to *John Leſly* of that Ilk, by whom *Alexander Chalmers* of *Cults* and *Methlick* in *Aberdeen* Shire, who married *Elizabeth Douglas*, Daughter to *Glenbervy*, by whom *Thomas* of *Cults* and *Methlick*, who is ſerved Heir to his ſaid Father *Alexander*, before the Sheriff of *Aberdeen*, in the Year 1505, as appears by the original Retour ſtill extant in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Mr. *Chalmers*, which I ſaw: This *Thomas* married *Mary Menzies* Daughter to *Pitfoddels*, by whom *Alexander*. There is a Precept of Saſine in the publick Regiſters, granted by *Thomas Chalmers* of *Cults* to *Alexander* his ſecond Son, for infeſting him in the haill Lands of *Cults*, and Mill thereof, with the Pertinents, lying in the Pariſh of *Tarland* and Shire of *Aberdeen*, to be holden in Ward by him and his Heirs Male. This is dated at *Aberdeen* the 8th *May*, and confirmed at *Edinburgh* the 27th of the ſaid Month, *Anno* 1549; he was alſo Laird of *Strichen*, as is evident from a Charter granted by *Alexander Chalmers* of *Strichen* to *Thomas*, Son to *Alexander Fraſer* of *Philorth* of the Mains of *Strichen*, with the Mill thereof, to be holden Ward; this is dated at *Faithlie*, 6th *December* 1558, and confirmed at *Edinburgh*, 2d *August* 1559. This *Alexander* married *Helen Rait* Daughter to *Halgreen*, by whom *Alexander Chalmers* of *Cults*, who married *Janet Lumſden* Daughter to *Cuſbney*; for Proof hereof, there is a Precept of Saſine granted by *Alexander* to this *Alexander* his Son, and *Janet Lumſden* his Spouſe, upon the Lands of *Cults* and Mill thereof, dated 9th *February* 1565; the Saſine following thereupon is dated 24th *May* 1566: This *Alexander* was Provoſt of *Aberdeen*, *Anno* 1567, as the ſaid Baillie *Skeen* narrates. *Ibid.* By this Marriage he had two Sons, firſt *Gilbert*, his Succeſſor, and Mr. *William*, Miniſter at *Boyndy*; of whom after. As to the eldeſt Son *Gilbert Chalmers* of *Cults*, there is a Charter under the Great Seal, confirming a Charter granted by his Father to him, of the Lands and Mill of *Cults*, with the Woods called *Bogs*, all lying in the Pariſh of *Tarland*, and Shire of *Aberdeen*, dated 4th *November* 1601, with a Precept alſo under the Great Seal, for infeſting the ſaid *Gilbert* in the ſaid Lands, which he afterwards ſold to *Leſsmore*, as is confirmed by a Saſine in Favours of Sir *James Gordon* Appearand of *Leſsmore* of the Lands of *Cults*, comprehending the other Lands therein inſert, following upon a Charter by *Gilbert*, Son of *Alexander Chalmers* of *Cults*. The Charter is dated the 29th *January*, and the Saſine the firſt of *February*, 1612. This *Gilbert* married *Elizabeth Fraſer*, Daughter to *Doors*, by whom *Alexander Chalmers* of *Cults*, who married *Janet*, Daughter of *James Irvine* of *Drum*, by whom *Alexander* of *Cults*, who married *Marjory*, Daughter of *Robert Lumſden* of *Cuſbney* Advocate, by whom only a Daughter, *Marjory Chalmers*, who married *John Urrie* of *Pitfeichie*, by whom a Son Sir *John Urrie*, who was a Captain abroad, where he married *Mary Magdalen*, Daughter of *Chriſtopher Sebaſtian van Joxheim* of *Exlabrun* in *Germany*, by whom a Daughter, *Mary Margaret Urrie*, Lady *Lamont*, who is the Perſon that procured the foreſaid *Litera proſapiæ*. This Sir *John Urrie* coming afterwards to *Scotland* with the magnanimous *James* Marquis of *Montroſe*, was made his Lieutenant-General, *Anno* 1643, and ſome Days after the Marquis's Execution, was himſelf beheaded at the Croſs of *Edinburgh*, for his Loyalty, *Anno* 1650.

I NEXT proceed to ſpeak of Mr. *William Chalmers*, ſecond Son to the above *Alexander* of *Cults*, Provoſt of *Aberdeen*. He was the firſt legally eſtabliſhed Miniſter at the Kirk of *Boyndie* (in the Shire of *Bamff* and Dioceſe of *Aberdeen*) after the Reformation, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Mr. *William Chalmers* (of the ſame Family of *Cults*) Miniſter of *Skeen*, near *Aberdeen*, by whom four Sons, all Clergymen, *viz.* Firſt, Mr. *William*, Miniſter at *Fettercairn* in the *Merns*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Barclay* of *Touy*, by whom two Sons, Mr. *William*, Miniſter,

ſter at *Glammis* in *Angus*, and Mr. *James*, Miniſter at *Cullen* in *Bamff* Shire. He was ſent to *England* by the Epiſcopal Clergy in the North of *Scotland*, who took the Oaths at the Revolution (yet were moleſted by the Kirk Judicatories) to ſollicite their Affairs at Court, and was introduced to her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, by Dr. *Compton* then Biſhop of *London*, immediately after her Acceſſion to the Crown, to whom he preſented an Addreſs from his Brethren, which was graciouſly received; and beſides, ſhe ſettled a Penſion on him of 100 *l. Sterl. per Annum*, that his being there might be no Expence to his Conſtituents, who were neceſſitate to have one always upon the Spot, to repreſent their Caſe from Time to Time, as Emergencies required, in which Station he continued till his Death.

THE ſecond Son of Mr. *William Chalmers* Miniſter of *Boyndie*, was Mr. *James*, Parſon of *Paiſley*, of whom hereafter. His third Son was Mr. *John*, Miniſter of *Peterhead* in *Aberdeen* Shire, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Keith of Whiteriggs*, Sheriff of *Merns*, a near Relation of the Family of the Earl *Mariſhall* of *Scotland*, and had Iſſue. He was Chaplain to *John* Earl of *Middleton*, Commiſſioner to the firſt Parliament after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and both he and his Brother Mr. *James*, had the Honour to preach ſeveral Times before that great Senate. Mr. *William*'s fourth Son was Mr. *Patrick*, who ſucceeded his Father as Miniſter of *Boyndie*: (His ſaid Father and his Grandfather Mr. *William Chalmers* Miniſter at *Skeen*, are Subſcribers to the Addreſs of the Synod of *Aberdeen* to His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner.) This Mr. *Patrick* married *Anne*, Daughter of *James Ogilvie* of *Raggell* in the ſame Pariſh, by whom two Sons and a Daughter; the eldeſt, Mr. *James*, is preſent Rector of *Lamarſh* and *Vicham* St. *Paul*, both in the County of *Eſſex* in *England*. He married firſt *Mary*, Daughter of *Peter Bulteel* Merchant of *London* Gentleman, and Widow of *Richard Daniel* of *Colcheſter*, and ſecondly, *Suſanna*, eldeſt Daughter of *John Edwards*, Eſq; of *Walthamhall* in *Eſſex*, by whom a Son *Henry* and a Girl *Rachel Katharine*, both promiſing Children. Mr. *Patrick*'s ſecond Son died a Youth at the *Mariſhal* College of New *Aberdeen*, and his Daughter was married to *George Ogilvie* of *Newrain*.

MR. *James Chalmers*, ſecond Son to Mr. *William* Miniſter at *Boyndie*, was firſt one of the Profeſſors of Philoſophy in the *Mariſhal* College of New *Aberdeen*, in which Employ he acquit himſelf both with Honour and Applauſe; and here in this Station he was about *Anno* 1650, when King *Charles* II. made his firſt Attempt to recover his juſt Rights to the Government of theſe Kingdoms, for he being a Man both of great Learning and good Addreſs, he employed his outmoſt Endeavours in doing his Majeſty conſiderable Service in that critical Juncture of Affairs, God having bleſs'd him with a particular Dexterity in managing Negotiations of ſuch Importance; and of his indefatigable Induſtry herein, and unſhaken Loyalty, this King was ſo ſenſible, that he diſtinguiſhed him upon all Occaſions, while at *Aberdeen*, with particular Marks of Honour, and eſpecially once, when he waited on his Majeſty, as ſoon as he entered into his Preſence, he was received with theſe Words (not uſual from a Sovereign to a Subject) *God ſave you Mr.* Chalmers, which the King expreſſed in the Audience of many then preſent. And ſome Years after entering into holy Orders, he for his bright Parts was preſented to the Kirk of New *Machar*, alias *New-Kirk*, within 7 Miles of *Aberdeen*, but not continuing there long, he was tranſlated afterwards to the Kirk of *Cullen* (where his Nephew Mr. *James Chalmers* was afterwards Incumbent.) During his Miniſtry here, preaching once at this Kirk on *Jotham*'s Parable, *Judges* Chap. 9th, in the Time of *Cromwell*'s Uſurpation, where was a Company of his Soldiers then quartered in that Town, in his Diſcourſe on the ſame, he gave them ſo great Offence, that they carried him Priſoner to *Elgin*, where he continued confined ſome Time, till allowed to return again to his Charge at *Cullen*, whereof he was in actual Poſſeſſion at the Reſtoration, for I find him one of the Subſcribers (then deſigned Miniſter at *Cullen*) to the humble Addreſs of the Synod of *Aberdeen* to his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner *John* Earl of *Middleton*, againſt the Murder of King *Charles* the I. Subjects taking up Arms againſt the ſupreme Magiſtrate, delivering up the King at *Newcaſtle*, Act of the Weſt-Kirk, and other rebellious Practices, which Addreſs is dated at the King's College of *Aberdeen* the 18th *April* 1661; but after

Epiſcopacy was eſtabliſhed in *Scotland* in the Year 1662. I find he was advanced to the Kirk of *Dumfries*, and for Confirmation hereof, and the Paſſages above, there is an Act of the Lords of Secret Council in his Favours, dated 11th of *December* 1662, and regiſtrate in their Council Books, *viz.* "The Lords of Secret Council taking to their
" Conſideration, That Mr. *James Chalmers* late Miniſter at *Cullen* of *Boyn*, and now
" Miniſter at *Dumfries*, has been at a great Deal of Charges and Pains in Purſuance
" of his Majeſty's Intereſt and Government, both in Church and State, have there-
" fore ordained, and by theſe Preſents ordains, That the preſent Year's Stipend,
" *Anno* 1662, due to the late Miniſter of *Dumfries*, be paid to the ſaid Mr. *James*
" *Chalmers*, and that the Heritors, Feuars, Farmers, Tenants, Poſſeſſors and others
" liable, make ready and thankful Payment of the ſame to him, or any having his
" Order; and if Need-be, ordains Letters of Horning to paſs thereupon as effeirs: And
" this is without Prejudice to the ſaid Mr. *James* of the ſaid Year's Stipend 1662,
" due to him from the Pariſh of *Cullen*." Mr. *James* was ſome Years after this advanced to the Parſonage of *Paiſley* in *Renfrew* Shire; and ſo much was he in the Eſtimation of the ſaid King *Charles*, that he was nominate by him to the Biſhoprick of *Orkney*, and the *Conge de Lire* ſent down from Court, in order to his Election, but dying at *Edinburgh* before he could be conſecrate, that See was filled with another Biſhop: He lies buried in the *Chalmers* Tomb in the Gray-friers Church-yard there. He married firſt a Daughter of Mr. *William Scroggy* Biſhop of *Argyle*, and ſecondly *Elizabeth*, Siſter to *Robert Petrie* of *Portlethin* near *Aberdeen*, who was Provoſt of that City from the Year 1664 to 1671, by whom two Sons, firſt Mr. *James*, Miniſter of *Kirkpatrick-Fleming*, the ſecond Captain *Charles*.

CAPTAIN *Charles Chalmers* his ſecond Son poſſeſſed the Eſtate of *Portlethin*, which belonged to his Uncle Provoſt *Petrie*; but afterwards he ſold the ſame to *Thomſon* now of *Portlethin*. He was admitted Writer to the Signet, 16th *October* 1704; but leaving that Employment, betook himſelf to the Military, and was for ſome Time a Captain in the *Scots* Guards, which Commiſſion he ſold 1714; but being engaged afterwards in the memorable Year 1715, to employ his Valour at the Battle of *Sheriff-muir*, was there killed, and lies buried at *Dumblain* in the Burying-place of Mr. *Chiſholm* of *Cromlix*, within the Church there. He married firſt *Jean*, Daughter of *Alexander Boog* of *Burn-houſes* in *Berwick*-Shire, by whom two Sons, *Roderick*, of whom after, and *James* Picture-drawer; which Family of *Boog* of *Burn-houſes* is of good Antiquity in the ſaid Shire, as is clear from the authentick Documents following; for I find in the publick Regiſters, a Charter granted by King *James* IV. in Favours of *John Boog* of *Burn-houſes* of the ſaid Lands of *Burn-houſes*, *Utherſtone*, *Oxendean*, *Harcars* and *Riſlybrigs*, lying in the Earldom of *March* and Shire of *Berwick*, dated at *Edinburgh* the 23d *January* 1490. *Anno Regni* 3tio; there is alſo another Charter by the ſaid King, in Favours of *Archibald Boog* his Son, of the foreſaid haill Lands, confirming the above Charter granted to his Father, which is dated 6th *May* 1491: This *Archibald*'s Son was *John Boog* of *Burn-houſes*, who had a Son *John*, as is inſtructed by the ſpecial Retour of *John Boog* as Heir to *John Boog* his Father of the whole foreſaid Lands. This is dated the 18th *January* 1546; and which *John* was Grandfather to the above *Alexander Boog*, whoſe Daughter married Captain *Chalmers*. Captain *Charles* married ſecondly *Helen*, Daughter of *Alexander Young* Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, and by her had Iſſue alſo.

RODERICK CHALMERS, Captain *Charles*'s eldeſt Son, is preſent Roſs Herald and Herald Painter in *Edinburgh*; and hath married *Mary*, only Child of *George Wilſon* Gentleman, by whom ſeveral Sons, *viz.* *Charles*, *George*, *James*, *Roderick* and *Alexander*.

SIBBALD *of* BALGONY, *and* LUNDIN *of* BALGONY, *now repreſented by* LUNDIN *of* DRUMS.

FROM the Documents we have ſeen, and herewith produced, we are of Opinion that the SIBBALDS of *Balgony* is one of the ancienteſt as well as one of the beſt allied Families in the Kingdom. *Donatus* or *Duncanus Sibbald* ſeems then to be ſettled in the County of *Fife*, and doubtleſs is Proprietor of the Lands of *Balgony*; for we find him Witneſs to that Charter by *Rogerus de Quincy comes de Winton*, i. e. *Wincheſter* in *England*, to *Seyer de Seton*, one of the Progenitors of the Earl of *Wintoun*. The Charter is without Date, a Thing very uſual at that Time, but muſt be before the 1246, that the Earl of *Wincheſter* died. The ſame *Duncanus Sibbald*, in the 1251, is mentioned in a Bull of Pope *Innocent* IV. referring the Cognizance of a Complaint made to his Holineſs by the Priory of St. *Andrews*, that the Biſhop of St. *Andrews* had introduced into one of the Churches, that of Right belonged to them, the Order of the *Bleſſed Trinity*, for the Redemption of Captives. The ſame *Donatus Sibbald* is Witneſs to another Charter by the forenamed *Rogerus de Quincy conſtabularius Scotie*, *Addamo de Seton*, *de Maritagio hæredis Allani del Fauſide*. Then we meet with *Walterus Sibbald*, one of the Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Balgony*, whoſe Son *David*, called *filius Walteri Sibbald*, who had a Charter from *Malcolm* Earl of *Fife*, which muſt be before 1256, that the Granter died. I have ſeen a Charter in the Cuſtody of the Earl of *Wemyſs*, to Sir *John Wemyſs* Knight, of the Lands of *Camburn*, granted by *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith* in the 1374, to which, among other Witneſſes, there is *dominus Johannes Sibbald miles*. And in another Charter by *Iſabel* Counteſs of *Fife*, diſponing the whole Earldom of *Fife* to *Robert* Earl of *Monteith* in the 1371; the original Charter of this I have ſeen, dated the *penult* of *March* 1371.

THERE is a Charter under the Great Seal by *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, Governor of *Scotland*, *Johanni Sibbald de Balgony*, of the Lands of *Roſſie*; he had Sir *Andrew Sibbald* of *Balgony* his Heir and Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to *George* Earl of *Angus*: By this Lady he had *Archibald* the Heir of that illuſtrious Houſe, whoſe Grandſon and Succeſſor *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, by *Margaret* Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, Daughter of *Henry* VII. of *England*, he had one Daughter the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, who was married to *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, whoſe eldeſt Son, *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, Earl of *Roſs*, and Duke of *Albany*, married *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, who upon that was declared King of *Scotland*, whoſe only Child was *James* VI. of *Scotland*, the firſt Monarch of *Great Britain*: So that of this ancient Family of *Sibbald* of *Balgony*, not only the Royal Family of *Great Britain* are deſcended, but moſt of all the crowned Heads in *Europe*, who have intermarried with that Serene Houſe.

SIR ANDREW SIBBALD of *Balgony*, Son and Heir of Sir *John Sibbald* aforeſaid, executed the Office of High Sheriff of the County of *Fife*, in the 1457, as appears from *Rymer*, and he is deſigned *vicecomes de Fife*, in the Year 1466, in the Records of Parliament. He left one Daughter his Heir, *Helen*, who married *Robert Lundin* ſecond Son to Sir *John Lundin* of *That-ilk*, by Dame *Iſabel Wemyſs* his Wife of the Houſe of *Wemyſs* in *Fife* Shire; whoſe Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Lundin*, from many authentick Deeds ſtill extant, was *William de Lundin*, as he is called, Son natural to King *William* of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Lyon*, and married the Heireſs of the ancient Family of *Lundin*, or *Lundoniis*, of which Sirname and Family was *Thomas de Lundoniis Hoſtiarius Scotiæ*, and *comes Atholiæ*, in the Reign of *Alexander* II. *anno* 1246. So by Marriage of the Heir Female of

Sibbald of *Balgony*, that Eſtate came to be transferred to the *Lundins*; and upo that Account the Family of *Lundin* of *Balgony* quartered the Coat of *Sibbald* wit their paternal Arms, and is ſtill the ſame Way carried by *Lundin* of *Drums*, the He Male and Repreſentative of the Houſe of *Balgony*. *Robert Lundin* of *Balgony*, and *Helen Sibbald* aforeſaid his Wife, Heireſs of *Balgony*, had a Son Sir *Robert Lundi* of *Balgony*, who was in high Favour with King *James* IV. and being a Gentleman o Parts and Reputation for Integrity, he was preferred to be Lord High Treaſurer o *Scotland*, upon the Removal of the Abbot of *Paiſley*, Dr. *George Schaw*, from the Office *anno* 1497, and he held the Treaſurer's Place for the Space of five Years, even til his Death, in the 1502, as from authentick Documents I have ſeen and peruſed His Wife was a Daughter of the Lord *Lindſays* of *Byres*, the Anceſtor of the preſen Earl of *Crawfurd*, as from the MSS. Hiſtory of that noble Family I have ſeen, by whom he had a Son *Andrew Lundin* of *Balgony*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, wh was married to *John* Lord *Lindſay*, of whom the Houſe of *Crawfurd* and *Lindſay* ar deſcended, and *Eupham* to *William Melvil* of *Raith*, and had Iſſue, of whom, fro authentick Documents I have ſeen, is the Earl of *Melvil* and *Leven* deſcended.

ANDREW LUNDIN, the third of the Line of the *Lundins* of *Balgony*, was from the Records of Parliament I have ſeen, Sheriff of *Fife* Shire in the 1506, and for what I ſee, held the Office till the 1519, it was given to the Lord *Lindſay* The Writs of the Family of *Balgony* being now in other Hands, we have no Document to vouch, to whom this Gentleman *Andrew Lundin* of *Balgony* was marrie but he had his Son and Succeſſor, *viz.*

JAMES LUNDIN of *Balgony*. This is vouched from a Deed I have ſee granted by *Andrew Lumſdean*, Son to *Thomas Lumſdean* of *Conland*, of the Land of *Weſter Conland*, to and in Favours of *James Lundin* of *Balgony*, *anno* 152 He was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir

ROBERT LUNDIN of *Balgony*, who added to his own Eſtate, which was the one of the greateſt in the Shire of *Fife*, the Lands and Barony of *Conland*, by the Marriage of *Margaret Lumſden* the Heireſs thereof, whoſe Anceſtor *Johannes de Lumſde* is *viecomes de Fife*, as from an authentick Deed, I have ſeen in the Regiſter in th Time of the Regency of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*; and 'tis remarkable, the Duk Regent, who was the ſecond Son of King *Robert* II. calls this *Johannes Lumſden co ſanguineus ſuus*. From that Time the Family continued to flouriſh till the Tim of Queen *Mary*, that *Andrew Lumſden* Son and Heir of *Thomas Lumſden* of *Conland* left only one Daughter, his Heir, *Margaret*, who, as hath been ſaid, was married t *Robert Lundin* of *Balgony*, for there is a Saſine, I have peruſed, of the Barony o *Conland* in Favours of this *Robert Lundin* of *Balgony* in the Year 1544. Further there was another Voucher in my Hand at the drawing of this Memorial, a Renunciation by Mr. *Thomas Lumſden* of the Lands of *Weſter-conland*, in Favours of a honourable Lady *Margaret Lumſden*, Spouſe to *Robert Lundin* of *Balgony*, *Anno* 156 By this Lady he had Iſſue, *Robert* his Succeſſor in the Barony of *Balgony*, *Jame* who was provided to the Lands of *Conland*, but he died without Iſſue, and th Lands of *Conland* came to a third Brother *Andrew Lundin* the Anceſtor of *Mich Lundin* of *Drums*, by whom the Male-heir of this ancient Family was preſerved He had alſo a Daughter *Margaret*, who was firſt married to *George Hacket* of *Pi firren*, and again to Mr. *William Lundin* of that Ilk, and had Iſſue, as is evident fro Vouchers preſently in my Hands.

ROBERT LUNDIN Son and Heir to the foreſaid *Robert*, and the Sixth of th Line in Succeſſion of the *Lundins* of the Houſe of *Balgony*, ſucceeded his Fath I have ſeen him deſigned Witneſs to a Contract of Marriage betwixt Sir *Michael Ba four* of *Burleigh*, and *Margaret* Daughter of Mr. *William Lundin* of that Ilk, date the 12th of *July* 1591; he was afterward the firſt Lord *Balfour* of *Burleigh*. Thi *Robert Lundin* of *Balgony* married *Margaret* Daughter of *David Boſwell* of *Balm to*, as from a Voucher I have ſeen, and had a Son in whom the Family failed, an a Daughter *Agnes*, who was married to *William Graham* of *Claverhouſe*, Great-grandmother to Lieutenant General *John Graham* of *Claverhouſe*, thereafter Viſcount o *Dundee*.

R

OBERT LUNDIN of *Balgony* Son and Heir to the former *Robert*, was the laſt
he Houſe of *Balgony*, for he had no Male-iſſue, and he alienated his Eſtate to *A-*
nder the firſt Earl of *Leven*, who was deſigned of *Balgony*, till he was raiſed to
Honour of an Earl in the Year 1640. The Family of *Balgony* thus failing in the
l Succeſſion, the Repreſentation of this ancient Houſe comes to *Lundin* of *Drums*;
e have ſaid. The Predeceſſor was *Andrew Lundin* younger Son to *Robert Lun-*
of *Balgony* by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Andrew Lumſden* of
and; to vouch this, there is a Saſine I have peruſed of the Lands of *Conland*
Robert Lundin of *Balgony*, *Margaret Lumſden* his Wife, in Favours of *Andrew Lun-*
their Son in the 1578. This Gentleman *Andrew Lundin* of *Conland* was much
h King *James* VI. and in a good Degree of Favour. He went up to *England*
h the King, when he ſucceeded to that Crown, on the Deceaſe of Queen *Eliſabeth*,
o 1603, where he ſpent moſt of his own Eſtate, as well as what he had by the
g's Bounty, ſo that the Barony of *Conland* was appriſed from him by Sir *Michael*
not of that Ilk. He married *Eliſabeth Brown* Daughter to the Laird of *Fordel*;
oſe Mother was a Daughter of Sir *David Boſwell* of *Balmutto*, by whom he had
vid his eldeſt Son, and *Andrew Lundin* of *Kirny* the ſecond Son.

WHICH *David* went into the Army in the Time of the Civil War, and being a
tleman of Courage, Prudence and Induſtry, he roſe to be a Captain; and withal,
ng a frugal Man, he redeemed the Lands of Over and Nether *Drums*, a Part of
Eſtate that his Father had wadſet and mortgaged, and upon that he took the Title
d Deſignation of *Lundin* of *Drums*; and he alſo purchaſed a fourth Part of the
nds of *Freuchy*, and he got alſo a conſiderable Eſtate in and about *Falkland*, by the
rriage of *Eliſabeth* Daughter and Heir of *George Paterſon*, a Grandſon of the
uſe of *Dunmore* in *Fife*; by her he had Iſſue, *George* his Succeſſor. *Robert* the
ond Son was firſt a Captain in the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regiment, and then by
Merit he roſe gradually, till he got the Command of a Regiment in the Reign of
g *William*, and was ſometime Governor of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, *Anno* 1689;
tho' he fell under ſome Suſpicion, as favouring the giving the Town to King
es while his Army lay before it, yet it was without Ground, and he had his Con-
approven by the *Engliſh* Parliament, and was afterwards in the Reign of Queen
e Commiſſar-general in the Army, and was at the Battle of *Almanza* in *Spain*,
died about the End of her Majeſty's Reign; he left a Son who is at preſent a Cap-
in the Army.

GEORGE LUNDIN of *Drums*, the next of the Line, married *Iſabel Arnot* Daugh-
of Sir *Michael Arnot* of that Ilk Baronet, and had Iſſue by her, *John* his eldeſt
, who after he had paſſed the Courſe of his Studies at the Univerſity of *St. An-*
s, went unto the Army, and had a Commiſſion in the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regi-
t, and was ſlain at *Sedgemore* in the Engagement againſt the Duke of *Monmouth*;
ery hopeful as well as a riſing young Man, but was ſnatched away in his 25th
r, univerſally regreted by all who knew him, or heard his Character. *Michael*
ſecond Son, who became his Father's Heir, and is the preſent Laird of *Drums*; the
rd Son *David* who was a Captain in the War in *Ireland*, and died with the Chara-
of a very brave Man.

MICHAEL LUNDIN now of *Drums*, married *Sophia* Daughter and Co-heireſs
James Lundin of *Drum* Elder, and has *James* his Son and apparent Heir.

THE Armorial-bearing of this Family of *Lundin* of *Drums*; as repreſenting the
ndins of *Balgony* as Heir-male, and the ancient Family of *Sibbald* of *Balgony* as
ir of Line, is quarterly firſt and fourth Argent, a croſs *Moline Gules*, by the Sir-
me of *Sibbald*, ſecond and third, *Argent and Gules*, in Place of ſix *Argents* and
les on a Bend, of the laſt three Eſcutcheons of the firſt, Creſt, *a croſs Moline Gules*;
otto, *Juſtitia*.

ABERCROMBY *of* BIRKENBOG.

THE Sirname of ABERCROMBY, like others of great Antiquity, is local, taken from the Lands of *Abercromby*, in the County of *Fife*, which was the ancient Poſſeſſion of this Family. The *Abercrombies* of *That-ilk* were very conſiderable Gentlemen. *Thomas Abercromby* of *That-ilk* in the Reign of King *James* the II. was one of the Lords of Seſſion, or what at that Time was a Committee of Parliament, who were from one Seſſion to another appointed for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice *anno* 1457. He left a Son *Thomas* his Succeſſor in the Barony of *Abercromby*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to *Maul* of *Panmure*. And from this *Thomas*, the Line of the Family continued till the Reign of King *Charles* the I. *anno* 1649, that *Thomas Abercromby* ſold the Barony of *Abercromby* to Sir *James Sandilands* of St. *Minians*, who was created Lord *Abercromby* in the Year 1647.

THE moſt ancient Cadet of this Family of *Abercromby* of *That-ilk*, was the *Abercrombies* of *Birkenbog*, in the Shire of *Bamff*, whoſe Predeceſſor was *Humphredus de Abercromby*, a Son of the Houſe of *Abercromby*, who obtained a Charter and Grant from King *Robert* the *Bruce*, of the Lands of *Harthill* and *Ardun pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo*, as the Charter bears, which is ſtill extant in the Cuſtody of Sir *James Abercromby* of *Birkenbog* Baronet. 'Tis without Date, but appears to have been about 1315, the 7th Year of the King's Reign, immediately after the Battle of *Bannockburn*, when that immortal Monarch began to reward the Loyalty and Valour of ſuch of his Subjects as had ſerved him hitherto with Merit and Fidelity. This *Humphrey Abercromby* of *Harthill* was ſucceeded by *Alexander de Abercromby*, who acquires from *Patricius Hay*, *dimidiam partem terræ de Ardbuienyn*, to be held of him and his Heirs *in feudo & hereditate*; to the Deed the Granter's Seal is appended, and the Witneſſes are *Domino Willielmo Epiſcopo Aberdonenſi*, *Domino David Fleming Militi*, *Johanne de Periſton*. The Charter is granted in the Reign of King *David* the II. To this *Alexander* ſucceeded another *Alexander de Abercromby*, deſigned of *Pitmithen*; and to him ſucceeded his Son and Heir *Alexander Abercromby* of *Pitmithen*, as is vouched by a Precept out of the Chancery by King *James* the III. for inveſting the ſaid *Alexander* in the Lands of *Harthill*, *Pitmithen*, *Pitmachy*, *Haltoun* and *Ardoun*, *in Comitatu de Garioch*. The Inſtrument of Saſine is dated the 4th of *Auguſt* 1484, the 25th Year of the King's Reign. Then ſucceeded *James Abercromby* of *Ley* and *Birkenbog*, who is alſo deſigned of *Pitmithen*. He was married to *Margaret Ogilvie* Daughter of Sir *James Ogilvie* of *Findlater* and *Daskfoord*, and was ſlain with King *James* the IV. at the Battle of *Flowdon*. He was ſucceeded by *George Abercromby* of *Pitmithen* his Son, who by *Chriſtian* his Wife, a Daughter of *Barclay* of the *Barclays* of *Gattlay*, had *James* his Son and Heir, who ſucceeded him, and married *Marjory Hay* a Daughter to *William* Earl of *Errol*. *Alexander Abercromby* ſucceeded to *James*, and married *Margaret* Daughter of *Leſly* of *Pitcaple*, who was again ſucceeded by *Alexander* his Son, who married *Margaret Leſlie* Daughter of *William Leſlie* of *Balquain*, by whom he had *James Abercromby* of *Birkenbog*, and *Alexander*, who was Laird of *Fetternear*, Father of *Alexander Abercromby* of *Fetternear*, who by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *John Seton* of *Newark*, had *Francis Abercromby* of *Fetternear*, who was by King *James* the VII. created Lord *Glaſford* for Life, in Regard that his Children by his Wife *Anne* Baroneſs of *Semple*, were to ſucceed to the Honours of Lord *Semple*; of which Marriage is deſcended the preſent *Hugh* Lord *Semple*. The Lord *Glaſfoord* had a younger Brother *Patrick Abercromby*, M. D. who wrote the Lives of the *Scots* Wariours in two Volumes, with great Exactneſs and Ingenuity. The above *James Abercromby* of *Birkenbog* was ſucceeded by *Alexander Abercromby* of *Birkenbog*, who was Falconer to King *Charles* the I. He married *Elizabeth Beaton* Daughter to *Beaton* of *Balfour*, by whom he had Sir *Alexander Abercromby* Baronet, *John Abercromby* of *Glaſſeugh*, *Walter Abercromby* of *Braconhills*. Sir *Alexander* married firſt *Jean Urquhart* of the Family of *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*, and after her *Jean Sutherland* of the Family of *Kilminity*; and laſtly, *Elizabeth Baird* Daughter to Sir *James Baird* of *Auchmeddan*, Chief of that Name; by which laſt Lady he had Sir *James Abercromby* of *Birkenbog*, and *Alexander Abercromby* of *Tullibody*, who ſucceeded to his Couſin *George Abercromby* of *Skeith*, (who was an ancient Cadet of the Family of *Birkenbog*) in the Lands of *Tullibody*.

Of the Family of MELDRUM.

THE oldeſt Writs of this Family being loſt, it cannot be condeſcended on at what particular Time it had its Riſe; but *Hector Boece* in his Hiſtory mentions the Sirname of *Meldrum*, amongſt others, to have begun in the Reign of King *Malcolm Canmore*; and 'tis not improbable it has been taken from the Name of the Lands, as was uſual at that Time.

WE meet with ſeverals of this Name in the Charters of King *William* the Lyon, and of *Alexander* the II. and III. There is a Perambulation of the Lands of *Cleiſh* in *Fife*, *per Michaelem de Montealto & Philippum de Melgedrum, tunc Juſticiarios Scotiæ*, *Anno* 1252 (*penes Lindſay* of *Dowhill*,) and *Alexander de Meldrum* is Witneſs in the Reſignation of the Lands of *Beethwald* by *John de Strathern*, *Anno* 1278. (See 1*ſt* Vol. of this Heraldry, *Page* 338.) We find alſo in *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ*, Vol 5*th*, Pages 618, 625 and 657, ſeveral Letters of Safe-conduct, granted by *Edward* the III. King of *England* in the Years 1348 and 1349 to the Ambaſſadors of *Scotland*, who came to treat about the Redemption of King *David Bruce*, then a Priſoner in *England*, and *Willielmus de Meldrum* is named as one of the ſaid Ambaſſadors.

THE ſaid WILLIAM MELDRUM got a Charter from King *David Bruce* of the Lands and Lordſhip of *Meldrum*, dated at *Dumbreton* the 10*th* Day of *October* 1353, and his Deſcendants in the Male Line continued to enjoy the ſaid Eſtate, until the Reign of King *James* the I. when *William Meldrum* of *That-Ilk* dying, left by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of the Earl of *Sutherland*, only one Daughter named *Elizabeth*, who was his Succeſſor, and married *William Seton* Brother to *Alexander* firſt Earl of *Huntly*.

THE ſaid WILLIAM SETON of *Meldrum* was killed in the King's Service, at the Battle of *Brechen*, fought betwixt his Brother the Earl of *Huntly*, and the Earl of *Crawford*, *May* 18*th* 1452, and his Son *Alexander Seton* was ſerved Heir to *Elizabeth Meldrum* his Mother, *April* 20*th* 1456.

ALEXANDER SETON of *Meldrum* married *Murriel* Daughter of *Sutherland* of *Duffus*, Anceſtor of the Lord *Duffus*, by whom he had a Son named *William*.

WILLIAM SETON of *Meldrum* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Leſly* of *Wardis*, by whom he had a Son named *Alexander*.

ALEXANDER SETON of *Meldrum* was ſerved Heir to his Grandfather in the Lands and Lordſhip of *Meldrum*, as then called, *July* 15th 1512, and married *Agnes* Daughter of *Gordon* of *Haddo*, Anceſtor of the Earl of *Aberdeen*, by whom he had *William* his Succeſſor, and *Alexander* who was Chancellor of *Aberdeen* and Vicar of *Bethelny*. He married for a ſecond Wife a Daughter of *Leith* of *Barns*, by whom he had *Seton* of *Blair*.

WILLIAM SETON of *Meldrum* was ſerved Heir to his Father, *January* 13*th*, 1533, and married *Janet* Daughter of *Gordon* of *Liſmoir*, by whom he had *Alexander* his Succeſſor, *John Seton* of *Lumphard* and *William Seton* of *Slatie*, and marrying afterwards *Margaret* Daughter to *Innes* of *Leuchars*, he had by her Mr. *George Seton* of *Barra* Chancellor of *Aberdeen*, and *James Seton* who was the firſt of the Family of *Pitmedden*, now repreſented by Sir *William Seton* Baronet. This *William Seton* of *Meldrum* granted a Procuratory of

Reſignation, dated *January 24th* 1533, for reſigning his Lands in the King's Hands, for new Infeftment to himſelf and *Janet Gordon* his Spouſe, and the Heirs procreate betwixt them, which failing, to his neareſt lawful Heirs and Aſſignies whatſomever, and upon this Reſignation Charter and Saſine followed; alſo the ſaid *William Seton* granted a Charter, dated *January 19th* 1556, to *Alexander* his eldeſt Son, and his Heirs and Aſſignies whatſomever, of the ſaid Lands and Barony, to be holden of the King, upon which a Charter of Confirmation and Infeftment followed; ſo 'tis to be obſerved that hitherto the Succeſſion continued ſettled on Heirs whatſomever.

ALEXANDER SETON of *Meldrum* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Irvine* of *Drum*, by whom he had one Son named *Alexander*, and afterwards he married *Jean* Daughter of *Abernethy* Lord *Saltoun*, and had two Sons *John* and *William*, alſo two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Chalmers* of *Balbithan*, and *Iſabel* to *Erskine* of *Pittodrie*. This *Alexander Seton* of *Meldrum* granted a Charter, dated *December* 3d 1584, to *Alexander* his Eldeſt Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, which failing to his Heirs Male, and Aſſigneys whatſomever, of his ſaid Lands and Eſtate of *Meldrum*, to be holden of the King, with a Reſervation of his own Liferent, and thereupon a Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal was expede, and Infeftment taken; whereby the ordinary Courſe of Succeſſion, in the Heirs of Line was altered.

ALEXANDER SETON younger of *Meldrum*, married, *Anno* 1584, *Chriſtian* Daughter of *Michael Fraſer* of *Stonnywood*, Anceſtor of the Lord *Fraſer*, and dying before his Father, *Anno* 1590, left only one Daughter named *Elizabeth*, who married, *Anno* 1610, *John Urquhart* of *Craigfintry*, Son to the Laird of *Cromarty*, and commonly deſigned Tutor of *Cromarty*, by whom ſhe had *Patrick Urquhart* of *Lethinty*, *Adam Urquhart* of *Achintoull*, *Walter Urquhart* of *Crombie*, *James Urquhart* of *Old Craig*, and one Daughter married to *Fraſer* of *Eaſter Tyrie*; and after the Death of the Tutor of *Cromarty*, the ſaid *Elizabeth Seton* married *Alexander Fraſer* of *Philorth*, afterwards Lord *Saltoun*, by whom ſhe had *Alexander* Maſter of *Saltoun*, Grand-father to the preſent Lord. She was ſerved Heir in general both to her Father and Grand-father, *March* 19th 1617; but the Succeſſion to the Eſtate of *Meldrum*, devolved, in the Terms of the laſt Settlement, upon her Uncle *John Seton*, who was eldeſt Son of the ſecond Marriage, to *Alexander Seton* her Grand-father.

JOHN SETON of *Meldrum* married Lady *Griſſel Stewart* Daughter of the Earl of *Athol*, but died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1619, and was ſucceeded by his Brother.

WILLIAM SETON of *Meldrum* married *Anne*, Daughter of *Crichton* of *Frendraught*, Anceſtor of the Viſcount of *Frendraught*, but had no Iſſue; and eſteeming it juſt and reaſonable, that as the Eſtate of *Meldrum* came to the Name of *Seton*, by a Marriage with the Heir Female of *Meldrum* of *That-Ilk*, and that the Courſe of Succeſſion continued ſettled in the Heirs of Line for a long Time, it ſhould in like Manner deſcend to his eldeſt Brother's Daughter and her Heirs, rather than go to an Heir Male at a greater Diſtance; and therefore, *Anno* 1635, he entailed his Eſtate, failing Heirs of his own Body, to his Grand Nephew *Patrick Urquhart* of *Lethinty*, eldeſt Son of the Tutor of *Cromarty*, by *Elizabeth Seton* his Niece, and he did accordingly ſucceed thereto.

PATRICK URQUHART of *Meldrum* was born *Anno* 1611; he had not only his Houſe of *Lethinty* plundered, but ſuffered ſeveral other Hardſhips for his Loyalty to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *James* firſt Earl of *Airlie*, by whom he had *John*, who died unmarried, *Adam* his Succeſſor, *James Urquhart* of *Knockleith*, Doctor *Patrick Urquhart* Profeſſor of Medicine in the King's College of *Aberdeen*, and Captain *Alexander Urquhart*, who was killed in the King's Service, *Anno* 1685, alſo one Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *George Gordon* of *Gight*, and afterwards to Major General *Thomas Buchan*. The above-named Lady *Margaret Ogilvie* had the Honour to ſave her Brother's, the Lord *Ogilvie*'s, Life, who made his Eſcape in her Cloaths from the Priſon at *St. Andrews*, *Anno* 1646, the very Night before he was to have been execute with Sir *Robert Spotſwood* and others, who ſuffered at that Time for their Loyalty.

ADAM URQUHART of *Meldrum* was born *Anno* 1635, and in his younger Years, when his eldeſt Brother was alive, ſerved long Abroad as a Soldier, and after his Return to his own Country, he had the Honour to ſerve his Majeſty King *Charles* II. as Cornet, and then as Lieutenant of that independent Troop of Horſe, commanded by his Uncle the Earl of *Airly*; and was thereafter made Captain of the ſaid Troop in Room of the ſaid Earl, in which Station he continued till his Death, *Anno* 1684. He married, *Anno* 1667, *Mary* Daughter of *Lewis* Marquis of *Huntly*, and Siſter of *George* firſt Duke of *Gordon*, by whom he had *John* his Succeſſor, *James Vrquhart* of *Byth*, *Adam* and *Lewis* both Churchmen in *France*; alſo three Daughters, *Mary* a Nun at *Dieppe* in *Flanders*, *Elizabeth* married to *David Ogilvie* of *Clova*, and *Anne* married in *France* to Sir *Florence Odonahu* an Iriſh Gentleman, and an Officer in the King of *France*'s *Gens d'Arms*. The ſaid Lady *Mary Gordon* after *Meldrum*'s Death, married *James* Earl of *Perth*, then Lord high Chancellor of *Scotland*, and after the Revolution went to *France* with her Husband, where ſhe lived till the Year 1726.

JOHN URQUHART of *Meldrum* married *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Calder*, by whom he had *Adam*, who died unmarried, and *William*, alſo four Daughters, *Mary* married to *William Menzies* of *Pitfoddels*, *Jean* to *Alexander Stewart* of *Auchluncart*, *Elizabeth* to *William Forbes* of *Edinglaſſie*, and *Anne* to *Charles Gordon* of *Blelack*. He died, *Anno* 1726, in the 59th Year of his Age, and was ſucceeded by his Son.

WILLIAM URQUHART of *Meldrum* married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *William Forbes* of *Monymusk*, by whom he has ſeveral Children.

THE Arms of this Family, as matriculate in the Lyon Regiſter, *Anno* 1673, are thus blazoned, Two Coats quarterly *firſt* and *laſt Argent, a Demi Otter iſſuing furth of a Barre, waved Sable, crowned Or*, 2d and 3d *Or, three Creſcents within a double Treſſure, counter flowred Gules*, above the Shield an Helmet anſwerable to the Degree, *mantled Gules, doubled Argent*; next is placed on an Torſe or Wreath for a Creſt *a Boar's Head eraſed Or*, and for a Motto in an Eſcroll above the Creſt, *Per mare & terras*.

BARCLAY *of* URIE *formerly* MATHERS.

IT evidently appears by unqueſtionable Records, that in the Time of King *David* I. (commonly called St. *David*) who began his Reign, *anno* 1124, lived,

1. THEOBALD *de* BERKELEY, who had two Sons, *Humphrey* and *John*. That *Humphrey* being in Poſſeſſion of a large Eſtate in the Shire of the *Mearns*, did, according to the Devotion of thoſe Times, upon Part thereof, *viz.* *Balfeith*, *Monbodo*, *Glenfarquhar*, *Pheſdo*, &c. in the Pariſh of *Fordon*, grant a Donation with many Privileges to the Abbot and Monks of *Abroath*, which was renewed and augmented by his only Child and Daughter *Richenda*, and *Robert* the Son of *Warnebald* her Husband (according to *Nichol*'s Peerage, Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Glencairn*) and again renewed by her after his Death in the Time of her Widowhood. *Humphrey*'s Donation being confirmed by King *William* the Lyon, as is that from *Richenda* and her Husband, and that from her in her Widowhood by King *Alexander* II. All theſe ſix Documents, *viz.* the three Donations, and their three reſpective Confirmations, being regiſtrate in the ancient Chartulary of *Arbroath* in the Advocates Library in *Edinburgh*, from whence the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie* had them extracted. But *Humphrey* dying without a Son, the above

2. JOHN *de* BERKELEY his Brother, who ſucceeded to the Eſtate, not being ſatisfied with the Liberality of his Brother, and the other two Donators, and having ſo clear a Title in his favours, got Intereſt to turn the Abbot and Monks out of all their Poſſeſſions in his Lands: But was obliged to come to an Agreement with them, whereby, in lieu of what he had diſpoſſeſſed them, he gave them the Mill

of *Conveth*, with the Appurtenances thereof; at the ſame Time binding them to pay to him and his Heirs in all Time coming, the Sum of thirteen Merks of Silver yearly. This Agreement, which, with its Confirmation by King *Alexander* III. is regiſtrate in the Chartulary of *Arbroath*, being conſented to by his Son

3. ROBERT *de* BERKELEY, as is narrated in the Agreement itſelf, his Son's Name being

4. HUGH *de* BERKELEY, who obtained a Charter from King *Robert Bruce* upon *Weſtertoun*, being Lands lying contiguous to the above-mentioned Mill of *Conveth*, alſo documented by an ancient Chartulary. His Son being

5. ALEXANDER *de* BERKELEY, who by marrying *Katharine Keith*, Siſter to *William* de *Keith* Mariſchal of *Scotland*, obtained the Lands of *Mathers*, adding the ſame to his former paternal Eſtate in the Year 1351. The original Charter from the Mariſchal thereupon, with the original Confirmation thereof by King *David Bruce*, being ſtill in the Cuſtody of the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie*; the Words of the Grant being to *Alexander* de *Berkeley*, and *Katharine* my Siſter his Spouſe, and the Heirs of their Body, *&c.* Their Son's Name being

6. DAVID *de* BERKELEY of *Mathers*, which Deſignation they then took and kept as long as they did the Land. He married *Seton* Daughter to *Seton* of *Seton*. Their Son being

7. ALEXANDER *de* BERKELEY of *Mathers*, married to *Helen Græme*, Daughter to *Græme* of *Morphie*. Their Son

8. DAVID *de* BERKELEY of *Mathers* married *Elizabeth Strachan*, Daughter to *Strachan* of *Thorntoun*; whoſe Son

9. ALEXANDER BARCLAY of *Mathers* married *Katharine Wiſhart*, Daughter of *Wiſhart* of *Pittaro*; whoſe Son

10. DAVID BARCLAY of *Mathers* married *Janet Irvine*, Daughter to *Irvine* of *Drum*. Their Son being

11. ALEXANDER BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married *Marjory Auchinleck*, Daughter to *Auchinleck* of *Glenbervie*, (her eldeſt Siſter being married to Sir *William Douglas* ſecond Son to the Earl of *Angus*) it appears by Documents of this *Alexander*'s Time, that, altho' they had ſold ſome Lands, they retained the Superiorities in the Family, as particularly by a Charter granted by him to the *Moncurs*, upon the Lands of *Slains* and *Falſide* in the *Mearns*; and by a Precept of *Clare-conſtat*, alſo from him, (both yet extant) for infefting Sir *Alexander Ogilvie* of *Deſkford*, as Heir to his Grandfather Sir *James Ogilvie* of *Deſkford*, in the Ten Pound Lands of *Durn* in the Shire of *Bamff*, bearing Date the 29th of *April* 1510, at *Kirktonhill*, the then Seat of the Family, and where the preſent *Urie*'s Grandfather was born. Their Son being

12. GEORGE BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married *Marjory Auchterlony*, Daughter to Sir *James Auchterlony* of *Auchterlony* and *Kelly*. Their Son's Name being

13. DAVID BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married *Mary Rait*, Daughter to *Rait* of *Halgreen*, by whom he had *George*, who ſucceeded him, and for his ſecond Wife *Katharine Home*, by whom he had *John*, to whom he gave the Lands of *Johnſtoun* in the *Mearns*; as is evident by *Johnſton*'s firſt Charter, dated 1560. And the Genealogy of their Family written by this *Johnſton*'s Grandfather's Hand; a Copy of which, the preſent *Peter Barclay* of *Johnſtoun*, wrote with his Hand, and gave to the preſent *Urie*. *Barclay* of *Bomequhan* is of this Family; the preſent *James Barclay* of *Bomequhan*'s Father, being Brother to this *Johnſton*'s Grandfather. The eldeſt Son, as above, being

14. GEORGE BARCLAY of *Mathers* who married *Mary Erskine*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Erskine* of *Brechine*, Secretary of State to King *James* V. He gave the Lands of *Bridgetoun* and *Jackſtoun*, in the *Mearns*, to his ſecond Son *George*; of which Family the only Male left is *George Barclay* Merchant in *Bamff*. Their eldeſt Son being

15. THOMAS BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married *Janet Straiton*, Daughter to *Straiton* of *Lauriſtoun*. Their Son being

16. DAVID BARCLAY of *Mathers*, Great Grandfather to the preſent *Urie*, he married *Elizabeth Livingſton*, Daughter to *Livingſton* of *Dunnipace*. This Marriage, though ſhe was a very good Woman, brought him into ſuch Difficulties, by being Surety for her Father, &c. as obliged him to ſell the Eſtate, firſt *Mathers* after they had kept it near 300, and then the old Eſtate after they had kept it near 500 Years; (He had three Sons, *John* who died unmarried, *Robert* a Churchman, Rector and a great Benefactor to the *Scots* College at *Paris*) yet the Family was ſtill preſerved in his only lawful Son that ever married.

17. DAVID BARCLAY, Grandfather to the preſent *Urie*, deſigned Colonel *David Barclay*, and who purchaſed *Urie* in the Year 1647, four Years before his Father diſpoſed of the Lands of *Theſdo*, and other Remains of the old Eſtate, upon which the Servitude had been granted by *Humphrey*, &c. to the Abbot and Monks of *Arbroath*, as is already mentioned, Part of which they had all along preſerved until the Year 1651, as is evident by a fitted Account, atteſted by *Wiſhart* Notar-publick and Sheriff-clerk of the Shire, at the Overſight of the Viſcount of *Arbuthnot*, Sir *Robert Farquhar* of *Munie*, and *Summer* of *Beordie*, between the ſame Colonel *Barclay*, as repreſenting his Father *David Barclay* of *Mathers*, and *John Barclay* of *Johnſtoun*, who had the Management of his Affairs for twenty Years, bearing Date at *Bervie* and Kirk of *Benholm*, from the 21ſt to the 26th Days of *May* 1651. This ſame *David* being deſigned in all the Conveyances of the Lands of *Urie*, purchaſed from *Mariſchal*, Colonel *David Barclay*, lawful Son to *David Barclay* of *Mathers*; and is alſo ſo deſigned in his own Contract of Marriage, dated at Bogg of *Gight* and *Gordonſtoun* the 24th Day of *December* 1647, with the expreſs Conſent of *David Barclay* of *Mathers* his Father; as alſo in his Siſter *Anne*'s Contract of Marriage with *Strachan*, afterwards Biſhop of *Brichen*, dated at *Aberluthnot* the 21ſt Day of *May* 1649, written by the above *John Barclay* of *Johnſtoun*, where his Father and he, deſigned *David Barclay* of *Mathers* her Father, and Colonel *David Barclay* her Brother, both ſign Conſenters. All the above Documents are ſtill in the Charter-cheſt of the Family. He married *Katharine Gordon*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſtoun*; by whom he had *John*, who ſettled in *Eaſt-Jerſey* in *America*. Their eldeſt Son being

18. ROBERT BARCLAY of *Urie*, the ſame who wrote the famous Apology in Behalf of the People called *Quakers*, dedicated to King *Charles* II. He married *Chriſtian Molliſon*, Daughter to *Gilbert Molliſon* Merchant in *Aberdeen*; by whom he had three Sons, *David Barclay* Merchant in *London*, *John Barclay* Merchant in *Dublin*; And his eldeſt Son

19. ROBERT BARCLAY, the perſent *Urie*, married to *Elizabeth Brain*, Daughter to *John Brain* of *London* Merchant; by whom he had two Sons, *David* alſo a Merchant in *London*. And their eldeſt Son being

20. ROBERT BARCLAY of *Urie* married to *Une Cameron*, Daughter to Sir *Euen Cameron* of *Locheill*. They have yet only one Son named

21. ROBERT BARCLAY.

Their armorial Bearing was formerly *three croſs Patees* with a *Chiveron*, and a *Mitre* for a Creſt. But the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie*, *anno* 1725, after the Example of *Strowan Robertſon*, threw out the *Chiveron*, as being by ſome thought a Mark of *Cadency*: Tho', as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves in his Heraldry, was anciently eſteemed an Ornament; ſo their preſent Bearing is *Azure, three croſs Patees in Chief Argent, with a Dove and Olive Branch in its Mouth* for a Creſt. In an *Eſcrole* above, *Cedant arma*, and below, *In hac vince*. As extracted from the *Lyons* Books, 1725.

BAILLIE *of* LAMINGTOUN.

MR. ALEXANDER BAILLIE of *Caſtlecarry*, who was a very learned Antiquarian, having, with great Care and Ingenuity, examined into the Origin of the Sirname of *Baillie*, was of Opinion that it was the ſame with *Baliol*, and that the Family of *Lamingtoun* was a Branch of the illuſtrious Houſe of the *Baliols*, who were Lords of *Galloway* in *Scotland*, and *John Baliol* Lord of *Galloway* was once King of *Scotland*. He had an Uncle Sir *Alexander Baliol* of *Cavers*, who was Great Chamberlain of *Scotland* in the Reign of his Nephew King *John*, *anno* 1292, by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Richard de Chillam*, Widow of *David de Strathbogy* Earl of *Athole*, by whom he had a Son *Alexander de Baliol*, who was not ſo ſubmiſſive to the *Engliſh*, after the Abdication of King *John* his Couſin, as might have been expected, but was in the Intereſt of his Country; for which, falling into the Hands of the Enemy during the War, he was impriſoned in the Tower of *London*, by Order of King *Edward* II. But upon Security given by his Father, and two Gentlemen of the *Lindſays*, he was inlarged (*a*). He had another Son, I mean the Lord Chamberlain, named *William*, who was deſigned *William de Baliol*, who had the Lands of *Penſtoun* and *Carnbrue* in the Barony of *Bothwell*, which are the antienteſt Poſſeſſions the Family of *Lamington* had. He, after the Abdication of his Couſin and Nameſake King *John*, fell in with great Zeal with other Patriots in the Defence of the Liberties of their Country, againſt the Incroachments and Invaſions made on it by the *Engliſh*, which rendered him ſo obnoxious to King *Edward* I. that by Act of the Parliament of *England* he was fined in four Years Rent of his Eſtate (*b*) in the Year 1297. 'Tis the ſame *William de Baliol*, as he is deſigned, who gets a Charter from King *Robert the Bruce* of the Lands of *Penſtoun*, which were his own before (*c*). The *William de Baliol*, who gave in pure Alms to the Monks of *Newbottle*, *licentiam formandi ſtagnum in terra de Carnbrue*. This Deed is confirmed by his Superior *Willielmus de Moravia Miles*, *Dominus de Bothwell*, to which he appends his Seal (*d*). The Lands of *Carnbrue* being a very ancient Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Lamingtoun*, 'tis an Argument that does not want its own Weight, that they are of the Family of the *Baliols*; that this *William de Baliol* is then poſſeſſed of theſe Lands as early as the Time of King *Robert the Bruce*, and may be ſooner, and they continued in the Family till they were given off to a younger Son, who was the Anceſtor of the *Baliols* or *Baillies* of the Houſe of *Carphin*. The fore-mentioned Mr. *Baillie* of *Caſtlecarry*, who was a very learned and ingenious Antiquary, was of Opinion that *Baliol* was the *Latin* at that Time for *Baillie*; and that *Baillie* in *Engliſh* is the very ſame that *Baliol* is in *Latin*. The firſt Time that ever the Sirname is found Engliſhed, that has been obſerved, was, that this Gentleman *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun*, being among other *Scots* Men of Quality, taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Durham*, with King *David Bruce*, in the Year 1346; in the Liſt of the Captives he is deſigned *William Baillie* (*e*). This Gentleman was after his Releaſement, made a Knight by King *David Bruce* in the 1357 (*f*); and having married the eldeſt Daughter and Heir of the renown'd and ever juſtly celebrated Patriot and Heroe Sir *William Wallace* Governor of *Scotland*, and General of the Army (*g*), under King *John*, with whom he got the Barony of *Lamingtoun*: And ſo far as the Hiſtory of Sir *William Wallace* can be depended on, it vouches this Marriage and Alliance; for the Author, Mr. *Blair*, tells us expreſly, that Sir *William*'s Daughter was married to a Squire of the *Baliols* Blood, and that Way got the Barony of *Lamingtoun*, which had formerly belonged to thoſe of the Sirname of *Braidfoot*, whoſe Heir Female of that Name was married to Sir *William Wallace*: But I think we have a better Voucher than the Hiſtory of *Wallace*, that this Sir *William Baillie* was Proprietor of the Barony of *Lamingtoun*; 'tis a Charter under the Great Seal of King *David* II. which is in the Charter-cheſt of the Family of *Lamingtoun*, which I have ſeen, and the exact Copy of it here follows, at leaſt as much as makes for our Purpoſe, to illuſtrate the Hiſtory and Succeſſion of the Family.

DAVID

(*a*) Rymer's Fœdera. (*b*) In the Deed in Rymer he is deſigned William de Baliol. (*c*) In the old Rolls of King Robert. (*d*) Cartulary of Newbottle. (*e*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (*f*) For there in the Charter of Hoſmono he is deſigned William Baillie Militi. (*g*) In a Charter in my Cuſtody he is deſigned Willielmus Wallace miles dux exercituus regni Scotiæ, perſona preclara Principis Joannis Dei gratia Regis Scotorum.

DAVID Dei gratia rex Scotorum. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe dilecto & fideli noſtro Willielmo Baillie militi, totam baroniam de Lambiſtoun. Faciendo nobis & heredibus noſtris dictus Willielmus & heredes ſui ſervitia debita & conſueta, &c. Coram his teſtibus Willielmo & Patricio cancellario noſtro Scotiæ, Sancti Andreæ & Brechinen. eccleſiarum epiſcopis, Roberto Comite de Strathern nepote noſtro, cariſſimo Thoma comite de Marr conſanguineo noſtro, dilecto Willielmo Comite de Douglaſs, Willielmo de Livingſtoun, Willielmo de Ramſay, & Roberto de Erskine militibus. Apud Edinburgh viceſimo ſeptimo die menſis Januarii, anno regni noſtri triceſimo octavo; that is the Year of our Lord 1368.

THIS Sir WILLIAM BAILLIE of *Lamingtoun*, by his Wife aforeſaid, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Wallace*, had Iſſue two Sons, *William* the Heir of the Family, and a ſecond Son *Alexander*, whom the great Antiquary Mr. *Baillie* of *Caſtlecarry* vouched to be the firſt of the *Baillies* of the Family of *Carphin*, and his own Predeceſſor too; for of *Carphin*'s deſcended, beſide the *Baillies* of *Parbroth*, who are, or ſoon will be the Repreſentatives of this Branch of the Houſe of *Lamingtoun*, the *Baillies* of *Park*, *Jeriſtoun*, *Dunrogal*, *Carnbrue*, *Caſtlecarry* and *Provan*, the firſt of whom was Mr. *Robert Baillie* of *Provan*, who was Preſident of the Seſſion from the 1565 till his Death in the 1595. He left a Daughter his Heir, Dame *Margaret Baillie*, who was married to Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Silvertoun-hill*. Of this Branch of the *Baillies* of the Houſe of *Carphin* was Mr. *Cuthbert Baillie*, who was Rector of *Cumnock*, Commendator of *Glenluce*, and Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* IV. *anno* 1512 (*a*). To Sir *William Baillie* of *Hoprig* and *Lamingtoun* ſucceeded another

WILLIAM his Son and Heir, who is deſigned *Willielmus Baillie* of *Hoprig*, when he gets a Charter from his Couſin, as he is called, *Joannis de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadiow*, Anceſtor to his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, of the Lands of *Hynſhaw* and *Wurſtoun*, dated the *4th* of *February* 1595, *teſt. Domino Joanni Hamilton, Domino de Fingletoun, Joanni de Hamilton de le Roſs, Alexandro de Hamilton de Innerwick, militibus* (*b*). He married *Iſabel* Daughter of Sir *William Seton* of That-Ilk, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Wintoun* (*c*); by whom he had Sir *William* his Son and Heir.

THIS Sir WILLIAM BAILLIE of *Hoprig*, as he is deſigned, is one of the Hoſtages ſent to *England* for the Ranſom of King *James* I. in Exchange for *David Leſly* of *That-ilk*, *anno* 1432 (*d*). He married *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *John Hamilton* of *Cadiow* (*e*); by whom he had Sir *William* his Succeſſor, who gets a Charter of the Lands of *Watſtoun*, &c. from *Jacobus Dominus Hamilton cariſſimo conſanguineo ſuo*, and the Granter calls him, *William Baillie* de *Eagleſhame*, on the Reſignation of Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun* his Father, in the 1445.

THE Witneſſes to the Lord *Hamilton*'s Charter are *John Steuart* of *Cragy*, *Philip Moubray* of *Barnbougal*, *Ronald Crawfurd* of *Haining*, and *William Cleland* of *Clelandtoun*. This Sir *William* the younger of *Lamingtoun* gets a Charter from King *James* III. of the Fie of his Father's Eſtate, particularly of the Lands of *Penſtoun*; he is deſigned *filio & heredi apparenti Domini Willielmi Baillie* de *Hoprig*, *anno* 1466 (*f*); and the ſame Year in a Retour of *Robert Livingſton* of *Drumry*, he is deſigned of *Lamingtoun*; ſo that in this Sir *William*'s Time he has been promiſcuouſly deſigned of *Hoprig* and *Lamingtoun*, but from thenceforth he and his Succeſſors are uniformly deſigned of *Lamingtoun*.

IN the 1484, he is one of the Conſervators of the Peace with *England* on the Part of *Scotland*, that then concluded at *Nottinghame*, *anno* 1484 (*g*); and the next Year thereafter, *anno* 1485, I find him Witneſs to a Charter granted by *John* Lord *Somervile*, to *John Somervile* his Son, of the Lands of *Cambuſnethan* pro-

created

(*a*) Lives of the Lord High Treaſurers. (*b*) The Charter I copied out of the Regiſters. (*c*) Genealogy of the Houſe of Lamingtoun. (*d*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (*e*) Genealogy of the Houſe of Lamingtoun. (*f*) Charter in the Records of the Great Seal. (*g*) Rymer's Fœdera.

created betwixt him and *Mary Baillie* his Wife, who was Daughter of this Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun*; there are alſo witneſſing to the Charter, *William Baillie* Son and Heir apparent to Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun*, and *Richard Baillie* Brother to the ſaid Sir *William Baillie* (*a*). This Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun* left Iſſue Sir *William* his Succeſſor.

Margaret, who was married to *John* Earl of *Sutherland* (*b*), and had Iſſue.

Mary to *John* Lord *Somervile*, and had Iſſue.

Marion to *John* Lord *Lindſay* of the *Byres*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Crawfurd* (*c*), and had two Daughters, his Heir, and the Heirs of Line of this noble Family of *Lindſay*; *Margaret*, who was married to *Richard* Lord *Innermeath*, and *Secondly* to Sir *James Steuart* of *Bath*, Brother to *Andrew* Lord *Evandale*, and the paternal Anceſtor of the preſent Earl of *Murray*. *Elizabeth* the ſecond Daughter was married to her own Couſin Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun*.

SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of *Lamingtoun*, Son to the former Sir *William*, is at the Head of the Family, and is Laird of *Lamingtoun* himſelf, when in the Year 1492, he has a Charter under the Great Seal to him, and *Marion Home* his Wife in conjunct Fie and Infeftment (*d*). This Lady was the Daughter of Sir *Patrick Home* of *Polwarth*, Comptroller of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *James* IV. Anceſtor to the Earl of *Marchmont*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir; and *John*, of whom deſcended the *Baillies* of St. *John's* Kirk, of whom are come the *Baillies* of *Jerviſwood* and *Walſtoun* (*e*).

SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of *Lamingtoun*, the next of the Line and Succeſſion of this ancient honourable Family, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Line of *John* Lord *Lindſay* of the *Byres*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Janet*, who was married to Sir *David Hamilton* of *Preſton*, and had Iſſue (*f*).

SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of *Lamingtoun* his Son and Succeſſor was made principal Maſter of the Wardrobe to Queen *Mary*, by a Gift under the Privy Seal, the 24th of *January* 1542 (*g*). He married *Janet Hamilton* (*h*), Daughter of *James* firſt Earl of *Arran*, and Siſter to *James* Duke of *Chattlerault*, by whom he had Sir *William* his Succeſſor, and a younger Son, of whom are the *Baillies* of *Bagbie* and *Hardingtoun* and their Cadets (*i*). His Alliance with the illuſtrious Family of *Hamilton*, brought him to fall in with them in the Politicks at that Time, for he was a firm and ſteady Friend to Queen *Mary*, for which he was afterward forfeited for being of her Party at the Field of *Lang-ſide*, againſt the Earl of *Murray* the Regent, *anno* 1568 (*k*).

He married Dame *Margaret Maxwel*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Maxwel*, and Widow and Relict of *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, who had been formerly married to *Margaret* Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, and Daughter of *Henry* VII. of *England*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Margaret*. During this Marriage, Sir *William* having no Male Iſſue, and but in ſmall Hopes of any while his Lady was alive, he was induced by her Means, and her great and noble Relations, to marry his Daughter to a Nephew of hers, *Edward Maxwel* Commendator of *Dundrenen*, the third Son of *John* Lord *Harris* of *Terregles*, and ſettled the Fie of the Eſtate on the Iſſue of the Marriage abſolutely, reſerving no more than a Liferent to himſelf and the Counteſs of *Angus* his Wife, and but a ſmall Proviſion to any Lady or ſubſequent Wife he might have. The Condition he required of his Heir of Entail was, that they ſhould aſſume and uſe the Sirname of *Baillie*, and the Arms of the Houſe of *Lamingtoun*, and there was a ſpecial Act of Parliament procured to that Effect (*l*). After this Settlement, a little before the Death of his Lady, or, as they ſay, much about that Time, he procreated upon a Gentlewoman, one Mrs *Home*, a Son *William Baillie*, and upon his Lady's Death he married her, in

view

(*a*) Charter in the Hands of the Lord Somervile. (*b*) Sir Robert Gordon's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Sutherland, MS. (*c*) Charter in the Records, anno 1497. (*d*) Charter in the publick Records. (*e*) Genealogy of the Houſe of Lamingtoun, penes me. (*f*) Charter in the Records of the Great Seal. (*g*) The Gift is in the Regiſters. (*h*) Ibidem. (*i*) Genealogy of the Houſe of Lamingtoun, MS. penes me. (*k*) The Act of Forfeiture is in the Records which I have ſeen, and from whence this Note is copied. (*l*) Acts of Parliament.

view of legitimating the Son in virtue of the ſubſequent Marriage, imagining, that he might have got broke the Settlement of his Eſtate in Favours of his Daughter and her Heirs; for it was always in Failure of Heirs Male of his own Body, that his Heirs at Law were to ſucceed: But it being clearly proven by the Presbytery Books of *Lanark*, that the Son was got while *Lamingtoun*'s Lady, the Counteſs of *Angus* (a), was alive, the reducing the Settlement to and in Favours of his Daughter was found impracticable. This Rub in the young Gentleman's Way of ſucceeding to his Father's Eſtate, and which the Father had ſo much at Heart, diſcouraged him ſo much, that he went over to the *German* Wars, and entred into the Service of the renowned *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, againſt the Imperialiſts, where, by his Conduct and gallant Behaviour, he attained to the Degree of a Major General, and had the Character of an excellent Officer. When the Troubles began in the Year 1638, he was, among other *Scots* General Officers, called over from *Germany* and *Sweden* by the Covenanters, to head and command the Army they raiſed under the Obligation of the Covenant, and liſted himſelf in the Parliament's Service. From the Minutes of the Parliament 1641, which I have ſeen, it appears that Lieutenant General *Baillie* made ſome faint Efforts to reduce the Settlement of the Eſtate of *Lamingtoun*; but the Thing would not do in Point of Law, ſo it was dropped. He ſerved the Parliament in the Quality of Lieutenant General during the War, and was in ſeveral Encounters with the Marquis of *Montroſe*, as may be ſeen in the Hiſtory of the Times, to which we refer the Reader. General *Baillie* married *Janet*, Daughter of Sir *William Bruce* of *Glenhouſe*, by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Baillie* of *Letham*, with whom he got the Eſtate of *Letham* in *Stirling* Shire, and had *James* his eldeſt Son, who became Lord *Forreſter* of *Corſtorphine*, by the Marriage of *Jean*, Daughter and Heir of Entail both to the Eſtate and Honour of her Father; but he dying without Iſſue by her in the 1679, the Eſtate and Honour of Lord *Forreſter* came by virtue of the Entail and ſpecial Deſtination to his Brother's Son *William Baillie*, Son of *William Baillie* of *Torwood*, by *Lilias* his Wife, another of the Daughters of *George* Lord *Forreſter*, by whom he had *George* Lord *Forreſter*, Father to the preſent *George* Lord *Forreſter*.

BUT to return to the Family of *Lamingtoun*, we are to obſerve that *William Maxwel* alias *Baillie* of *Lamingtoun*, the Grandſon and Heir of Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun*, by Dame *Margaret Baillie* his Daughter, was after that knighted by King *James* VI. He married *Elizabeth Steuart*, Daughter of *Henry Steuart* of *Craigiehall* in *Linlithgow* Shire, by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *James* Lord *Roſs* of *Hawkhead*, by whom he had Sir *William* his Succeſſor, *James Watſonhead*, Anceſtor of Mr. *James Baillie* Advocate, and Daughters, *Jean* married to the Laird of *Coulterallers*, and had Iſſue, and - - - to *Gavin Hamilton* of *Raploch*; and had Iſſue.

SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of *Lamingtoun* his Son married *Griſſel*, Daughter of Sir *Claud Hamilton* of *Elieſtoun*, Son to *Claud* Lord *Paiſley*, and Brother to *James* the firſt Earl of *Abercorn*; by *Griſſel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Hamilton* of *Lickperrick*, by whom he had Sir *Samuel Baillie* his eldeſt Son, who died in the Lifetime of his Father; but left Iſſue by *Janet* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *John* Lord *Belhaven*, a Son *William*, who was his Grandfather's Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to *James Semple*, Son and Heir apparent of Sir *William Semple* of *Cathcart*, and had Iſſue. Which *William*, ſo ſucceeding his Grandfather, was a virtuous, frugal, worthy Gentleman. He married firſt *Marjory*, Daughter of *John* firſt Lord *Bargany*, by whom he had a Son *William*, a very hopeful promiſing young Gentleman, who died in his ſeventeenth Year, much regreted by all that knew him. After his Son's Death, he married, *ſecondly*, Lady *Henrietta Lindſay*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Crawfurd* Lord Preſident of the Council in the Reign of King *William*, by whom he had only Daughters, *Margaret* the eldeſt married to Sir *James Carmichael* of *Bonningtoun*, who ſunk his Eſtate into the Family of *Lamingtoun*, and to the Heirs of the Marriage, the Heir Male being to bear the Sirname of *Baillie*,

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(a) From Caſtlecarry's Account of the Houſe of Lamingtoun.

and the Arms of the Houſe of *Lamingtoun*, who is the preſent Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamingtoun* Baronet, as Heir to his Father's Patent.

The other Daughter of *Lamingtoun* was married firſt to *Robert Watſon* of *Murrays*, and again to Major *William Erſkine* of *Torrie*, Nephew to the Lord *Cardroſs*.

* * *

HAY *of* RANFIELD *and* INCHNOCH.

THE firſt of this Branch of the *Hays* was Mr. ANDREW HAY, Son to *Hay* of *Linplum* and *Bara*, who was deſcended lineally of a Brother of the Houſe of *Yeſter*, now dignified with the Title of Marquis of *Tweeddale*; he was bred to the Church, and was a Canon of the Cathedral Church of *Glaſgow*. At the Reformation he imbraced the Proteſtant Religion, and continued his Prebendary, and was Rector and Parſon of the Church of *Renfrew*, and was a learned moderate Man, and ſometimes was a Commiſſioner or Superintendant of the Churches in the Weſt; of him our Hiſtories of the Church ſpeak with great Regard and Eſteem. He continued Parſon of *Renfrew* till his Death. He married *Jean*, Daughter to *Wallace* of *Craigie*, by whom he had Mr. *John Hay* of *Ranfield* Parſon of *Renfrew* his eldeſt Son, and Dr. *Theodore Hay* Parſon of *Peebles* and Arch-deacon of *Glaſgow*.

Mr. JOHN HAY the eldeſt Son ſucceeded his Father in the Eſtate of *Ranfield*, and in the Parſonage of *Renfrew*. He married firſt *Agnes*, Daughter of *Clau* *Hamilton* of *Cockny*, by whom he had Mr. *John Hay* of *Ranfield* and Parſon o *Renfrew*; and three Daughters, the eldeſt married to *John Noble* of *Ferm*, the ſecond to *John Walkingſhaw* of That-Ilk, and the third to *John Montgomery* of *Scotſtoun*. He died, as his Father, Parſon of *Renfrew*. He married to his ſecond Wif *Jean Somervile* of the Houſe of *Cammethan*, by whom he had Mr. *Andrew Hay* o *Zoarlands*.

Mr. JOHN HAY of *Ranfield* and Parſon of *Renfrew* ſucceded his Father both in the Eſtate and in the Parſonage, and had been before Miniſter at *Kilallan* He was, even in the higheſt Times of Presbytery, ſuſpect of being a Royaliſt, tho he had complied by taking the Covenant: But not being through-pac'd that Way and Loyalty hinging about him, even to a Crime, the Presbytery, upon ſome frivolous Pretences, and theſe very ill proven, found Means to depoſe him from his Function. Upon that he ſold his Eſtate of *Ranfield* in the Pariſh of *Renfrew* and acquired the Lands of *Inchnoch* in the Pariſh of *Monkland* and Shire of *Lanark* that had belonged to Mr. *David Forſyth* of *Hallhill* Commiſſary of *Glaſgow* hi Father in Law. Here he lived privately and retiredly till the King's Reſtoratio that Epiſcopacy being reſtored, he was reponed to his Church and Parſonage o *Renfrew*, where he continued to exerce his paſtoral Function till his Death in th 1665. He married *Agnes*, Daughter to the aforeſaid Mr. *David Forſyth* o *Hallhill* and *Dykes*, by whom he had

Mr. ANDREW HAY of *Inchnoch* his Son and Heir, who married *Mar* *Hutchiſon*, Daughter and Co-heir of Mr. *John Hutchiſon* of *Scotſtoun*, by who he had Mr. *John* his Succeſſor, *George Hay* the ſecond Son, whoſe Son is M *James Hay* Writer in *Edinburgh*; and ſeveral Daughters, the eldeſt of whic was married to Mr. *Robert Fleming* Miniſter of *Kirkintulloch*.

Mr. JOHN HAY of *Inchnoch*, in Imitation of his Anceſtors, turned hi Thoughts toward the Service of the Church; and being put into holy Order was firſt ordained to the Miniſtry at *Yeſter*, from whence he was tranſlated t *Dunlop*, and afterward to the Parſonage of *Monkland* and Sub-deanry of *Glaſgo* where he ſat till the Revolution in 1689, which he long ſurvived, and was in ver high Eſteem by People of all Perſuaſions, and a worthy pious Gentleman. He ma ried *Anne Graham*, Daughter of *John Graham* of *Dougalſtoun*, by whom he ha

JOH

JOHN HAY of *Inchnoch*, who was a knowing, prudent, virtuous and facetious Gentleman. He died unmarried; ſo that his three Siſters became Heirs Portioners of his Eſtate. *Margaret* the eldeſt married Mr. *John White* Writer in *Edinburgh*.

THE Arms born by this Family was the *Three Eſcutcheons*, the common Bearing of all the *HAYS*, and a *Mollet* or *Star* in the Center, as a brotherly Difference.

LOCKHART *of* CLEGHORN.

THE preſent *Cleghorn* is lineally deſcended of Sir ALLAN LOCKHART of *Cleghorn*, of whom Mention is frequently made in the Reign of King *James* II. whoſe Son Sir *Stephen Lockhart* is inſeft in the Ten Pound Land of old Extent of *Cleghorn*, 12th *March* 1476; and by a Charter from the Crown of the Lands of *Grugfoot*, dated in *June* 1482, and another of the Twenty Merk Land of *Bothwel*, 27th *September* 1483, he is in both deſigned His Majeſty's Armour-bearer. *Anno* 1493, a Truce being concluded betwixt King *James* IV. and *Henry* VII. there was an additional Subſidy laid on by Parliament for defraying the Charge of the King's Marriage, and Sir *Stephen*, with ſome others, are appointed to receive and account for that Money. His Son *Allan*, by a Lady named *Crichton*, a near Relation of the Chancellor's, married *Katharine*, a Daughter of *Whitefoord's* of *That-ilk*, or of *Milton*; and upon his Father's Reſignation, he and his Spouſe obtained a Charter from the King of the Lands of *Grugfoot*, dated the 22d *November* 1486; but being ſlain with the King at *Flowdon*, *anno* 1515, his Son *Alexander* is retoured to his Grandfather Sir *Stephen*, in the above Lands of *Cleghorn* and *Bothwel*, 17th of *January* 1519. And by *Eupham*, Daughter to *Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, he had *Mungo*, who ſucceeded, conform to Precept forth of the Chancery, and Saſine thereon, dated 28th *May* 1569. *Mungo* married - - - *Hamilton*, Daughter to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Stenhouſe*, by whom he had *Allan* his Succeſſor, between whom, with Conſent of his Father, and *Elizabeth Roſs* with Conſent of *Robert* Lord *Roſs* her Brother, and Dame *Jean Semple* her Mother, there was a Contract of Marriage 22d *November* 1582, conform whereunto, upon the 26th *March* 1583, the above *Mungo* reſigns in the King's Hands the Lands of *Cleghorn*, *Grugfoot*, *Bothwel*, and others, extending to a Fifty three Pound-Land of old Extent; and upon his Reſignation, *Allan* obtains from the Crown a Charter ſaid Year. Of this Marriage, there was *Alexander* and five other Sons, of whom are deſcended ſundry honourable and noble Perſons. *Alexander* ſucceeded his Father, and married *Nicolas*, eldeſt Daughter to *Maxwell* of *Calderwood*. Their Contract is dated the 24th *February* 1604. His eldeſt Son and Succeſſor *James* married *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *James Lockhart* of *Lee*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice; in his Contract of Marriage his Father diſpones the above Lands, extending to Fifty three Pound of old Extent, and he obtained a Charter thereon, 4th *July* 1627. This *James* ſuffered much in Perſon and Eſtate under the Uſurpation; for beſides the Price of the Lands of *Grugfoot*, which he ſent to the King at *Breda*, he raiſed a Troop of Horſe and Company of Foot, with whom he joined the Duke of *Hamilton*: But being taken, he was condemned to dy, and tho' by Mediation of Friends he obtained his Life, yet his Eſtate was much impaired by a Fine of Fifty thouſand Merks. He had Iſſue, *Allan* and *James*, who both ſucceeded him; *Allan* is inſeft under the Great Seal, 3d *November* 1665, and was bred up in the Law at *London*, where he obtained to be a Profeſſor, both in the Inn's and Chancery Court: But dying unmarried, *James* his ſaid Brother ſucceeded, and is inſeft upon a Retour, dated 8th *January* 1681, whoſe Son, the preſent *Allan Lockhart* of *Cleghorn*, married *Anne Winram* Heireſs of *Wiſton*.

THE armorial Bearing of *Lockhart* of *Cleghorn*, eldeſt Family of that Name extant on Record, is a Shield parted *per Pale Azure*, and *Gules* on the firſt, three

Boar Heads eraſed Argent, two in Chief, and one in Baſe, being his own paternal Coat, the ancient Bearing of his Name and Family, as appears from the Arms cut on an *E'chanere Shield* on his Outer-gate, much defaced by Length of Time, and on ſeveral other Places; on the *Second, a Ram paſſant of the Third*, being the Arms of *Winram* of *Wiſton*, Chief of that Name, the Heireſs whereof is the preſent Lady *Cleghorn*, with *Creſt* and *Mantle* befitting his Degree; and for Motto, *Sit ſine labe fides*, as *per* his Coat of Arms, Plate.

An Account of the Family of the Name of CHARTERS *of* AMYSFIELD, *as mentioned in the ancient Hiſtory of* Scotland, *and inſtructed by the Records of the Kingdom extant in the lower Parliament-houſe, collected* anno 1722.

OUR Hiſtorians ſay, That when *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, Son to *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Annandale*, returned from *England* to his own Houſe of *Lochmabine* in *Scotland*, after the treacherous Information given againſt him by *John Cuming* Earl of *Buchan*, to King *Edward* I. of *England*, he there found *Edward Bruce* his Brother, *Robert Fleming*, *James Lindſay*, *Roger Kilpatrick*, and THOMAS CHARTERS, to whom he gave an Account of the Danger he had eſcaped.

THESE brave Gentlemen ſtanding firm to King *Robert Bruce* his Intereſt, followed him in all his famous Battles, until he retrived his Country from the *Engliſh* Subjection (*a*).

THE Records of this Kingdom being carried up to *England* by the Uſurper *Oliver Cromwel*; in their Return hither, after the happy Reſtauration, many of the Records were loſt at Sea, amongſt which a great Number of the ancient Records of *Charters*.

AND becauſe the firſt Charter of the Family of AMYSFIELD, which is found amongſt the Records now extant, is only in King *James* III. his Time, and that that Charter makes mention of the Services done by Sir *Robert Charters*, Great Grandfather to *Robert*, to whom the Charter is granted; it is more than probable, that the Charters, in Favours of *Thomas* firſt mentioned, and of the ſaid Sir *Robert*, have had the Miſfortune to be loſt at that Time (*b*).

Follows the Charters in Order, as booked in the Records.

I.

CArta Roberti Charters de Amysfield armigero noſtro (c), *pro ſuo fideli & gratuito ſervitio, nobis temporibus præteritis multipliciter impenſis, & præcipue in virili reſiſtentia, per ipſum Robertum exhibit. contra noſtros rebelles & proditores, viz. quondam Alexandrum Stewart olim ducem Albanie, & Jacobum Douglas olim comitem de Douglas, & alios noſtros rebelles & proditores, & veteres noſtros Angliæ inimicos, ſuper merchias noſtros occidentales regni noſtri in bello comiſſ. ac etiam pro ſuo fideli ſervitio nobis impendendo, quatuor mercatas terrarum de Polmentre, cum pertinen. jacen. in dominio noſtro Galurdie infra ſeneſcallatum de Kirkcubright, que fuerunt quond. Roberti Charters militis patris avi dicti Roberti, & ab ipſo violenter, per predeceſſores dicti Jacobi Douglas raptum & ſpoliatum, cauſa & occaſione fidelis ſervitiis dicti Roberti, nobis & progenitoribus noſtris impenſis*, &c. *Apud Edin. quinto die menſis Martii, anno Domini mileſimo quadringenteſimo octuageſimo ſeptimo, & regni noſtri viceſimo octavo.*

Carta

(*a*) Anno 1306. (*b*) Anno 1661. (*c*) 5th Book, Ja. III. No· 134.

2.

CArta confirmationis Roberto Charters de Amysfield duas cartas (a), *una videlicet dilecti noſtri Roberti Crichtoun de Sanquhar militis factam & comeſſam dilecto noſtro Roberto Charteris de Amysfield de treſdecem mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum pertinen. jacen. in villa & territorio de Langniddrie, in baronia de Tranent, in conſtabularia de Haddingtoun, infra vicecomitatum noſtrum de Edinburgh; aliam vero cartam confirmationis dilecti conſanguinei noſtri Joannis domini Setoun, ſuper donatione predicti Roberti Crichtoun antedict. etiam prefato Roberto Charters, factam de mandato noſtro viſas, lectas, inſpectas & diligenter examinatas, ſanas, integras non raſas, non cancellatas, nec in aliquibus partibus earund. ſuſpectas, ad plenum intellexiſſe; cujus tenor ſequitur,* &c. *Apud Edinburgum viceſimo primo die menſis Auguſtii, anno Domini milleſimo quadringenteſimo ſexageſimo tertio.*

3.

Carta confirmationis Roberto Charters de Amysfield.

JAcobus, Dei gratia, rex Scotorum, &c (b). *Sciatis nos quandam cartam dilecti noſtri Roberti Crichtoun de Sanquhar militis factam & comeſſam, dilecto noſtro Roberto Charters de Amysfield, de uno annuo reditu viginti librarum uſualis monetæ regni noſtri, annuatim levan. de omnibus & ſingulis terris baroniæ de Sanquhar, cum pertinen. jacen. infra vicecomit. noſtrum de Dumfreis, de mandato noſtro, viſam, lectam,* &c. *Apud Edinburgum decimo nono die menſis Octobris, anno Domini milleſimo quadringenteſimo ſexageſimo quarto.*

4.

ALia charta confirmationis dicti Roberti (c), *de treſdecem mercatas terrarum de Langnidderie, anno* 1463.

5.

Carta confirmationis Roberto Charters de Amysfield.

JAcobus, Dei gratia, rex Scotorum, &c (d). *Sciatis nos quandam cartam dilecti noſtri Alexandri Campbel de Corſwoul factam & comeſſam, dilecto noſtro Roberto Charters de Amysfield, omnibus & ſingulis terris ſuis de Dalruskane, cum pertinen. jacen. infra vicecomit. noſtrum de Dumfreis, de mandato noſtro viſam, lectam,* &c. *Apud Edinburgum quinto die menſis Aprilis, anno Domini milleſimo quadringenteſimo octuageſimo primo, & regni noſtri viceſimo primo.*

6.

Carta confirmationis Roberto Charters de Amysfield.

JAcobus, Dei gratia, rex Scotorum (e). *Sciatis nos, noſtrique conſilii dominos, clare cognoſcentes & conſiderantes quandam cartam quondam sereniſſimi patris noſtri, bonæ memoriæ, cujus animæ propetietur Deus, hereditarie factam & comeſſam dilecto & fideli armigero noſtro Roberto Charters de Amisfield, pro certis honourabilis & laudabilis cauſis in ipſa carta ſpecificatis, de & ſuper quatuor mercatas terrarum de Polmtree, cum pertinen. jacen. in dominio noſtro Galwidie, infra ſeneſcallatum noſtrum de Kirkcudbright, de mandato noſtro viſam, lectam,* &c. *ut in carta precedenti. N.* 1. *Quamquidem cartam ac donationem, & conceſſionem in eadem content. prefato Roberto ſuper predictis terris de Polmtree cum pertinen. ut premittitur factam, in omnibus ſuis punctis & articulis, conditionibus & modis, ac circumſtantiis ſuis quibuſcunque forma pariter & effectu, in omnibus & per omnia, nos, cum aviſamento dominorum noſtri conſilii, approbamus, ratificamus, & pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris pro perpetuo confirmando donamus, & donando confirmamus, ſalvis nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris ſervitiis de dictis terris, cum pertinen. dute predict. confirmationem & donationem, nobis debitis & conſuetis,* &c. *Apud Edin-*

(*a*) 7th Book, Ja. III. No. 107. (*b*) 7th Book, Ja. III. No. 120. (*c*) 7th Book, No. 130. (*d*) 9th Book, Ja. III. No. 57. (*e*) 13th Book, Ja. IV. No. 470.

burgum ſexto die menſis Auguſtii, anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo primo, & regni noſtri decimo quarto.

7.

Carta Joannis Charters de Amysfield.

Maria, Dei gratia, regina Scotorum, &c (a). *Sciatis nos, cum aviſamento & conſenſu clariſſimi conſanguinei & tutoris noſtri Jacobi ducis de Chattellarault, Araniæ comitis, domini Hamilton, regni noſtri protectoris & gubernatoris, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti carta noſtra, confirmaſſe Joanni Charters de Amyſfield & Jonete Douglas ejus conjuge, & eorum alteri diutius viventi, in conjuncta infeodatione, & heredibus inter ipſos legitime procreatis, ſeu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, legitimis & propinquioribus heredibus dicti Joannis quibuſcunque, totas & integras decem libratas terrarum de Dalrusken, cum pertinen. jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Dumfreis: Quequidem terræ preſcript. cum pertinentiis dicto Joanni perprius hereditarie pertinuerunt, & quas idem per fuſtum & baculum in manibus prefati noſtri gubernatoris, tanquam in manibus noſtris apud Edinburgum perſonaliter ſurſum reddidit, & ſimpliciter reſignavit,* &c. *tenen. de nobis, reddendo jura & ſervitia debita & conſueta. Apud Edinburgum decimo quarto die menſis Februarii, anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo quinquageſimo tertio, & regni noſtri undecimo.*

8.

Carta domini Joannis Charters de Amysfield militis.

Jacobus, Dei gratia, rex Scotorum, &c. *Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, diſpoſuiſſe,* &c. *dilecto noſtro domino Joanni Charters de Amyſfield, heredibus ſuis, & aſſignatis quibuſcunque, hereditariæ, totas & integras terras de Tinwald, cum turræ, fortalicio, molendinis,* &c. *Extenden. ad viginti libratas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum advocatione, donatione & jure patronatus eccleſiæ de Tynwald, jacen. infra vicecomit. de Dumfreis; quæquidem terræ,* &c. *perprius ad Robertum vicecomitem de Rocheſter hereditariæ pertinuerunt, & quas ipſe,* &c. *per fuſtum & baculum apud Edinburgum reſignavit, cum omni jure, titulo,* &c. *in favorem dicti domini Joannis Charters de Amyſfield, heredum ſuorum & aſſignatorum antedict. proque hoc novo noſtro infeofamento, per nos, noſtro ſub magno ſigillo ipſis deſuper dan. & conceden. Inſuper nos, pro bono, fideli & gratuito ſervitio nobis, & preclariſſimis noſtris progenitoribus, per dictum dominum Joannem Charters, ejuſque predeceſſores, temporibus retroactis, preſtito, & impenſo,* &c. *nec non pro diverſis aliis bonis cauſis & conſiderationibus, nos moven. ex noſtro proprio motu certaque ſcientiæ, de novo damus,* &c. *Tenen. de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in feodo & hereditate in perpetuum,* &c. *reddendo jura & ſervitia prius debita & conſueta. Apud Greenwich in Anglia, viceſimo die menſis Maii,* 1611.

9.

Carta domini Joannis Charters de Amysfield militis.

Jacobus, Dei gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex, &c. *Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe & diſpoſuiſſe, tenoreque preſentis cartæ noſtræ dare, concedere & diſponere predilecto noſtro domino Joanni Charters de Amyſfield, ſuiſque heredibus maſculis, de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, ſuis legitimis & propinquioribus heredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, cognomen & arma de Charters gerentibus, hereditariæ, omnes & ſingulas terras & baroniam de Amyſfield, & terras de Dalruskane,* &c. *jacen. infra vicecomitat. de Dumfreis; nec non totas & integras terras de Duchray, cum molendinis,* &c. *jacen. infra ſeneſcallatum de Kirkcudbright, & vicecomitatum de Dumfreis; quequidem terræ, baronia, molendina, ac alia preſcript. cum pertinen. perprius prefato domino Joanni Charters hereditariæ pertinuerunt, & quas ipſe,* &c. *Apud Edinburgum per*

(*a*) 21ſt Book, Maria Reg. No. 133.

per fuſtum & baculum reſignavit, &c. *pro hac nova noſtra carta & infeodatione hereditaria ſibi dicto domino Joanni, ſuiſque heredibus maſculis & tallzie reſpective, noſtro ſub magno ſigillo deſup. danda & concedenda in debita forma, ſub proviſione & conditione tamen, quod caſu defectus heredum maſculorum legitime, & corpore proprio dicti domini Joannis procreat. & ideo quod heredes antedict. talliæ ſibi in antedictis terris ſuccederunt, quod dict. heredes talliæ in dictis terris ſuccedentes tenebuntur, perſolvere heredibus fœmin. dicti domini Joannis nomine proviſionis, ſi una ſit ſolumodo ſummam decem millium mercarum, & ſi plures ſint, ſummam viginti millium mercarum, uſualis monetæ regni noſtri Scotiæ, equaliter inter ipſos; Inſuper nos pro bono fideli & gratuito ſervitio nobis per prefatum dominum Joannem Charters de Amyſfield, tanquam unum noſtrum commiſſionariorum de lie Middleſhearis, nuper confines lie borders Scotiæ nuncupat. preſtito & impenſo, ac pro diverſis aliis magnis reſpectibus, & bone conſiderationibus nos moven. de novo damus prefato domino Joanni, ſuiſque heredibus maſculis & talliæ predict. totas & integras predictas terras & baroniam de Amyſfield,* &c. (particularly bounded as contained fully in the Charter) *cum advocatione & donatione, & jus patronatus vicariarum eccleſiarum de Balmaghie, Trailflat, & Drumgray,* &c. *Tenen. de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris in feodo, hereditate ac libera baronia in perpetuum, &c. Reddendo jura & ſervitia per prius debita & conſueta. Apud Edinburgum, vigeſimo octavo die menſis Novembris, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo quinto, ac regnorum noſtrorum annis trigeſimo nono & tertio.*

10.

Carta domini Joannis Charters de Amysfield militis, & Margaretæ Fleyming ejus conjugi.

JAcobus, Dei gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex, &c (a). *Sciatis nos, cum aviſamento,* &c. *dediſſe, conceſſiſſe & diſpoſuiſſe,* &c. *dilectis noſtris domino Joanni Charters de Amiſfield militi, & dominæ Margaretæ Fleming ejus conjugi, eorumque alteri diutius viventi in conjuncta infeodatione, ac heredibus maſculis inter ipſos legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus deficien. dicti domini Joannis heredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, omnes & ſingulas terras & baroniam de Kirkmichael, comprehenden. villam & terras de Kirkmichael, molendinum & terras molendinarias earundem cum lie Plewlands earundem, totas & integras terras de Dryſholme, Bekhouſe, villam de Dryerſdail, Torwood, Belheill, Belton, & Quais, cum turræ, fortalicio,* &c. *omnes jacen. infra ſeneſcallatum de Annandale, & vicecomitatum noſtrum de Dumfreis: Quequidem terræ & baroniæ ad Willielmum Kirkpatrick de Kirkmichael hereditariæ pertinuerunt, ac per eum,* &c. *per fuſtum & baculum, ut moris eſt, apud Edinburgum reſignatæ fuerunt,* &c. *Preterea nos pro bona, fideli & gratuito ſervitio, nobis & predeceſſoribus noſtris, per dictum dominum Joannem ejuſque predeceſſoribus preſtito, ac pro certis aliis cauſis,* &c. *de novo dedimus, & pro perpetuo confirmamus, dictis domino Joanni Charters & dominæ Margaretæ Fleyming ejus conjugi, eorumque alteri diutius viventi in conjuncta infeodatione, ac heredibus maſculis inter eos legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus deficien. omnes & ſingulas terras & baroniam de Kirkmichael,* &c. *jacen. ut ſupra, tenen. de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris in feodo & hereditate, ac libera baronia, in perpetuum, per omnes certas metas,* &c. *Reddendo nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris jura, ſervitia & divorias ab antiquo uſitat. & conſuetis. Apud Edinburgum nono die menſis Januarii, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo decimo ſeptimo, & regnorum noſtrorum annis quinquageſimo & decimo quarto.*

11.

Carta domini Joannis Charters de Amysfield.

JAcobus, Dei gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex, &c (b). *Sciatis nos, cum aviſamento,* &c. *dare, concedere & diſponere,* &c. *predilecto noſtro domino Joanni Charters de Amyſfield equiti aurato, nec non heredibus maſculis inter*

(*a*) Ja. VI. Lib. 1615, 16, 17, Letter H. (*b*) Ja. VI. Lib. 21, 1622, 23, 24, and 1625.

ipſum & quondam dominam Margarettam Fleyming ejus ſponſam legitime procreatis, quibus deficientibus, heredibus maſculis dicti domini Joannis quibuſcunque, hereditarie, omnes & ſingulas decem libratas terrarum de Kirkmichael, cum molendino & terris de Plewlands (ut in predicta carta) & quadraginta ſolidatas terrarum de Cragſhiel & Dalorum, terras de Over & Nether Glenkills, extend. ad ſex mercatus terrarum, quadraginta ſolidatas terrarum de Hollhouſe & Deir, terras de Gleimone, extenden. ad dimidiam mercatam terræ, cum turribus, fortaliciis, &c. *cum officio balliatus baroniæ de Kirkmichael,* &c. *Quequidem terræ ad Willielmum Kirkpatrick de Kirkmichael hereditarie pertinuerunt, per ipſum de nobis immediate tent. ac per ipſum reſignati fuerunt in favorem dicti domini Joannis Charters de Amisfield,* &c. *(ut ſupra) tenen. de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris in feodo & hereditate in perpetuum: Reddendo wardam & releviam eorum heredum quando cadere contigerint, cum omnibus aliis juribus & ſervitiis, de predictis terris ante predict. reſignationem debitis & conſuetis. Apud Edinburgum ſexto die menſis Junii, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo vigeſimo ſecundo, regnorumque noſtrorum annis quinquageſimo quinto, & vigeſimo.*

12.

Carta Joannis Charters junioris de Amysfield, & Catharine Crichtone ejus conjugi.

CArolus, *Dei gratiæ, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex,* &c (a). *Sciatis nos, cum aviſamento,* &c. *dediſſe,* &c. *dilectæ noſtræ magiſtræ Catharinæ Crichton conjugi Joannis Charters junioris de Amisfield in vitali reditu, pro omnibus ſuæ vitæ diebus, totas & integras terras de Drumgreen,* &c. *& ſimiliter dediſſe,* &c. *prefato Joanni Charters junioris de Amisfield & heredibus maſculis inter ipſum & dict. ſuam conjugem legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus deficien. legitimis & propinquioribus heredibus ſuis maſculis & aſſignatis quibuſcunque hereditarie, totas & integras terras & baroniam de Amisfield, in ſe continen. dominicales de Amisfield, cum domibus,* &c. *nunc in unum liberum burgum baroniæ erect. cum foro hepdomedario die Jovis tenen. & libero nundino ejuſdem annuatim die menſis Septembris vocat. feſtum Sancti Michaelis tenen. ac cum omnibus & ſingulis privilegiis, libertatibus, tolloniis, cuſtumis, caſualitatibus, proficuis, & divoriis pertinen. & ſpectan. dicto burgo baroniæ foris hepdomodariis, & liberis nundinis, ejuſd. cum molendino de Amisfield, terris molendinariis, & multuris ejuſd. jacen. (ut in predictis cartis); Nec non totas & integras quatuor mercatas terrarum de Polmentrie, cum pertinen. jacen. infra dominium noſtrum de Galloway; ac etiam totas & integras viginti duas libratas terrarum de Dryſdail, comprehenden. villam & terras de Dryſholme, Bekhouſe, villam de Drysdail,* &c. *jacen. infra ſeneſcallatum de Annandale; Quequidem terræ, baroniæ, molendina, ſilvæ, piſcariæ, aliaque ſupra mentionat. cum omnibus ſuis partibus, pendiculis & pertinentiis antedict. ad dictum dominum Joannem Charters de Amisfield militem, per prius hereditarie pertinuerunt, per ipſum de nobis immediate tent. ac per ipſum ſuoſque legitimos procuratores ejus nomine reſignat. fuerunt, in favorem proque novo hoc noſtro infeofamento ſub noſtro magno ſigillo, de integris terris & baroniis aliiſque preſcript. prefato domino Joanni Charters, ſuiſque antedict. in debita & competenti forma deſuper dan. & comeden.* &c. *Preterea nos, cum aviſamento & conſenſu,* &c. *de novo damus,* &c. *magiſtræ Catharinæ Crichton in vitali redditu,* &c. *terras de Drumgreen,* &c. *Et ſimiliter de novo damus prefato Joanni Charters, heredibus ſuis maſculis tallie,* &c. *omnes & ſingulas terras, & baroniam de Amisfield in ſe continen.* &c. *& terras de Polmentrie, Kirkmichael,* &c. *omnes unit. & erect. in unum integram & liberam baroniam, nunc, & omni tempore a futuro baroniam de Amisfield nuncupand. ordinan. turrum, fortalicium & manerei locum de Amisfield, principale fore meſuagium dictæ baroniæ,* &c. *tenen. & haben.* &c. *de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in feodo hereditate & libera baronia in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas,* &c. *reddendo,* &c. *jura & ſervitia debita & conſueta. In cujus rei teſtimonium,* &c. *Apud Edinburgum, decimo quinto die menſis Decembris, anno milleſimo ſexcenteſimo trigeſimo quarto, anno regni noſtri decimo.*

13. Carta

(*a*) Car. I. Lib. 1634, 5, 6 and 7. Letters D, D, D.

13.

Carta Joſephi Charteris de Duchrie.

Carolus, Dei gratia, Magnæ Britaniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex, &c. *Sciatis nos cum aviſamento,* &c. *dediſſe, conceſſiſſe & diſpoſuiſſe,* &c. *ad & in favorem dilecti noſtri Joſephi Charteris filii legitime Roberti Charters, fratris germani domini Joannis Charters de Amisfield militis, heredum ſuorum & aſſignatorum quorumcunque hereditarie, totas & integras terras de Duchrie, extenden. ad decem libratas terrarum antiqui extentus, continen. & comprehenden. in ſe terras de Tornorroch,* &c. *Quequidem terræ, molendini, piſcationes, aliaque preſcript. cum pertinen. per prius hereditarie pertinerunt ad dict. dominum Joannem Charters de Amisfield militem, & Joannem Charters ſuum filium feodatarium ejuſd. per eos de nobis immediate tent. & que terræ reſignatæ fuerunt per illos cum conſenſu Georgii Rome de Kirkpatrick, Irongray, pro ſuo intereſſe,* &c. *Apud Edinburgum in favorem dicti Joſephi Charters ejuſque predict. proque hoc novo noſtro infeofamento & ſaſina deſuperdanda & concedanda illi de dict. terris & molendinis,* &c. *tenen. & haben.* &c. *de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in feodo & hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas,* &c. *reddendo,* &c. *jura, & ſervitia & divorias prius ſolvi ſolit. & conſuet. In cujus rei teſtimonium,* &c. *Apud Edinburgum, vigeſimo die menſis Martii, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo trigeſimo ſeptimo, & anno regni noſtri duodecimo.*

BY the Writs above deduced it appears evidently, that the Family of *Amisfield* has continued in the Name of *Charters* from King *Robert Bruce* to this Day.

AND ſince all the Writs above-mentioned do not particularly name the Ladies of that Family, or of whom they are deſcended, I thought it would not be improper to condeſcend upon their Names and Sirnames, ſo far as Hiſtory mentions them; and particularly Mr. *George Crawfurd* in his Hiſtory of the *Peerage of Scotland.*

THE firſt I find is - - - - *Maxwell* (*a*), ſecond Daughter to *John* Lord *Maxwell*, by *Agnes*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Steuart* of *Garles*. This Lady was married to Sir *Robert Charters* of *Amisfield*, about the Year 1494, in the Reign of King *James* IV.

THE ſecond Lady mentioned in Hiſtory is *Janet Douglas* (*b*), eldeſt Daughter to Sir *James Douglas* of *Drumlanrig*, by *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter of *George* Maſter of *Angus*. This Lady was married to *John Charters* of *Amisfield*, about the Year 1530, in the Reign of King *James* V. And in the Year 1553, there is a Charter granted by Queen *Mary* in Favours of Sir *John* and the ſaid Lady, of the Ten Pound Land of *Dalruskan*, as noted in the 7th Charter of this Memorial.

THE third Lady mentioned in Hiſtory is Lady *Margaret Fleming*, third Daughter to *John* firſt Earl of *Wigtoun*, by Lady *Lillias Graham*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Montroſe*. This Lady was married to Sir *John Charters* of *Amisfield*, about the Year 1610, in the Reign of King *James* VI. And in the Year 1617, there is a Charter granted by King *James* VI. in Favours of the ſaid Sir *John* and the ſaid Lady *Margaret*, of the Lands and Barony of *Kirkmichael*, &c. as noted in the 10th Charter of this Memorial.

THE fourth Lady mentioned in Hiſtory is Lady *Katharine Crichton*, ſecond Daughter to *William* firſt Earl of *Dumfreis*, by *Eupham Seton*, Daughter to *James Seton* of *Touch*. This Lady was married to Sir *John Charters* younger of *Amisfield*, about the Year 1633, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. And there is a Charter granted by King *Charles* I. in Favours of the ſaid Sir *John* and Lady *Katharine*, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies, of the Lands and Barony of *Amisfield*, &c. erecting the Village of *Amisfield* in a Burgh of Barony, with ſeveral Privileges, ſuch as weekly Markets, yearly Fairs, &c. as in Charter 12th of

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(*a*) Peerage, Page 371. (*b*) Ibid. Page 416.

of this Memorial, containing alſo a Tailie in Favours of Heirs Male, and in caſe of an Heir Female redeemable from her for Payment of 10000 Merks *Scots*.

The Records of this Kingdom being carefully ſearched, and there being no other Family of the Name of *Charters* before the firſt mentioned *Robert*, Great Grandfather to *Robert*, in whoſe Favours the firſt Charter on Record is granted, it may be reaſonably conjectured, that all the Gentlemen of that Name have ſprung from the honourable Family of *Charters* of *Amyſfield*, whereof there are ſome mentioned in the Records, *viz.*

1. Charter in Favours of THOMAS CHARTERS (*a*), of the Lands of *Haltoun*, *Pitmorthie* and *Cragamore*, lying in the Barony of *Lumphynhanan*, in the Shire of *Aberdeen*; and of all and haill the Lands of *Kinfawns* and *Pitfundy*, lying in the Barony of *Kinfawns*, in the Shire of *Perth*, upon the Reſignation of Sir *William Charters* of *Cragmore* his Father, dated 15th *June* 1487.

2. Charter in Favours of ANDREW CHARTERS (deſigned) Provoſt of the of the Burgh of *Perth* (*b*), of all and haill the Barony of *Cuthillgourdy*.

3. *Litera Magiſtri JOANNIS CHARTERS Capitaneo de Galſtoun terrarum de Lenſen* (c).

4. And in the ſame Book of King *James* IV. there is a Charter of Confirmation in Favours of JOHN CHARTERS, of the Lands and Barony of *Cuthillgourdy*.

5. As alſo in the ſame Book there is a Charter of Confirmation in Favours of ANDREW CHARTERS, of the Lands of *Forgundeſuy*.

6. Charter in Favours of JOHN CHARTERS, of the Lands and Barony *Cuthillgourdy*.

7. Charter in Favours of JOHN CHARTERS of *Kinfawns* (*d*), of the Lands of *Golktoun*, *Ribno* and *Tullibou*.

8. Charter of Confirmation in Favours of ALISON CHARTERS of the Lands of *Forgundemy* (*e*).

9. Charter in Favours of JOHN CHARTERS of *Cuthillgourdy* (*f*), of the Lands of *Drumnockquheil* and *Drumquhaſheil*; and another Charter in his Favours of the Lands of *Ballatheis*, with the Fiſhings belonging thereto; as alſo contains the Lands called the *Mains* of *Kinclevine*.

10. Charter in Favours of JOHN CHARTERS of *Windiehills*, of the Lands of *Nether Kelwood* and *Bowerlands* (*g*).

11. Charter in Favours of ALISON CHARTERS, of the Half of the Superiority of the Lands of *Kinclevine*, *Ballatheis*, *Drumnoquheill*, &c (*h*).

12. Charter in Favours of ELIZABETH CHARTERS, of the other Half of the Superiority of the Lands of *Kinclevine*, *Ballatheis*, *Drummoquhein*, &c. (*i*).

13. Charter in Favours of ALISON CHARTERS, of the Lands and Barony of *Kinclevine*, comprehending other Lands (*k*).

14. Charter of Confirmation in Favours of JOHN CHARTERS of *Kinfawns*, of the Lands and Village of *Croſschapple*, with the Teinds belonging thereto (*l*).

LESLIE

(*a*) 5th Book, K. Ja. III. (*b*) 8th Book, K. Ja. III. (*c*) 13th Book, K. Ja. IV. (*d*) 20th Book, K. Ja. V. (*e*) 25th Book, K. Ja. V. (*f*) 28th Book, K. Ja. V. (*g*) 30th Book, Maria Reg. (*h*) 31ſt Book, Maria Reg. (*i*) Ditto Book, Maria Reg. (*k*) Ditto Book, Maria Reg. (*l*) 33d Book, Q. Mary.

LESLIE *of* FINDRESSIE.

FOR the clearing more fully and effectually the Right of Primogeniture the LESLIES of *Findreſſie* have to the Family of *Rothes*, and ſetting that Matter in a clearer Light than it hath hitherto appeared, it will be proper to obſerve, That the noble Family of *Rothes* were not raiſed to the Honour and Quality of Earls, by Letters Patent erecting their Lands into an Earldom or *Comitatum*, and therein ſpecifying and appointing what Set or Species of Heirs were to ſucceed to the Dignity and Eſtate, but by Cincture and Inveſtiture in Parliament: For by ſeveral authentick Vouchers, which we have ſeen and peruſed, 'tis plain and evident, that *George* Lord *Leſlie* upon *Leven*, as he is called in ſeveral Deeds, was by the ſpecial Favour of King *James* II. created and raiſed to the Honour of Earl of *Rothes* in the Year 1459 (*a*), by Cincture of a Sword, and the other Rites and Solemnities then uſual; ſo an Honour after that Manner eſtabliſhed devolves for ever to Heirs Male of the firſt Patentee, in Excluſion of Heirs of Line, if ſome Act and Deed of the Sovereign, the Fountain of Honour, do not interveen, altering the Succeſſion from Heirs Male to Heirs Female, as was the Caſe in the Family of *Rothes*; for in the 1667, *John* then Earl of *Rothes*, afterward Duke of *Rothes*, having no Heirs Male of his Body, that he might diſappoint the Succeſſion of the Heir Male of *George* the firſt Earl of the Houſe of *Rothes*, and exclude them from any Title they might have had to the Eſtate, reſign'd both the Title, Honour, Dignity, Rank and Precedency of Earl of *Rothes*, in the Hands of His Majeſty King *Charles* II. in Favours of his his Heirs Female, in Failure of the Heirs Male of his Body, whereupon a Charter was expede under the Great Seal (*b*), in virtue whereof, *Margaret* Counteſs of *Rothes* ſucceeded the Duke her Father in the Title of Earl of *Rothes*, on his Death in the Year 1681.

BUT to return to GEORGE the firſt Earl of *Rothes*, for the clearing the Succeſſion, and bringing down the Line of the Family of *Findreſſie*, we muſt obſerve that this noble Earl, by *Chriſtian* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Walter Haliburton* Lord of *Dirletoun*, had *Andrew*, ſtil'd Maſter of *Rothes*, who, in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Janet*, Daughter of *William* the firſt Earl *Mariſchal*, by whom he had two Sons, *viz.* *George*, who was his Grandfather's Succeſſor in the Honour; but he dying without Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother *William* Earl of *Rothes*, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Flowdon*, leaving his Son young at his Death, *George*, commonly called the great Earl of *Rothes*. This Earl married firſt the Lady *Margaret Crichton*, only Daughter of *William* Lord *Crichton*, by the Lady *Cicily* his Wife, ſecond Daughter to King *James* II. of *Scotland*. She was not a natural Daughter of the Lord *Crichton*'s, as ſome inſinuate, but the Lady *Cicily*, the King's Daughter, was his lawful Wife, and 'tis plain that he was not forfeited for his undecent Correſpondence with the Lady before her Marriage, but for joining with the Duke of *Albany* in his unnatural Rebellion againſt his Brother King *James* III. *anno* 1483 (*c*).

THE Family of *Rothes* then being low, Earl *George* married this Lady *Margaret Crichton*, then the Widow of one Mr. *Paulat* of the Town of *Montroſe*: She was a great Fortune, and her vaſt Eſtate in Money contributed not a little to relieve the Family from the great Burden it was under, and put it in that Condition of Luſtre it ſtill continues: But this Lady being much above the Earl in Years, he commenced a Proceſs of Divorce againſt her; but 'tis certain it could never proceed upon the Diſparity of their Age, for that was a Reaſon could never have been ſuſtained by the Canoniſts; it muſt have proceeded upon a Nullity in the Marriage *ab initio*, and that upon the Score of Conſanguinity that had not been diſpenſed with by a Bull from the Court of *Rome*, or from the Delegates of the Apoſtolick *See*: However, in theſe Caſes, where there was a Marriage *de facto*; there

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(*a*) Charta in publicis archivis. (*b*) In the publick Records. (*c*) The Proceſs is extant in the Regiſters of Parliament, and it proceeds upon his having ſtuffed, that is, fortified his Caſtle of Crichton againſt the King.

there never fail'd a Clauſe in theſe Divorces, and a *ſalvo* reſerving the Legitimacy of the Children procreated betwixt the Parties, even tho' the Marriage was declared void and null from the Beginning, becauſe they were born *bona fide*, and the Defect could not be in Reaſon imputed to them. The Earl, however we are certain, proceeded to a ſecond Marriage with Dame *Nicolas Somervile*, Dowager Lady *Fleming*, Daughter of Sir *John Somervile* of *Cambethan*, by whom he had *Andrew*, afterward Earl of *Rothes*. After the Death of this Lady, he married next the Lady Dowager of *Crawfurd*, who was a Daughter of the Houſe of *Lundie*, and after that a Daughter of the Lord *Gray*'s, who was Widow, both to the Lord *Glamis* and the Earl of *Huntly*; but theſe Ladies living very ſhort while, from a Conviction, it ſeems, of the Injuſtice he had done to his firſt Lady, Lady *Margaret Crichton*, he married her canonically, according to the Rules of the Church then in Being, and made her, all Impediments being removed, his lawful Wife, as ſhe is deſign'd, and *comitiſſa de Rothes*, in a Charter under the Great Seal in the Year 1542, which is in the publick Records (*a*). And ſo much is certain, that the Children procreate betwixt the Earl of *Rothes* and the Lady *Margaret Crichton* were ſo far conſidered as lawful, that their eldeſt Son *Norman Leſlie* was ſtil'd and deſign'd in all publick Acts and Deeds Maſter of *Rothes*, and Fiar of the Earldom of *Rothes* (*b*). This *Norman* was a noble gallant young Man; but all theſe excellent Qualities and Endowments he was poſſeſſed of, were miſerably ſullied by his imbruing his Hands in the Blood and Murder of Cardinal *Beaton* Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, in the Year 1546, for which he was forfeited; and the Father, by ſome Act and Deed of the Crown that I have not ſeen, came to be fully inveſted in the Eſtate of the Earldom himſelf, and had it in his own Power to diſpoſe of it to any of his Sons of his different Marriages he had a Mind. His younger Son *Robert Leſlie*, by Lady *Margaret Crichton*, was the firſt of the *Leſlies* of the Houſe of *Findreſſie*, who had theſe Lands in Patrimony from his Father, while *Norman* Maſter of *Rothes* his elder Brother was alive, and who was of the full Blood with himſelf. 'Tis ſtrange he did not ſucceed his Father in the Earldom of *Rothes*; but 'tis plain it was not from any Impediment in his Birth, but, as Biſhop *Leſlie* tells us, from the ſpecial Favour of the Duke of *Chattlerault*, while he was Regent of *Scotland* in the Minority of Queen *Mary*, that the Fie of the Eſtate, and the heritable Offices of the Family, came all to be veſted in the Perſon of *Andrew Leſlie* of *Kilmeny*, as he is deſign'd; and the Earl's ſecond Son, by Charters under the Great Seal, on the Surrender and Reſignation of the Earl his Father, and to whom, by virtue of theſe Inveſtitures, he ſucceeded both in the Eſtate and Honour at his Death on the 10th of *November* 1558. The only Reaſon why that *Robert Leſlie* of *Findreſſie*, who was, as we have ſaid, the Son of *George* Earl of *Rothes*, by Lady *Margaret Crichton*, could not quarrel in Point of Law his Brother *Andrew*'s Succeſſion, was that the Inveſtiture of the Eſtate was the Rule of regulating the Succeſſion to the Eſtate, as well as the Deſcent of the Honour in thoſe Days; and theſe were all ratified and confirmed to him by Charters paſſed and expede under the Great Seal, many Years before his Father's Death; for in thoſe Days it was no ſingular Caſe in the Family of *Rothes* to divert the Succeſſion from the right Channel to Heirs more remote; for about this very Time, *David*, then Earl of *Crawfurd*, diſinherited his own Son, and reſign'd the Fie of the Earldom of *Crawfurd*, in Favours of Sir *David Lindſay* of *Edzle*, who accordingly ſucceeded at the Earl's Death, both to the Eſtate and Honour of the Houſe of *Crawfurd*. The Reaſon of all this high Degree of Favour ſhown by the Duke of *Chattlerault* to the Earl of *Rothes*'s Son *Andrew Leſlie*, by Dame *Nicolas Somervile*, was that he had married *Griſſel Hamilton* his Niece, Daughter of Sir *James Hamilton* of *Finnaſt* and *Evandale* his natural Brother, to whoſe Memory he had, during his whole Adminiſtration, ſhown the higheſt Regard; for immediately upon his Acceſſion to the Regency, he reduced his Forfeiture in the Parliament 1543, and got his Son reſtored to his Eſtate, and his Daughter married

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(*a*) In the Writs of the Privy Seal. (*b*) This is vouched both from the publick Archives and the Hiſtories of the Time.

ried to the Earl of *Rothes*'s Son, and the Succeſſion, both of the Eſtate and the Honour, ſettled on them and their Heirs.

ROBERT LESLIE of *Findreſſie*, the Earl of *Rothes*'s Son, married *Janet*, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Elphingſtoun*, by whom he had *Robert* his Succeſſor.

ROBERT LESLIE of *Findreſſie*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander Dunbar* Dean of *Murray*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, in the Reign of King *James* VI. Anceſtor to *Dunbar* of *Grange*, and had *Robert*, and *John*, of whom the preſent *Findreſſie*. This *Robert* married *Iſabel Forbes*, Daughter to *Abraham Forbes* of *Blacktoun*, ſixth Son to *William* Lord *Forbes*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and one of the two Co-heirs of Sir *William Keith* of *Innerugie*, by whom he had *George* his eldeſt Son, who died without Succeſſion, and *Abraham* the ſecond Son; which *George* married *Mary*, Daughter of - - - *Bannerman* of *Wattertoun*, but died with Iſſue. *Abraham* ſucceeded his Brother, and died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his great Nephew *John Leſlie*, now of *Findreſſie*, ſecond Son to *Robert Leſlie* the ſecond Laird of *Findreſſie*; which *John* married *Janet*, Daughter of - - - *Nairn* of *Cromdale*, and had *John* his Son who married *Griſſel*, Daughter of *John Douglas* of *Tillywhilie*, a Cadet of the Family of *Mortoun*, even ſince the Houſe of *Lochleven* ſucceeded to that Honour and Dignity, and had *John Leſlie* now of *Findreſſie*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Charles Gordon* of *Glengorock*, and had *Alexander* his Son and Heir.

As to the Coat of Arms given to *George Leſlie* of *Findreſſie*, by Sir *Charles Erskine* the Lord Lion, I cannot ſay but it was a very proper Cognizance he took from the Family of *Rothes*; for, to be ſure, the *Border Checque* was a Diſtinction too remote for an immediate Son of the Houſe: But 'tis plain the *Checque Border* has been taken to keep up the Memory of his Deſcent from the Royal Family of *Steuart*, of which he had the Honour to be deſcended ſo nearly by his Predeceſſor's Grandmother, being the ſecond lawful Daughter of King *James* II. juſt as we find the *Maxwells* of *Calderwood* carry the paternal Coat of *Maxwell* within a *Border Checque*, *Azure* and *Argent*, by Reaſon that the firſt of the Family of *Calderwood* was Sir *Robert Maxwell*, ſecond Son of Sir *John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *James Lindſay* Lord of *Crawfurd*, and of the Lady *Egidia* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Great Steward of *Scotland*, and Siſter to King *Robert* II. ſo that as the firſt Sir *Robert Maxwell* of *Calderwood* aſſumed the *Checque* as his Cognizance, to ſhow his Deſcent from the Royal Family, ſo did the Laird of *Findreſſie*, the ſame to ſhow that his Predeceſſor's Grandmother was of the Royal Family, who we know was the Lady *Cicily*, the ſecond lawful Daughter of King *James* II. and next to the Houſe of *Hamilton*, the neareſt Deſcendents of the Royal Houſe of the *Steuarts* that are not deſcended of King *James* VI. the firſt Monarch of *Great Britain*.

BANNERMAN *of* THAT-ILK.

THE Sirname of BANNERMAN derives its Original from the Office of Banner-bearer to the King, and he who bore the Banner before King *Malcolm* III. when he was going againſt his Rebels in *Murray* Land, who finding him cowardly in not attacking them, took the Standard from him, and gave it to Sir *Alexander Carron*, Anceſtor to Viſcount *Scrimgeour* of *Dundee*. See *Boetius* about *anno* 1180, for which Cowardice (ſays Sir *George M'Kenzie* in his Genealogical Account of the Families in *Scotland*) he and his Succeſſors were ordained in all Time coming to bear in their Coat of Arms *a Banner*, with the Staff of it broken, whereof, being aſhamed, they forebore to carry any Arms at all for many Ages, till of late they aſſumed theſe of *Forbes*, with ſome Difference, becauſe of their frequent Alliance with that Sirname.

BANNERMAN of *Watertoun*, thereafter of *Elſick*, began to uſe the old Coat of *Bannerman*, without the Mark of Diſhonour thus, *Gules, a Banner diſplayed Argent*, and thereon in a Canton *Azure, a St. Andrew's Croſs of the Second*; and for his *Creſt, a Man in Armour proper*. Motto, *Pro patria*. See Sir *George McKenzie*, and Volume firſt of this *Syſtem*.

ANDREW BANNERMAN gives a Charter to *Henry Mercer* of *Lydenoch*, of the Lands of Weſter *Cardeny* lying in the Barony of *Logie*, and Shire of *Perth*; this is dated 9th *July* 1541, *in publica cuſtodia*.

WILLIAM BANNERMAN of *Cardine* has a Charter of *Blackhills*, and many other Kirk-lands in *Perth* Shire, 1588, *ibidem*.

ALEXANDER BANNERMAN of *Watertoun*, and *Margaret Reid* his Spouſe, has a Charter dated 29th *April* 1590, *ibidem*.

ALEXANDER BANNERMAN of *Watertoun* is Sheriff-depute of *Aberdeen*, 1509. *Scotſtarbet*'s Collections, *Page* 184.

HENRY BANNERMAN of *Watertoun*, there is an Appriſing led againſt him, at the Inſtance of *David* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, of his Lands of *Bryantoun*, *Rynd*, and half of *Pinsfield* in *Forfar* Shire, for the Non-entry Duties, 25th *February* 1539, *ibidem* Page 603.

ANDREW BANNERMAN gives a Charter to *Henry Mercer* of *Ledinot*, of the ſix Merk Land of Eaſter *Cardeny*, and nineteen Shilling ſeven Penny Land of Weſter *Cardeny*, lying in the Barony of *Logie* and Sheriffdom of *Perth*, 9th *July* 1541, *ibid.* P. 730.

ALEXANDER BANNERMAN of *Watertoun*, and *Margaret Reid* his Spouſe, has a Charter of the two Merk Land of *Auchmurky* (*potius Armido*) in *Aberdeen* Shire, on his own Reſignation, 25th *March* 1550, *P.* 947.

MARGARET BANNERMAN, Daughter of *Elſick*, is Spouſe to *George Gordon* of *Haddo*, 23d *November* 1608, and was Great Grandmother to the preſent Earl of *Aberdeen*, ſhe has then a Charter *in publica cuſtodia*.

- - - - - BANNERMAN of *Elſick* married a Daughter of *Alexander Hamilton* of *Binnie*, by a Daughter of the Earl of *Abercorn*, whereby the Family is deſcended of the Blood Royal. Genealogy of Sir *George Hamilton* of *Tulliallan* Baronet.

Mr. GEORGE BANNERMAN of *Dunboig* was a ſecond Son of *Elſick*, a bright Man; he was admitted an Advocate before the Lords of Seſſion, 14th *February* 1671. He was made Solicitor to King *Charles* II. to which Poſt he was admitted 16th of *January* 1684. He married *Elizabeth Oliphant*, Daughter to the Laird of *Bachiltoun*, but died (to the Regrete of all honeſt Men) and was buried in the Grayfriers of *Edinburgh*, the 20th *November* 1691. He never qualified himſelf to the Prince of *Orange*, being a ſtanch Royaliſt, as all the Family have been for many Years paſt, which attones for the Cowardice of his Anceſtor. He had ſeveral younger Brethren, as Mr. *Robert Bannerman* Miniſter at *Newtoun*, who was put out of his Church in 1689, for not complying with the Iniquity of the Times. Captain - - - *Bannerman* was an Officer in King *James*'s Forces, *&c.* He had alſo ſeverel Siſters, one whereof was married to *Leſlie* of *Findreſſie*, who ſhould have been Earl of *Rothes*, if his Great Grandfather *Norman Leſlie* Fiar of *Rothes*, Son of the Earl of *Rothes*, had not been forfeit for the Murder of Cardinal *Beaton*, wherethrough the Earldom of *Rothes* fell to the Bairns of *Nicolas Somervile*, the firſt Lady of the ſaid Earl, albeit the ſame was provided by the Father to his ſecond Lady *Margaret Crichton*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Crichton*, begot one *Cecile*, lawful Daughter to King *James* II.

There was another Siſter of the ſaid Mr. *George* married to Mr. *George Keith* of *Whiterigs*, Sheriff-depute of the *Mearns*.

Sir PETER BANNERMAN, a Son of this Family, was Provoſt of *Aberdeen* in the Year 1715.

The preſent Laird married a Daughter of Sir *Donald McDonald* of *Slait*, whereby the Family is come a ſecond Time of the Royal Family. See the *Armorial Bearing* of the Family in Volume firſt.

RENTON.

SIR *THOMAS RENTON* M. D. ſecond Son of *William Renton* of *Moſcaſtle* of the Houſe of *Billy*, by his Ingenuity and great Succeſs in curing of Ruptures, was called to *London* 1719. After giving many ocular Demonſtrations of his great Cures of Ruptures, he, was by the Government retained in *Chelſea* College, as a Phyſician there for the Benefit of that Hoſpital.

KING *George* I. for his faithful Service and good Offices done, conferred on him the Honour of Knighthood, and made him his own Phyſician Extraordinary, gave him 5000 *l* in Specie, with 500 *l. per annum* during Life. His Majeſty yet furder, out of his great Goodneſs and unparalelled Favour, ordered my Lord *Carteret*, then Secretary of State, to cauſe (at his Office) a Patent to be drawn, to create the ſaid Sir *Thomas* a Baron of Great Britain, and Lord *Renton*, who modeſtly deſired to be excuſed; this, amongſt many other Tokens of Reſpect ſhown him, both at Home and Abroad, when he had the Honour to attend his Majeſty in his foreign Dominions.

CARRIES as his Arms, *Azure a Lion rampant Argent, on a Chief Gules three Stars*: Creſt, *a Demi-lion rampant Argent*, holding in his dexter Paw a *Semiter* or *Shable*. Motto, *Honor & Honeſtas*.

ROBERTON of *That-ilk*, and of *Earnock*, in the Shire of *Lanerk*.

THE Family and Sirname of *Roberton*, like moſt others of the greateſt Antiquity, is plainly *local*, and taken from their own hereditary Lands of *Roberton*, when Sirnames or *Agnomina* began firſt to be taken up and aſſumed by Perſons, for Diſtinction's Sake, which moſt Antiquaries are agreed were not in Uſe in *England* before the Conqueſt, by the victorious Duke of *Normandy*, or with us before the Reign of King *Malcolm* the II. commonly called *Canmore*.

THE firſt uſing the Sirname of *Roberton*, that is to be met with in any authentick Deeds that have occurred to me, is *Robertus de Roberton*, or *Robertus de villa Roberti*, which is one and the ſame, who in, or about, the 1200, is Witneſs to a Mortification by *Hugo de Bigris vicecomes de Lanerk, filius Roberti de Bigris, filii Valdevi de Bigris, Patronus ecleſiæ de Stratheven*, whereby he gave in pure and perpetual Alms, *Deo & ecleſiæ ſancti Macenti de Leſmahagow, totam decimarum Bladi terræ Ricardi Barde*; the other Witneſſes to the Charter are, *Reginaldus de Crawfurd, Vicecomes de Air*, and *Archibaldus de Douglas*. By the Witneſſes we come to know the Date of the Charter, for from the ſame Authority, the Regiſters of the Abbacy of *Kelſo*, in the Lawyer's Library, Sir *Reginald Crawfurd* executed the Office of Sheriff of *Air*, preciſely in the 1228. The next of the Sirname and Line of the Family of *Roberton*, is another *Robertus de villa Roberti*, that is *Roberton* or *Robertſtoun*; for the Word *Villa* in antient Times was given for a Town, as well as ſmaller Village, to which it has been in latter Times reſtricted; for upon our old Coins we ſee, that on one Side they bear *Villa de Edinburge, Villa de Dundee, Villa de Aberdeen, &c.* denominating the different Towns and Places where they were ſtruck and coined: So that this *Robertus de villa Roberton*, is juſt the ſame as *Robert* of *Robertſtoun*, or *Roberton* of *That-ilk*. He under that Title and Deſignation is

Witneſs to a Charter granted by *Thomas filius Tankardi, de una Carracatu terræ,* a Boxgate in Land in [illegible] *Johanni Logan* [illegible] as is inſtructed by the original Charter in the Cuſtody of Major *John Roberton* of *Earnock*. The Deed has no Date, but another Witneſs to it is, *Willielmus de Douglas, & Arkinbaldo filio ſuo,* which by the ancient Writs of the Family of *Douglas,* appears to be about the Beginning of the Reign of *Alexander* the III. *Anno* 1250.

The next of the Line of this antient Family, was *Stephen de Roberton,* who, upon the Demiſe of *Margaret* Queen of *Scotland,* commonly called the Maid of *Norway,* the Grandchild and Heir of *Alexander* the III. when the Competition for the Crown began betwixt the *Bruce* and the *Baliol,* this *Stephen de Roberton* of *That-ilk,* ſeems to have been attached to the Side of *Baliol*; In the 1296, he, among the other Barons and Freeholders of the County of *Lanerk,* ſwears Fealty and Allegiance to King *Edward* I. of *England,* as direct and immediate Superior of the Kingdom of *Scotland,* as he then called himſelf, as is inſtructed from the *Ragman Roll,* in *Pryn's* Hiſtory of King *John* of *England,* which he calls his papal Uſurpations. The uncontroverted Tradition in the Family, and believed all the Countryover, is, that in the unhappy Conteſt about the Crown, that *Stephen de Roberton* of *Thatilk* adhered to the *Baliol,* as many others of Note did; and that upon the Acceſſion of *Robert* the *Bruce* to the Throne, he was forfaulted, the Barony of *Roberton* was given to Sir *James Douglas* of *Larden,* Anceſtor to the *Douglaſſes* of *Dalkeith* and Earls of *Morton,* and the Lands of *Earnock* in the Barony of *Cadzow,* which till then were the Patrimony of the Crown, was given to Sir *Walter,* the Son of Sir *Gilbert de Hamilton,* the Anceſtor of his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*: In Support of this traditional Account, ſo much is certain, that the Barony of *Roberton* ſoon after that Time, and for long thereafter, was in the Family of *Dalkeith*; and *William de Douglas,* Son and Heir apparent of Sir *James de Douglas* of *Dalkeith,* is deſigned *Dominus de Roberton* in a Deed in the *Fœdera Angliæ,* about the 1404. And that the Family of *Hamilton* came to be Superiors of the Lands of *Earnock,* is as plain as Writs granted by a Superior to his Vaſſal, can make it, of which the Family of *Earnock* have a Succeſſion of Charters from the illuſtrious Family of *Hamilton.*

But tho' *Stephen Roberton* of *That-ilk* loſt his Eſtate for adhering to a Sovereign he thought had the beſt Title, and moſt agreeable to a hereditary Monarchy, yet his Family were not quite cut off, and utterly extinguiſhed; for *Simon Roberton* his own Son, by the Favour of Sir *David Hamilton* of *Cadzow,* got back the Lands of *Earnock,* by the Marriage of his Daughter, and by whom he had two Sons, *John,* and *Robert* a younger Brother, who is ſubſtitute in the Succeſſion, failing Heirs Male of his Brother, in the Deſtination of the Eſtate of *Earnock,* as appears from an original Charter in *Earnock*'s own Poſſeſſion. This *John Roberton* is the firſt of the Family that is deſigned of *Earnock*; for he gives *Johanni Roſs de Haukhead,* the Lands of *Auchinbock, quo fuere Johannes Roberton* of *Earnock, in Baronio de Renfrew,* which Charter of Alienation is ratified and confirmed by King *Robert* the II. by a Charter under the Great Seal, ſtill extant in the publick Regiſter of Charters at *Edinburgh,* in the Year, 1380. That which ſtill more confirms, that this *John Roberton* of *Earnock* had a near Alliance and Relation by Blood, to the Family of *Hamilton,* is a Charter ſtill extant in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Earnock,* granted by *Johannes de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadzow dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Johanni de Roberton filio & heredi quondam Symonis de Roberton, de terris meis de Earnock, ſanſay prout jacent in Baronia de Cadzow in valle de Clydsdale, una cum terra illa que vocatur le Woolſhaw, cum ſuis pertinentiis; tenend. & habend. eidem Johanni de Roberton, & heredibus ſuis maſculis de legitimo thoro procreandis, quibus deficientibus Roberto de Roberton, fratri ejuſdem Johannis de Roberton.* To the Deed the Granter, Sir *John Hamilton* of *Cadzow,* appends his Seal, *Coram his teſtibus, Robertus de Dangleton, Johannes de Hamilton de Fingleton, Alexander Hamilton, Johannis de Hamilton de le Roſs, Alexander de Hamilton militibus,* *Willielmus de Hamilton, Roſaldo Wyeir, Simon de Niſbeth, David de Hamilton, Johannes de Allanſon ſcutiferis.* The Charter has no preciſe Date, but I am pretty confident that from other concurring Writs I have peruſed, 'tis in the 1390 or 1391. This *John Roberton* of *Earnock* allied in Marriage with the Family of *Somerville*, and had a Son *John*, who was his Heir, and Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Iſabel*, who was married to Sir *Walter Scot* of *Murdieſton*, the direct and immediate Anceſtor of the preſent Duke of *Baccleugh*, as is vouched from the original Contract of Marriage, in the Charter-Cheſt of the Houſe of *Cleland*.

WHICH *John Roberton* of *Earnock* ſucceeded his Father, and married *Margaret Hamilton* Daughter of ———, *Hamilton* of ——— (*a*), by whom he had Iſſue a Son *John*, who was his Father's Heir apparent, but died in the Lifetime of his Father: However, he left a Son *Robert*, who was ſerved and retoured Heir to *John Roberton* of *Earnock* his Grandfather, dated the 17th of *February* 1486 (*b*). This *Robert Roberton* of *Earnock* married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Hamilton* of *Torrence* (*c*), by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, who ſucceeded his Father, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Alexander Cleland* of *That-ilk*, an antient Family in the Shire of *Lanerk*, whoſe Mother was Daughter to the Lord *Somerville*, and had Iſſue: He married next *Margaret*, Daughter of *Allan* Lord *Cathcart*, by *Hellen* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Lord *Semple*, and had a numerous Poſterity, *viz.* *John* his eldeſt Son, who was the Heir of the Family, *Robert Roberton*, a younger Son, who went abroad, and ſettled in *France*.

JOHN ROBERTON of *Earnock*, the next in Succeſſion of this antient Family, married *Margaret Hamilton*, Daughter of *James Hamilton* of *Torrence*, deſcended of *Thomas Hamilton*, a Brother of the Family of *Hamilton*, in the Reign of King *James* the I. by whom he had *James* his Heir and Succeſſor (*d*), who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate, *John Roberton* Eſq; the Anceſtor of the preſent Houſe of *Earnock*, *Archibald* the third Brother of *Stainhall*: He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Baillie* of *Jervieſton*, by whom he had Mr. *James Roberton* of *Bedlay*, who was one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the II. Great Grandfather to *James Roberton* now of *Bedlay*, and ſeveral Daughters one of whom was married to the famous Mr. *David Dickſon*, of whom is lineally deſcended the preſent Sir *Robert Dickſon* of *Carberry*, Bart. and another to Mr. *John Rae* a Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Glaſgow*, and had Iſſue, of whom are deſcended by the Mother-ſide the *Hamiltons* of *Bardowie*, and the late *Hamiltons* of *Dalſerf*. This *John Roberton* of *Earnock* had alſo ſeveral Daughters, *Abigail*, who was married to Mr. *David Forſyth* of *Halhill* and *Dyks*, Commiſſary of *Glaſgow*, of whom a numerous Iſſue are deſcended; *Margaret*, another Daughter was married to *Robert Hamilton* of *Little-Earnock*, or *Kennedy's-Earnock*; and her ſecond Son was *James Hamilton* of *Bangour*, of whom that Family is deſcended; and his ſecond Son was Sir *William Hamilton* of *Whitelaw*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and Juſtice Clerk in the 1704.

JAMES ROBERTON, the next of the Houſe of *Earnock*, in Succeſſion, married *Chriſtian Dundas*, Daughter to *John Dundas* of *Newliſton*, whoſe Mother was a Daughter of the Family of the *Steuarts* of *Roſyth*: She was Widow to *Robert Dalziel* of *That-ilk*; by her he had *James*, who ſucceeded, and a Daughter, who was married to *Robert Hamilton* of *Airdrie*, and had Iſſue; another to *Blair* of *Braxfield*, another to *Muirhead* of *Lynbank*, and had Iſſue; another to Mr. *Muirhead* a Brother of *Lynbank*, of whom was lineally deſcended Mr. *John Muirhead* Miniſter at *Cambuſnethan*, and *William Muirhead* Eſq; his Brother.

JAMES ROBERTON of *Earnock* ſucceeded his Father, and married *Aliſon*, Daughter of *Robert Hamilton* of *Preſton*, by whom he had a numerous Iſſue of Sons, *John*, *Matthew*, *James*, *George*, *Andrew*, ſeveral of theſe Gentlemen the younger Sons of the Family of *Earnock*, went abroad, and ſerved under the

Duke

(*a*) Writs in the Charter cheſt of the Family of *Earnock*, which I have ſeen and peruſed. (*b*) *Ibid.*
(*c*) The Writs of the Family vouch all this Succeſſion. (*d*) *Ibid.*

Duke of *Hamilton* in his Expedition to *Germany* in the 1631, in the Service of the renowned *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, againſt the *Imperialiſts*, particularly *Matthew Roberton* the ſecond Brother, inclining to ſettle abroad, he obtained from the Marquis of *Hamilton* a Certificate of his Birth and Family, which the Marquis accordingly cauſed draw up in Form of a Birth-brief, certifying the ſaid *Matthew Roberton* to be younger Son to *James Roberton* of *Earnock*; *John Roberton*, by Corruption called *Robton* in *France*, was his Grandſon, and was a Counſellor of the Parliament of *Paris*: The Counſellor left behind him a Son, *John Robton* or *Roberton*, who died in 1721, and was Secretary to his Majeſty King *George* the I. as Elector of *Hanover*, and left a Son *George Robton*, Eſq; his Son and Heir.

From *James Roberton* of *Earnock*, the Eſtate of *Earnock* came to the Heirs of his ſecond Brother *John Roberton*. This *John Roberton* got an Annuity out of the Lands of *Allbeirſtocks*, from *William Bannatyne* of *Corhouſe*: In the Deed he is deſigned *John Roberton*, Brother-german to *James Roberton* of *Earnock*; 'tis taken to himſelf in Liferent, and to *Bartholomew Roberton* his eldeſt Son in Fie, and to his Heirs, which failing, to *John Roberton* his ſecond Son; 'tis dated in the Year 1586 (*a*): This *John Roberton*, the Anceſtor of *Earnock*, married *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *Robert Dalziel* of *That-ilk*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Carnwath* (*b*,) by whom he had *John* his eldeſt Son, who died without Succeſſion, and *Bartholomew*, his Father's Heir and Succeſſor in the Eſtate of *Earnock*. For vouching and inſtructing this Deſcent, there is a Precept of *Clare conſtat*, by *Robert* Lord *Semple*, to *James Roberton* of *Earnock*, of the Lands of *Shawton* in the Barony of *Glaſford*, and to the Heirs Male lawfully procreate of his Body, which failing to *John Roberton filio & hæredi apparenti Johannis Roberton fratris germani dicti Jacobi Roberton de Earnock, procreatum inter quondam Catherinam Dalziel ſororem uterinam dicti Jacobi Roberton de Earnock, & hæredibus ſuis, quibus deficientibus Bartholomeo Roberton fratri ſuo germano, & hæredibus ſuis, quibus deficientibus heredibus dicti Johannis Roberton patris, quibus deficientibus Archibaldo Roberton in Stainhill fratris germani dicti Jacobi & Johannis, & hæredibus ſuis.* This Deed bears Date the 8th of *September* 1598 (*c*): This *John Roberton*, after the Death of *Katharine Dalziel* his firſt Wife, married again *Margaret Hamilton*, Daughter of *John Hamilton* of *Orbieſton*, and Siſter-german to *John Hamilton* then of *Orbieſton*, who is the Party contracting for her in the 1595, as appears from the original Contract in the Laird of *Earnock*'s Charter-cheſt, which I have ſeen. This *John* had by *Katharine Dalziel*, his firſt Wife aforeſaid, *Bartholomew* his Heir, and the next Laird of *Earnock*, and *John*, who was Sheriff-clerk of *Lanerk*, of whom the *Robertons* of *Whiſleberry*, and others, are deſcended. The above *John* likewiſe had a Brother named Mr. *James*, who preceeded the laſt mentioned *John* as Sheriff-Clerk of *Lanerk*, and who mortified a conſiderable Sum of Money for erecting a Hoſpital at *Hamilton*, which ſubſiſts to this Day, as the Original, in the Hands of the Town-council of *Hamilton*, more fully bears.

Which *Bartholomew Roberton*, then his Father's Son and Heir apparent, on the 17th of *October* 1608, is, with Conſent of his Father, contracted to *Margaret Law* Daughter lawful of *John Law* of *Waterfoot* in *Mearns*: She was Siſter to Mr. *Andrew Law* Miniſter at *Neilſon*, Grandfather to *John Law*, Eſq; the great Mr. *Law*, who was general Governor of the Finances of *France*, in the Minority of *Lewis* the XV. during the Regency of the late Duke of *Orleans*, who made ſuch an illuſtrious Figure in *Europe* at that Time: By her the ſaid *Margaret Law* his Wife, he had Iſſue,

JOHN ROBERTON of *Earnock* his Son and Succeſſor in his Eſtate, who married *Chriſtian*, Daughter of Sir *John Hamilton* of *Orbieſton*, who was one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and Lord Juſtice-clerk in the Reign of King

Charles

(*a*) The Original is in the Hands of the preſent *Earnock*. (*b*) Writs in the Charter cheſt of the Houſe of *Earnock*, which I have ſeen. (*c*) Charter in the Cuſtody of Major *Roberton* of *Earnock*.

Charles the I. by *Bethica* his firſt Wife, Daughter of *James Bonnar* of *Roſſie*, an antient Family in the Shire of *Fife*, but is now extinct; by whom he had a Son, who was his Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Anna*, who was married to *James Chancellour*, Son and Heir of *Robert Chancellour* of *Shielhill* in the County of *Lanerk*, and had Iſſue.

Which *John Roberton* of *Earnock* married *Bethia*, Daughter of Sir *John Henderſon* of *Fordell*, the firſt Baronet of that antient Family. Her Mother was *Margaret Monteith*, Daughter of *William Monteith* of *Randieſard* in the County of *Fife*, and of *Margaret Colvil* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Colvil* of *Clyth*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Colvil* of *Ochiltree*, by whom he had Iſſue, *John* his Son and Heir, and one Daughter *Chriſtian*, who was married to *Archibald Roberton* of *Bedlay*, and had Iſſue.

JOHN ROBERTON, the next of the Family of *Earnock*, married *Anne*, Daughter of *William Hamilton* of *Raploch*, deſcended of *Thomas Hamilton* of *Darngaber*, an immediate Brother of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hamilton*, in the Reign of King *Robert* the III. Her Mother was *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *John Kennedy* of *Colzean*, by his firſt Wife *Margaret* Daughter of *Bryce Blair* of *That-ilk*, an ancient Family in *Air-ſhire*, from whom is paternally ſprung the Earls of *Dundonald*: By her he had *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir, and *William*, a younger Brother, a fine young Gentleman of great Merit and Virtue, who died unmarried, to the Grief and Regret of every one who knew him.

Major *John Roberton* now of *Earnock*, married *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of *James-Hamilton* of *Dalziel*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Archibald Hamilton* of *Roſehall*, Baronet, and has Iſſue *James Roberton*, Eſq; his Son and apparent Heir.

The Armorial Bearing of this antient Family is, *quarterly firſt and fourth Gules, a cloſe Helmet Argent, ſecond and third Argent, a croſs Croſlet fitchee Gules*, Creſt, *an Anchor proper*. Motto, For Security.

MEMORIAL anent the Deſcent and Succeſſion of the STUARTS of *Lorn* and *Gairntully*.

IT is plain and evident from Charters and other authentick Documents, that the *Stuarts* of *Lorn* and their Deſcendants are originally deſcended from *James Stuart*, Son of Sir *John Stuart* of *Bunkill*, who was ſlain in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Falkirk*, againſt the *Engliſh*, in the 1299: He was Son of *Alexander* Great Steward of *Scotland*, and Brother, *frater germanus*, as he is deſigned both in *Rymer's Fœdera* and *Pryne's Collections*, *Jacobi Seneſcalli Scotiæ*, who was one of the Lords of the Regency of *Scotland* after the Death of the young Queen, commonly called *the Maid of* Norway, the Grand-child and Heir of King *Alexander* III. *anno* 1291.

This JAMES, *Seneſcalli filius quondam domini Joannis Seneſcalli militis*, as he is deſigned, had a Grant from King *Robert* I. as the Reward of his Merit and Services, of the Lands of *Peirſton* and *Warwick-hill*, *in baronia de Cunningham & vicecomitatu de Air*, as the Charter in the Regiſters bear: He was ſlain with two of his Brothers, Sir *Allan* and *John*, at the fatal Battle of *Duplin* in the 1332, as is vouched from *Fordon* and the Hiſtories. He left, clearly from authentick Proofs, three Sons; Sir *John* the eldeſt, became his Father's Heir in the Lands of *Peirſton*, and from whence he took his Deſignation of *Dominus de Peirſton*. He is under that Stile and Title, Witneſs to a Charter of Mortification by *Joannis Maxwel dominus ejuſdem*, of the Patronage of the Church of *[illegible]bberton* to the Monaſtery of *Kilwinning*, which is ratified and confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal of King *David*, in the 1379, ſtill preſerved in the publick Archives. He had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King *Robert* II. after his Acceſſion to the Crown, and had moreover a Grant from that Prince of the Lands and Barony of *Kellie* in *Forfar*-ſhire: In the Grant he is deſigned by the King, *Dilectus conſanguineus noſter Joannis Seneſcalli miles, filius quondam domini Jacobi Seneſcalli* (a). This Sir *John Stuart* of *Peirſton* and *Kellie*, had no Iſſue-male but only a Daughter, who was married to Sir *William Douglas*, who thereupon deſigns himſelf *Dominus de Peirſton*, as we find him in a Charter to *Reginaldus de Fullarton dominus de Crosby*, in the 1394 (*b*), which I have ſeen; and in another Charter of Mortification by *Margareta Seneſcalli domina de Cragy* to the Convent of the Black-friars of *Air* in the 1399, he is deſigned *Willielmus de Douglas dominus de Peirſton miles* (c). He left two Daughters his Co-heirs, *Agnes*, who was married to *John Blair* of *Adamton*, and the other to *Archibald Crawfurd* of *Thridpart*, who make over their reſpective Shares of the Barony of *Kellie* to *William Auchterlony*, in the Year 1445, as from the Charter belonging to the Family of *Panmure*, which I have ſeen.

SIR JAMES STUART of *Peirſton* had a ſecond Son, Sir *Robert Stuart*, and a third Son, who was deſigned Sir *Allan Stuart* of *Ugletree*: He calls himſelf *filius quondam domini Jacobi Seneſcalli*, when he gives by his Charter Sir *Henry Douglas* of *Lochleven* the Lands and Barony of *Lugton*, *anno* 1377 (*d*). In the Deed *Robert Stuart* of *Innermeath* Knight, *frater ſuus germanus*, is a Witneſs, and proves clearly that Sir *James Stuart*, Son of the deceaſed Sir *John Stuart*, who got *Peirſton* from King Robert I. had three Sons, Sir *John Stuart* of *Peirſton*, whoſe Iſſue-male failed, as is obſerved, Sir *Robert Stuart* of *Innermeath*, whom Sir *Allan Stuart*, the third Son, calls his Brother-german, and himſelf, *filius quondam domini Jacobi Seneſcalli militis*, in the Charter he gives to Sir *Henry Douglas* of *Lochleven*: His Iſſue-male alſo failed. The Seal of this Sir *Allan Stuart*'s I have my ſelf; it is the *Feſs Chekie* ſurmounted, of a *Bend* ingrailed, and charged with three *Buckles*.

SIR ROBERT STUART the other Son of Sir *James* of *Peirſton*, and Brother to Sir *John* of *Peirſton* and Sir *Allan* of *Uggletree*, carried down the Line of the Family: The firſt Time I find him mentioned in any authentick Deed that has come to my Hands, is in a Charter granted by *Thomas de Moravia dominus de Bothwel, Panitarius Scotiæ Roberto Seneſcallo, de omnibus terris de Shandbothy in baronia de Bothuel, ac vicecomitatu de Clackmannan* (*e*). Under this Title and Deſignation King *David* II. gave *Roberto Seneſcallo de Shandbothy terris de Dalziel & de Modervile, cum pertinentiis, in vicecomitatu de Lanark, nos contingen. pro eo, quod hæredis quondam Roberti Delvall militis, contra fidem & pacem noſtram in Anglia commorantur. tenend. & habend. dictis terris in liberam baroniam, adeo libere ſicut quondam Malcolmus Fleming, & prædictus Robertus de Lavall, tenuerunt. Apud Edinbrugh* 20. *March*, *anno regni noſtri* 33. which is the Year 1362 (*f*).

THE ſame *Robert Seneſcalli de Shandbothy*, gets a Charter under the Great Seal of King *David* II. of the Half of the Lands of *Redcaſtle* in the Shire of *Forfar*, on the Reſignation of Sir *Andrew Campbel* of *Loudon*, dated the 8th of *March* 1368 (g), and which Lands continued in the Family of *Innermeath* ſo long as they ſubſiſted. The ſame *Robert Stuart* of *Shandbothy* had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King *Robert* II. and having by this Time acquired the Lands and Barony of *Innermeath*, he came from thence forth to aſſume his Deſignation. Under that Title he gets a Charter of the Lands of *Duriſdeer* in *Dumfries*-ſhire, from King *Robert* II. on the Reſignation of *Alexander Menzies* of *Redhall*; and the ſame Sir *Robert Stuart* of *Innermeath* is one of the *Proceres* and *Magnates regni Scotiæ*, who in a Parliamentary Capacity recognize the Right of Apparency of *John* Earl of *Carrick* to the Crown, as the eldeſt lawful Son and Heir apparent of the King his Father, the 4th of *April* 1373 (*h*). This Sir *Robert Stuart* of *Innermeath* died in the Year 1386, and, from Charters and other authentick Vouchers, left Iſſue two Sons and a Daughter, *viz.* Sir *John Stuart* the eldeſt, the Heir of the Family.

SIR

(*a*) Mr. Simpſon the Hiſtoriographer in his Collections from the Regiſters. (*b*) Penes W. Fullarton de eodem. (*c*) The original Charter of Mortification I have ſeen belonging to the Univerſity of Glaſgow. (*d*) Mr. David Simpſon's hiſtorical Account of the Stuarts. (*e*) Charter in the Writs of the Family of Roſſyth. (*f*) The original Charter I have ſeen and peruſed in the Cuſtody of Mr. Hamilton of Dalziel. (*g*) In the writs of Roſſyth and the Records which I have ſeen. (*h*) Act of Parliament ſtill extant in the Regiſters, and publiſhed by the noble and learned Antiquary George Earl of Cromarty, in the Vindication of the Legitimacy of K. Robert III.

Sir ROBERT STUART the ſecond, who was the Anceſtor of the *Stuarts* of *Duriſdeir* and *Roſſyth* in the Shire of *Fife*, where they long continued in Luſtre, and produced ſeveral honourable Branches. The Origin of the Houſe of *Roſſyth* is inſtructed from a Charter in the Writs of the Family of *Roſſyth*, more particularly there is a Charter granted by *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* Knight, of an Annuity of 20 *l. ſterl.* payable out of the Barony of *Duriſdeer*, *Roberto Seneſcallo fratri ſuo germano*, which Deed is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal of King *Robert* II. the 20th of *April*, the 15th Year of his Reign, that is the 1386 (*a*). The ſame *Robert Stuart* gets a Charter of the Lands and Barony of *Duriſdeer*, on the Reſignation of Sir *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* his Brother-german, dated the 1ſt of *April* 1388. This Sir *Robert Stuart* of *Shandbothy* and *Innermeath* had alſo a Daughter, *Elizabeth*, who was married to Sir *John Beaton* of *Balfour* in the Shire of *Fife*, and of whom all the Family of the *Beatons* are deſcended (*b*).

Sir JOHN STUART of *Innermeath* was his Father's Succeſſor, and deſigns himſelf *Dominus de Innermeath* in ſeveral Deeds of that Time: He married the Daughter and Heir of *Eugene de Ergadia dominus de Lorn*, the Head of the *M'Dougal* Family, and thereupon he aſſumed quarterly the *Gally*, the Arms and Bearing of that Houſe, into his Atchievement, which was ſtill carried by his Succeſſor, and now by *Stuart* of *Gairntully*, as the Heir-male and Repreſentative of the Houſe of *Lorn* and *Innermeath*, as we ſhall more fully vouch in the Sequel of this Memorial: After the Marriage of Sir *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* with the Heir-female of the Houſe of *Lorn*, he deſigns himſelf, *Dominus Joannis Seneſcalli de Innermeath*, *dominus de Lorn*, both in publick national Deeds and in private Documents, particularly in a Charter granted by *Willielmus Ruthven dominus ejuſdem*, *Malcolmo Ruthven fratri ſuo*, of the Lands of *Haſlehead* in the Shire of *Air*, in 1411, in which he is a Witneſs (*c*); and in ſeveral Tranſactions with the *Engliſh*, in which he is acting either as a Plenipotentiary, or as a Guarantee, too long to be inſert in a Memorial of this Nature, but may be ſeen at large in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera Angliæ*, wherein this *Joannis Seneſcalli* or *Stuart de Innermeath*, *&* *dominus de Lorn*, is to be met with, in the 1407 and downward: By his Wife the Heireſs of *Lorn* aforeſaid, Sir *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* had Iſſue ſeveral Sons, *viz.* Sir *Robert Stuart* of *Innermeath* and *Lorn*, who was inveſted in the Honour of a Lord of Parliament by King *James* II. whoſe Son *John* Lord *Lorn* dying without any lawful Male Iſſue in the 1469, his Eſtate of *Innermeath* went to his Brother and Heir Male *Walter* Lord *Innermeath*, and the Eſtate of *Lorn* went to his three Daughters and Co-heirs, *Iſobel*, who was married to *Colin* the firſt Earl of *Argyle*, *Margaret* to Sir *Colin Campbel* his Uncle, who was the firſt Laird of *Glenurchy*, the direct and immediate Anceſtor of the Earl of *Broadalbane*; *Marion*, the third Daughter, was married to *Arthur Campbel* of *Ottar*, Uncle to the Earl of *Argyle* (*d*), who all carried the *Gally* in their Arms, denoting their Deſcent and Alliance with the Houſe of *Lorn*: We can only here juſt ſtay to mention, that the *Stuarts* the Lords of *Innermeath* were honoured with the Title of Earl of *Athole* by King *James* VI. in the 1595, in the Perſon of *John* Lord *Innermeath*; but his Son *James* Lord *Innermeath* and Earl of *Athole*, dying without Iſſue, the Honour was transferred to the Earl of *Tullybardin*.

Sir JAMES STUART, commonly called the *Black Knight of* Lorn by our Hiſtorians, was the ſecond Son of Sir *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* and *Lorn*, who had the Honour to marry *Jean* Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, Widow of *James* I. and Daughter of *John* Duke of *Somerſet* in *England*, to whom ſhe bare three Sons, Sir *John Stuart* of *Balveny*, whom King *James* II. inveſted in the Honour of Earl of *Athole*, whoſe Line ended in *John* Earl of *Athole*, who died without Iſſue-male in the 1594; ſo, as we have before obſerved in this Memorial, that Title was conferred on another *Stuart* of the ſame Race and Blood of the *Stuarts*, *John* Lord *In-*

(*a*) This from the writs of the Houſe of Roſſyth, in a Manuſcript of the Family done by the learned Antiquary Mr. David Simpſon late Hiſtoriographer of Scotland, in his own Hand, in my Cuſtody, and the Charter I have ſeen in the Duke of Douglas's Hands. (*b*) Mr. Martin of Clermons Collections. (*c*) This Charter the Author of this Memorial has ſeen in the Cuſtody of Lawrence Oliphant of Gask. (*d*) All this Alliance is fully vouched both from the writs in the Duke of Argyle's Cuſtody and the publick Regiſters.

nermeath, whoſe Son, as we have ſaid, *James* Earl of *Athole* died without Iſſue; ſo that the Right of Blood, and the repreſenting the Houſe of *Innermeath* and *Lorn* muſt fall to the next Heir-male of that noble Family, who are plainly and clearly the *Stuarts* of the Houſe of *Gairntully*; whoſe Anceſtor, from undeniable Vouchers that are lying before the Author of this Memorial at the Writing this Paper, and ſhall be condeſcended on, was *Alexander Stuart* third Son of Sir *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* and *Lorn*, Brother to *Robert* firſt Lord *Lorn*, and to Sir *James Stuart* called *the Black Knight of Lorn*, the Anceſtor of the firſt Race of the *Stuarts* Earls of *Athole*. This is clearly vouched from a Charter belonging to Sir *George Stuart* of *Gairntully*, Baronet, and now in my Hands, granted by *Joannis de Haia dominus de Tullibothy, dilecto ſuo Alexandro Stuart filio nobilis viri Joannis Stuart militis, domini de Lorn, de omnibus terris ſuis de Banchory, cum ſuis Pertinentiis, jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Clackmanan, pro patrimonio inter præfatum Alexandrum & Margaretam ſororem meam, fideliter contrahendo & completando*. The Charter proceeds upon the Reſignation of *Criſtian More domina Bruntſhiel*, in her pure Viduity, and bears Date at *Tullibody* the 15th of *July* of the Year 1416 (*a*). This Deed is ratified and confirmed by *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Montieth*, Governor of *Scotland* in the Minority of King *James* I. He ratifies *donationem illam & conceſſionem quam quondam conſanguineus noſter Joannis de Haia de Tillibothy fecit & conceſſit Alexandro Seneſcalli* (*Stuart*) *filii dilecti conſanguinei noſtri Joannis Seneſcalli de Lorn militis*. The Charter has the Duke Regent's Great Seal, the Seal of his Office, appended to it, and bears Date at *Falkland* the 19th of *June* 1419 (*b*). This *Alexander Stuart* of *Banchry*, 3d Son to Sir *John Stuart* of *Lorn*, the firſt of the Houſe of *Gairntully*, by the aforeſaid *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Hay* of *Tillybothy*, and Siſter to *John Hay* of *Tillybothy* (*c*), had a Son,

THOMAS STUART of *Banchrys* and *Gairntully*, his Heir and Succeſſor, who by   his Wife, Daughter of   had a Son, *Alexander*. This *Thomas* comes to be deſigned of *Gairntully*; for there is in the publick Regiſters a Charter under the Great Seal, *Thomæ Stuart de Gairntully*, of a Part of the Lands of *Comrie* in the Year 1452 (*d*). This ſame *Thomas Stuart* is ſubſtitute in an Entail of the Eſtate of the Lord *Lorn*, and is deſigned his *Conſanguineus*: For vouching this, there is a Charter under the Great Seal by King *James* II. *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Joanni domini Lorn*, of the Eſtate and Lordſhip of *Lorn*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, which failing, to *Walter Stuart* his Brother-german, and the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to *Allan Stuart* his Brother; which failing, to *William Stuart* his Uncle; which failing, *domino Jacobo Stuart militi*; which failing, *Thomæ Stuart conſanguineo ſuo*, who is the ſame *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully*, and to the Heirs Male of their Bodies *reſpective*, of the whole Eſtate and Lordſhip of *Lorn*, in the 1452 aforeſaid, and that very ſame Year 1452, there is, we ſay, a Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Records (*e*), *Thomæ Stuart de Gairntully*, of the half of the Lands of *Comrie*, which formerly belonged to *Angus Menzies*, and were reſigned by him. This *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully*, Son and Heir of *Alexander Stuart* of *Banchrys*, who was Son of Sir *John Stuart* of *Lorn*, the ſecond of the Line and Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Gairntully*. By *Agnes* Daughter of   *Murray* of   his Wife, he had a Son,

ALEXANDER STUART of *Gairntully*, the third in the Line and Succeſſion of the Family: This is vouched and inſtructed from a Deed in the Cuſtody of Sir *George Stuart* of *Gairntully*, which I have ſeen, whereby *Alexander Stuart* of *Gairntully* is ſerv'd and retour'd Heir in ſpecial to the deceaſt *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully* his Father in the Lands of *Banchrys*, lying within the Sheriffdom of *Clackmannan*, and is of the Date the 14th of *June* of the Year 1462 (*f*). This *Alexander Stuart* of *Gairntully* married *Matilda Stuart* Siſter to *Andrew* Lord

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(*a*) Charta penes Dominum Georgium Stuart de Gairntully, Baronetum, marked N° I. in the Inventary of his writs. (*b*) Charter in the Hands of Sir George Stuart, I have ſeen in the writing thi Memorial. (*c*) I have ſeen a Charter in the cuſtody of the Counteſs of Errol, by Joannis de Haia de Tillibothy, Joannis de Logy domino ejuſdem, in 1368, the Father of this John de Haia in 1419. (*d*) In the regiſters of the Great Seal in the Archives. (*e*) Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Archives to Thomas Stuart of Gairntully. (*f*) Service as heir to Thomas Stuart of Gairntully his Father.

[illegible], and Grand-child to *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany* by *James* his Son (*a*). There is in the Cuſtody of Sir *George Stuart* of *Gairntully*, and lying before me at the drawing up of this Memorial, a Charter granted by *Alexander* Earl of *Huntlyas* Superior of the Lands of *Tullibody*, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Alexandro Stuart de Gairntully & Matildæ Stuart Sponſæ ſuæ*, of the Lands of *Banchrys in vicecomitatu de Clackmannan*. The Charter is dated at *Badenoch* the 16th *July*, *Anno* 1469 (*b*). By the foreſaid *Matilda* his Wife he had a Son, who was his Heir, *viz.*

THOMAS STUART of *Gairntully*, who was ſerved and retour'd Heir in ſpecial to the deceaſt *Alexander Stuart* of *Gairntully* his Father in the Lands of *Banchrys*, purſuant to a Precept forth of the Chancery, dated the 26th of *January* 1488, ſtill extant in the Cuſtody of Sir *George Stuart*, Bart. which I have ſeen and peruſed.

THIS THOMAS STUART of *Gairntully* married *Agnes* Daughter to Sir *William Murray* and Siſter to another Sir *William Murray* of *Tillybardin*, Anceſtor to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Athole* (*c*), by whom he had only one Daughter *Elizabeth Stuart* his ſole Heir: She is deſigned *Elizabetha Stuart Domina de Gairntully*, when in the 1532 ſhe gives a Charter, with Conſent of *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully* her Husband, out of her Lands of *Banchrys*, to *Alexander Schaw* of *Sauchy*, the Original of which I have ſeen in the Cuſtody of Sir *John Schaw* of *Greenock* and *Sauchy*, Bart.

THIS Lady, *Elizabeth Stuart* of *Gairntully*, by the foreſaid *Thomas Stuart* her Husband, had a Son, *Thomas Stuart*, whom ſhe calls *filius ſuus & heres apparens*, when ſhe diſpones him the Fee of ſeveral Parts of her Eſtate, which is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Regiſters; but he dying without Iſſue, and his Mother quickly thereafter, ſhe was ſucceeded in the Eſtate of *Gairntully* by her Couſin-germain *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully*. This Point of the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Gairntully* is inſtructed uncontrovertably by a Precept out of the Chancery, for ſerving and retouring of *Thomas Stuart de Gairntully* in the Lands of *Banchrys*, *tanquam legitimus & propinquior heres quondam Elizabethæ Stuart filiæ & heredis quondam Thomæ Stuart de Gairntully filiæ patrui ſui*; this is of the Date the 10th of *February* 1542 (*d*). This *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully* ſo ſucceeding his Couſin-germain, married *Elizabeth Stuart* Daughter of *John* the ſecond of that Line of the Earls of *Athole* (*e*), and dying in the Year 1575, left Iſſue Sir *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully* his eldeſt Son and Heir, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty King *James* the VI. (*f*). He married *Griſel* Daughter of Sir *Laurence Mercer* of *Addie* and *Moncloar*, as appears from ſeveral different Deeds I have ſeen in the Hands of Sir *George Stuart* of *Gairntully*; but he died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his Brother

SIR WILLIAM STUART, who was from his Youth bred up at the Court of King *James*, before his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*: He was firſt deſign'd of *Banchry*, Lands which he acquir'd from Sir *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully* his Brother-germain. He had the Honour to be attending on the King his Maſter from the Palace of *Falkland* to the Town of *Perth*, in the memorable 5th Day of *Auguſt* 1600, when *John* Earl of *Gowrie*, and Mr. *Alexander Ruthven* his Brother attempted to embrue their Hands in the ſacred Blood of their Sovereign: In his Majeſty's happy Preſervation Sir *William Stuart* of *Banchry* was eminently inſtrumental (*g*), which his Majeſty King *Charles* the I. had the Goodneſs fully to ſet forth in the Narrative and Preamble of a Charter to him of his Eſtate, under the Great Seal in the publick Records in the Year 1637, which I have ſeen.

SIR WILLIAM STUART of *Banchrys* went to *England* with the King, who ſoon thereafter promoted him to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, and getting into a high Degreee of Confidence and Favour, he came quickly to acquire the Lands and Barony of *Strathbrand*, from whence he took his

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(*a*) Hiſtorical Deduction of the Deſcendants of Murdoch Duke of Albany MSS. penes me. (*b*) Charta penes D. Georgius Stuart Baronet. (*c*) Ibidem ad annum 1523, which I have ſeen. (*d*) Charta penes D. G. S. de Gairntully. (*e*) Charta in publicis archivis ad annum 1552, and the Lord Ochiltrie's Collections, MSS. penes me. (*f*) Grant to him in the Records of the Great Seal, and ſo deſigned. (*g*) This is vouched both from Writs I have ſeen in Gairntully's Hands, and from ſeveral Charters and Documents in the publick Records.

his Deſignation, and is ſo deſign'd, and Gentleman of our Sovereign Lord's Chamber in 1606, in ſeveral Charters of Lands under the Great Seal in the publick Archives which I have ſeen. He ſucceeded his elder Brother Sir *Thomas* in the Eſtate of *Gairntully*, and continued in high Favour with King *James* till his Death in the Year 1625. Sir *William Stuart* of *Gairntully* was no leſs eſteemed by his Majeſty King *Charles* than he had been by his Father King *James*, for he continued him in the Bed-chamber, and always treated him with peculiar and diſtinguiſhing Marks of his Royal Favour, witneſs the Charter he had from the Crown of his Eſtate in the 1637, we formerly noticed, wherein his long and faithful Services are very remarkably taken Notice of and ſet forth.

He married *Agnes Moncrief*, Daughter of Sir *John Moncrief* of *That-Ilk*, a very ancient Family in the Shire of *Perth*, by *Jean* his Wife Daughter of Mr. *John Spence* of *Condie* Lord Advocate to Queen *Mary* and King *James* VI. (*a*), by whom he had four Sons, *viz.*

Sir THOMAS STUART of *Gairntully* his eldeſt Son.

Sir WILLIAM STUART of *Invernytie* the ſecond Son, who married - - - *Crichton* Co-heireſs of *Invernytie*, and had Iſſue, *John Stuart* of *Invernytie* his Son and Heir, who married *Jean* Daughter of *James* Lord *Lindores*, and had by her a Son his Heir, *John Stuart* of *Invernytie*, who married *Mary* Daughter of Sir *James Mercer* of *Addie*, and had one Daughter *Anne* married to *David* the preſent Viſcount of *Stormont*.

JAMES STUART of *Ludd* was the third Son, whoſe Male Iſſue is fail'd, but of an Heir Female of him is ſome, and deſcended the *Meinzies* of *Culdares*, &c.

Mr. HENRY STUART Advocate, the fourth Son the paternal Anceſtor of Sir *George Stuart* now of *Gairntully*, Bart.

Sir THOMAS STUART of *Gairntully* ſucceeded his Father Sir *William* in his great and opulent Eſtate: He married *Griſel* Daughter of Sir *Alexander Meinzies* of *Weem* (Son of Sir *James Meinzies* of *Weem* and Dame *Barbara Stuart* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*) by Dame *Margaret Campbell* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir, with her Siſter the Lady *Bargeny*, of *Alexander Cambpell* of *Carcko* Biſhop of *Brechin*, Brother to Sir *James Campbell* of *Arkindglaſs*, by *Helen* his Wife Daughter of *George Clypen* of *Carſlogie*, by whom he had *John Stuart* his Son and Heir, and eight Daughters.

JEAN the eldeſt was married to Colonel Sir *James Mercer* of *Addie* and had Iſſue.

MARJORY the ſecond to *David Fothringham* Son and Heir apparent of Mr. *John Fothringham* of *Pourie*, and had Iſſue.

GRISEL the third to Sir *John Drummond* of *Loggie-almond*, ſecond Son to *John* ſecond Earl of *Perth*, and had Iſſue.

ANNE the fourth to *James Seaton* of *Touch*, and had only one Daughter, who was married to *James More* of *Leckie*, and had Iſſue.

CICIL the 5th Daughter was married to - - - *Stuart* of *Arntillie*, but had no Iſſue.

MARGARET the 6th to - - - *Campbell* Son to - - - *Campbell* of *Lawers*, and had Iſſue.

HELEN the 7th to *James Crichton* of *Ruthven*, and had Iſſue.

ELIZABETH the 8th and youngeſt to *David* the ſecond Lord *Newark*, and had Iſſue.

JOHN STUART of *Gairntully*, Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully*, ſucceeded his Father. He was a fine Gentleman, and a great Encourager and Promoter of Learning, and a kind and bountiful Patron of learned Men: He died a Batchelor on the 5th of *March* 1720, upon whoſe Demiſe *John Stuart* of *Innernytie* his Heir Male, by Vertue of the Inveſtitures of the Eſtate, would have ſucceeded to the Eſtate of *Gairntully*, but he being attainted of High Treaſon by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for his Acceſſion to the Rebellion in 1715, *Gairntully* upon that made a Settlement of his Eſtate upon certain Heirs of Entail, in Vertue of which, there being no Heir Male exiſting of *Invernytie*'s Body, nor of any other collateral Heir Male nearer than Sir *George Stuart* of *Balcaſkie*, Bart.

he

(*a*) Penes Sir George Stuart.

he accordingly ſucceeded to the Eſtate of *Gairntully* on his Couſin's Death in the Year 1720 aforeſaid.

Sir GEORGE STUART of *Gairntully*'s Anceſtor was Mr. *Henry Stuart* Advocate, 4th and youngeſt Son of Sir *William Stuart* of *Gairntully* by Dame *Agnes Moncrief* his Lady aforeſaid; being a younger Brother he was bred to the Law, and was an Advocate before the Court of Seſſion: He married *Mary* Daughter of *Colin Campbell* of *Aberuchill* ſecond Son of Sir *James Campbell* of *Lawers*, and Uncle to *John* firſt Earl of *Loudon*, who was Lord High Chancellor in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and II. by whom he had Iſſue, Sir *Thomas Stuart* of *Balcaskie* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Marjory*, who was married to *William Borthwick* of *Pilmuir*, Grandfather to *Henry* now Lord *Borthwick*.

Sir THOMAS STUART of *Balcaskie* being alſo bred to the Law, was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and by Letters Patent, bearing Date the *ſecond* of *January* 1683, he was created a Baronet: He married Lady *Jean M'Kenzie* Daughter of *George* Viſcount of *Tarbet*, and after Earl of *Cromarty*, Lord Regiſter in the Reigns of King *James* VII. and King *William*, and Juſtice-General and Secretary of State in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by whom he had two Sons, the foreſaid Sir *George Stuart* of *Balcaskie*, who ſucceeded by Vertue of the ſaid Entail to the Eſtate of *Gairntully*, as is heretofore remarked in the Memorial, and Col. *John Stuart* the ſecond Son, who married his firſt Couſin *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *James M'Kenzie* of *Royſton*, Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and has a Son *John Stuart*.

WHICH Sir *George Stuart* now of *Gairntully*, Bart. is married with Dame *Agnes Cockburn* Daughter of Sir *Archibald Cockburn* of *Langton*, Bart.

MEMORIAL of the antient Family of *Edmonſton*, more particularly of the Houſe of *Duntreath*.

THE Sirname and Family of *Edmonſton* is of very great and eminent Antiquity; ſome are of Opinion they are originally extracted from the illuſtrious Family of the Counts *d'Egmont* in *Germany*; others again conjecture, from the Identity of the Arms of the Sirname of *Edmonſton* with thoſe of *Seaton*, that they are of the ſame Stem and Origin with them; for it is a received Maxim among Heraulds, that Arms or Armorial-bearings are ſurer Marks of the ſame Blood and Kindred than even Sirnames, eſpecially in Deſcents of greater Antiquity: But waving this, we may obſerve, for the Antiquity of the *Edmonſtons*, what our learned Antiquary Sir *James Dalrymple* has conſidered to have been the original Anceſtor of this Family, *viz.* That one *Edmundus* or *Admundus*, a Perſon of Note in the Reign of King *David* I. who is Witneſs to the Charter granted by that Prince, of the Lands of *Riddle*, *Waltero de Riddle militi* (*a*), got from the ſame King Lands in *Laudonia*, now the Shire of *Edinburgh*, which, according to a Humour and Cuſtom of Men calling their Lands after their own Name at that Time, he called *Admonſton* or *Edmonſton*, and tranſmitted it as a Sirname or hereditary Appellation, to his Deſcendants. This Conjecture of the learned and ingenious Author is ſupported, and in ſome Meaſure confirmed by a Charter of Mortification in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. *anno* 1212, by *Willielmus de Craigmillar filius Henrici de Craigmillar*, whereby he gives in pure and perpetual Alms to the Church and Monaſtery of *Dumfermling*, *quandam Toſtumterre in Craigmillar*, *in auſtrali parte qui ducit de villa de Niddreif ad eccleſiam de Libberton*, *quas Henricus de Edmon-*

(*a*) Appendix to Sir James Dalrymple's Collections.

ſton de me tenet (*a*). It would be foreign to the Deſign of what is intended by this Memorial, to give a regular Deduction of the whole lineal Deſcent of the antient Family of *Edmonſton*; all that is proper here, is to give ſome Hints of their Antiquity, and ſome of the moſt memorable Things relating to them, to illuſtrate the Honour and Dignity of the Houſe of *Edmonſton*; and therefore we ſhall come to take Notice of Sir *John Edmonſton* Knight, *miles*, as we find him deſigned (*b*), who made no ſmall Figure in the Reign of King *David* II. This Gentleman ſeems to have had a more than ordinary Degree of Favour from that Prince, and which, we may very rationally conclude, was to reward his ſignal and eminent Loyalty and Merit; for there is a Charter ſtill extant in the Rolls of that King (*c*), *Dilecto & fideli ſuo Joanni de Edmonſton militi, de baronia de Boyne, in vicecomitatu de Bamff*, dated the 17th of *March* 1369.

As this noble Knight had a fair Eſtate in the *South*, that ſeems very clearly to have been their antient patrimonial Eſtate; ſo it is plain he had alſo fair Poſſeſſions in the Northern Parts of the Realm; for we ſee that he had not only the Thanedom and Barony of *Boyn*, but alſo Lands further North the Barony of *Cullodden* in the County of *Inverneſs*, which came to his Son Sir *William Edmonſton* of *Collodden*, as we find him deſigned in many authentick Deeds and Vouchers that are in my Hands, and lying before me at the writing and drawing up of this Memorial, who was the firſt of the *Edmonſtons* who had the Barony of *Duntreath*, of whom afterward. The ſame Sir *John Edmonſton*, Knt. aforeſaid, had, in further Remuneration of his Fidelity and loyal Services from King *David*, a Charter *de officio Coronatorie Laudonie*, *Laudonea* now, being by this Time reſtricted to the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, the Grant is to himſelf *heredibus ſuis & ſuis aſſignatis*, and is of the Date the 5th of *November*, the 33d of the King's Reign (*d*). As he had a good Degree of Favour with King *David*, he ſeems to have been no leſs in the Confidence of his Nephew and Succeſſor King *Robert* II. the firſt of the *Stuartine* Line of our Kings, for that King did him the Honour to beſtow his own Daughter upon him in Marriage, the Lady *Iſabel*, who was the Widow and Relict of the noble and heroic Patriot *James* Earl of *Douglas* and *Mar*, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Otterburn* in the 1388. There is a Charter granted by King *Robert* II. *Joanni de Edmonſton militi & Iſobelæ comitiſſa de Douglas Sponſæ ſuæ filiæ noſtræ cariſſimæ* (*e*). Having ſurvived his Father-in-Law King *Robert* II. he appears to have been a Favourite with his Brother-in-Law *Robert* III. he gives him a Charter under the Great Seal, ratifying and confirming a former Deed and Grant by the King his Father to this Gentleman, *Joanni de Edmonſton militi & Iſobelæ ſponſæ ſuæ comitiſſæ de Douglas, ſorori noſtræ cariſſimæ, de terris baronie de Ednem in vicecomitatu de Roxburgh*; the Grant is to themſelves in conjunct Infeftment, and to their Heirs in Fie, *eorum alteri divitiis viventi & heredibus inter ipſos legitimi procreatis ſeu procreandis*; the Charter bears Date from *Edinburgh* the 25th of *April*, the third Year of the King's Reign, that is the Year of our Lord 1392. During the Reign of *Robert* III. Sir *John Edmonſton* of *That-Ilk* was employed as a Commiſſioner and Plenipotentiary in divers Treaties betwixt the two Nations of *Scotland* and *England*: He was alſo after the King's Death, during the Regency of the Duke of *Albany* his Brother-in-Law, employed as a Plenipotentiary in three different Treaties with *England* in the 1707, 1708, 1709, *ſucceſſive*, as may be ſeen by the curious in the *Fœdera Angliæ* publiſhed by the learned *Thomas Rymer*, Eſq; the Contents of the different Treaties, and his Collegues in the Commiſſion, would be too prolix to enlarge any further upon in this Memorial.

THIS ſame Sir *John Edmonſton* Lord of *That-Ilk*, as he deſign'd himſelf, with Conſent of *Davy* of *Edmonſton* his Son and apparent Heir, did enter into a Contract by Way of Indenture, as they call it, with *Patrick Graham* Earl Palatine of *Strathern*, with Conſent and Aſſent of *Euphame* Counteſs of *Strathern* his Spouſe, relative to

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(*a*) The Earl of Haddington's Collections from the Regiſters and Chartularies now in the Lawyer Library at Edinburgh. (*b*) Charters in the rolls and regiſters of K. David II. (*c*) In the publick Archives. (*d*) Ibid. (*e*) Her Contract with the Earl of Angus, I have ſeen and peruſed, in the 1397, in the Charter Cheſt of the Duke of Douglas.

a Charter of Confirmation they had obtain'd and procur'd for him of the Lands and Barony of *Tullyallan*; the Contract bears Date at the Burgh of *Perth*; the 1ſt of *April* 1410 (*a*). By the Lady *Iſobel* his Wife aforeſaid, Daughter of King *Robert* II. he left Iſſue, Sir *David Edmonſton* of *That-Ilk*, whom, in Charters under the Great Seal, the Duke of *Albany* Regent calls *nepoti meo* and *nepos noſter*, that is very clear and plain, his Nephew by his Siſter the Lady *Iſobel* Counteſs of *Douglaſs* (*b*), and a ſecond Son Sir *William Edmonſton* of *Culloden*, the direct and immediate Anceſtor of the Family of the *Edmonſtons* of the Houſe of *Duntreath* (*c*). Sir *David Edmonſton* of *That-Ilk* was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir,

Sir JAMES EDMONSTON of *That-ilk* or *Edmonſton*: I have ſeen his Retour and Service to Sir *David* his Father in the Lands of *Eaſter Hails*, which he held of the Abbot and Convent of *Dumfermline* (*d*). This Sir *James* had a new Inveſtiture of his Eſtate under the Great Seal of King *James* II. in the 1458, in the publick Regiſters. He married *Janet* Daughter of Sir *Alexander Napier* of *Merchiſton* Anceſtor to the Lord *Napier*, and died without Iſſue Male, leaving two Daughters, *Elizabeth* who was married to Sir *Walter Ogilby* 2d Son of Sir *Walter Ogilby* of *Finlater* and *Deskford*, and got in Marriage-portion with her the Lands, Barony and Thanedom of *Boyn* in *Banf-ſhire* (*e*). *Margaret* the other Daughter was married to Sir *Patrick Blackadder* ſecond Son to *Andrew Blackadder* of *That-Ilk* in the County of *Berwick*, Nephew to *Robert* the firſt Archbiſhop of the Epiſcopal See of *Glaſgow*, and got with the Lady his Wife as Co-heir to her Father, the Lands and Barony of *Tullyallan* in the County of *Clackmannan* (*f*). And upon this Account it is, that both the Families of *Ogilby* of *Boyn* and *Blackadder* of *Tullyallan* carry the three Creſcents, the Coat of the *Edmonſtons*, quartered in the ſecond and third Quarter of their reſpective Atchievments.

But ſince this Memorial has a ſpecial Reference to the Family of *Duntreath*, we ſhall return to Sir *William Edmonſton* the ſecond Son of Sir *John Edmonſton* of That-Ilk, Brother to Sir *David*, and Uncle to Sir *James Edmonſton* of That-Ilk, that left the two Heirs Female, and the direct and immediate Anceſtor of the Family of *Duntreath*, to whom and his Deſcendants we ſhall confine this Memorial. That he got in Patrimony from his Father the Lands and Barony of *Culloden* in the County of *Inverneſs*, we have already hinted, and from whence we find him deſigned before he got the Barony of *Duntreath*.

This Gentleman being a Perſon of Merit, joined to his illuſtrious Birth, had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King *James* I. and as his own Mother was a Daughter of the Crown, the Lady *Iſobel* Counteſs of *Douglas*, as has been heretofore remarked in this Memorial; ſo he had the Honour himſelf to make a new and freſh Alliance with the Royal Family; for he married the Lady *Mary*, the eldeſt Daughter of King *Robert* III. (g). She was the Widow of *George* Earl of *Angus*, Anceſtor to the Duke of *Douglas*, of *James Kennedy* of *Dunnure*, the Anceſtor of the Earl of *Caſſils*, and of Sir *William Graham* of *Kincardin*, Anceſtor to the Duke of *Montroſe*. With this Lady King *James* II. her Nephew, gave, by his Charter under the Great Seal, the Lands of *Duntreath*. There is in the Cuſtody of the preſent *Archibald Edmonſton* of *Duntreath*, Eſq; the ſaid Charter: *Willielmo Edmonſton de Colloden militi, & Mariæ Comitiſſæ de Angus ſponſæ ſuæ, amitæ noſtræ cariſſimæ, & eorum alteri divius viventi in conjuncta infiadatione; & Willielmo de Edmonſton eorum filio in feodo & hereditate.* In the Charter the haill Lands are erected unite and incorporate into one free and entire Barony, to be called the Barony of *Duntreath*, in the 1452. The Lands of *Duntreath* were before that in the Crown, by the Attainder of *Duncan* the laſt of the Line of the old Earls of *Lennox*, who had been forfaulted by King *James* I. in the 1426. This Sir *Willi-*

(*a*) This Indenture I have ſeen in the Hands of Mr. Matthew Crawford, late Profeſſor of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, from whence the Date of this writ is taken. (*b*) In the publick Archives. (*c*) Charta penes D. Duntreth. (*d*) In the Chartulary of that Monaſtry in the Lawyer's Library. (*e*) Penes Ogilby de Rothemay in 1485. which I have ſeen. (*f*) Charta ad annum 1485, which I have ſeen, relating to the Diviſion of the Lands betwixt theſe two Ladies the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir James Edmonſton of That-Ilk. (*g*) Charta penes dominum Duntreath.

am Edmonſton of *Colloden* died in the Year 1462 (*a*), and left Iſſue by *Mary* Counteſs of *Angus* his Wife aforeſaid, only one Son, *William*, who was his Father's Heir and Succeſſor in his Eſtate, and a Daughter, *Matilda*, who was married to Sir *Adam Cunningham* of *Coppringtou*, in the Shire of *Air*, and had Iſſue (*b*).

Sir WILLIAM EDMONSTON of *Colloden* and *Duntreath*, having fixed his Reſidence in the Weſt at *Duntreath* in the County of *Stirling*, and tho' he kept the Eſtate of *Culloden* till long after this, yet he relinquiſhed that Title, and took the Deſignation of *Duntreath*, which his Succeſſors have continued ever ſince to do. This Gentleman being royally deſcended both by his Mother and Grandmother, who were Daughters of the Crown, he was the firſt that I ſee of the Family of *Duntreath* that aſſumed and took the double Treſſure round his Arms as a Mark of his Deſcent from the Royal Family. His Seal I have ſeen ſupported by two Lions *rampant*, and circumſcribed, *Sigillum Willielmi Edmonſton de Duntreath* (*c*), the ſame as it is matriculated in the Regiſter of the Lyon-office at *Edinburgh*; yet it is pretty odd that Mr. *Nisbet* has not taken the leaſt Notice of it in his *Treatiſe of Heauldry*, tho' he had Acceſs to the Lyon Regiſter when he pleaſed. This Gentleman, the ſecond in the Line of the Family of *Duntreath*, made a very noble and illuſtrious Alliance himſelf by Marriage; for his Lady was *Matilda Stuart* (*d*), Grand-child by his Son Lord *James*, of *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, Governor and Regent of *Scotland* in the Abſence of King *James* I. The Lady was Siſter to Sir *Andrew Stuart* of *Strathevan* thereafter Lord *Evandale*, who was long Chancellor of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *James* the 3d, and to *Walter Stuart* of *Morphy-Friſſel*, the paternal Anceſtor of the Lords of *Evandale* and *Ochiltree*, and of the preſent Earl of *Murray* as Lord *Down*. By this Lady his Wife, he had two Sons, *Archibald*, his Heir and Succeſſor, and a younger Brother, *William Edmonſton*, who had a Charter from the Crown of the Lands of *Buchynhadrick* in the Stewartry of *Montieth* (*e*); likeways a Daughter *Mary*, who was married to Sir *William Cunningham* of *Glengarnock* in the Shire of *Air* (*e*), and had Iſſue. I find that this Gentleman *William Edmonſton* of *Duntreath*, was in the Reign of King *James* the 3d one of the Lords of the Seſſion for Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in the 1472 (*f*), and died the Year thereafter 1473.

Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON of *Duntreath*, the 3d of the Line in the Family, was ſerved and retoured Heir to his Father in the 1473, as is vouched from the Precept out of the Chancery for that effect, which I have ſeen in the Charter Cheſt of the Family.

This Gentleman was in high Favour both with King *James* III. and IV. By this laſt Prince he had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him, and made Captain of his Majeſty's Caſtle of *Dun*, and Steward of *Montieth* and *Strathgartney* (*g*). He married *Janet*, Daughter of Sir *James Schaw* of *Sauchie*, Comptroller of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *James* III. (*h*). This turned out a very beneficial and advantageous Match to the Family of *Duntreath*; for the Lady was a Niece to *George* Abbot of *Paisly*, who was an opulent Prelate, and Lord Treaſurer of *Scotland* under King *James* IV. who took care to provide Matches for his Nieces, and got them married into many of the greateſt Families in the Kingdom. By this Lady Sir *Archibald Edmonſton* of *Duntreath* had a numerous Iſſue: Firſt,

Sir WILLIAM the eldeſt Son, the Heir of the Family.

JAMES EDMONSTON the ſecond Son, of whom ſprung that Branch of the *Edmonſtons* of the Houſe of *Duntreath*, who were firſt deſign'd by the Title of *Broich* in the County of *Stirling*.

JACOB EDMONSTON a third Son, of him deſcended the *Edmonſtons* of *Balinton* in the Stewartry of *Monteith*.

He had alſo theſe following Daughters, all honourably and nobly allied, and are inſtructed and clearly vouched from Contracts of Marriage, or Diſcharges of the Mar-

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(*a*) Charta penes D. Duntreath, (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Charta penes Graham de Garvock, ad annum 1473, and alſo in the Cuſtody of the Laird of Duntreath. (*d*) Charta penes dominum Duntreath, ad annum 1456. (*e*) Charter under the Great Seal, &c. (*f*) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Garnock, who is now Proprietor of the Eſtate of Glengarnock, and has the Writs of the Family, which I have ſeen and peruſed. (*g*) Preſident Spotiſwood's Practicks. (*h*) Carta penes dominum Duntreath. (*i*) Carta in publicis Archivis, etiam carta penes dominum Duntreath.

Marriage Portions, which I have had the Honour to peruſe in the Archives of the Family, and from thence they are all inſtructed (*a*).

JANET the eldeſt was married to *William* the firſt Earl of the illuſtrious Family of *Montroſe*, and had Iſſue.

CATHERINE the ſecond to *John* Maſter of *Eglinton* Son and Heir apparent of *Hugh* the firſt Earl of *Eglinton*, and had Iſſue.

CHRISTIAN the third to *John* the ſecond Lord *Roſs* of *Hacket* and *Melville*, and had Iſſue.

MARGARET the fourth to *George Buchanan* of *That-Ilk* at that Time, Grand-ſon and Heir apparent of *Walter Buchanan* of *That-Ilk*, and had Iſſue.

BEATRIX the fifth to *James Muſchet* of *Burnbank*, commonly called the Laird of *Muſchet*, in the Stewartry of *Monteith* and Sheriffdom of *Perth*, then a very conſiderable Family, and had Iſſue.

Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON of *Duntreath* died in the 1502 (*b*), and was ſucceeded by

Sir WILLIAM EDMONSTON his Son and Heir, who was knighted by King *James* the IV. and appointed Captain and Keeper of the Caſtle of *Down* and Steward of the Stewartry of *Monteith*, as is vouched from the Commiſſion under the Great Seal, which I have ſeen.

He married firſt *Sibilla* Daughter of Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamington* in the County of *Lanerk* (*c*), and after that *Sibilla* Daughter of - - - - *Carmichael* of *That-Ilk* in the County of *Lanerk* (*d*). This Sir *William Edmonſton* of *Duntreath* conceiving that his ancient Eſtate of the Barony of *Culloden*, that had been the patrimonial Eſtate of his Family, lay at a great Diſtance from him, and therefore he thought fit to alienate theſe Lands to *Alexander Strachan* of *Scotſtoun*, which is confirm'd by a Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Records, bearing Date the 30th of *July* 1306 (*e*).

Sir WILLIAM EDMONSTON of *Duntreath* was ſlain under the Standard of his Royal Maſter and Sovereign King *James* the IV. at the Battle in *Northumberland*, as its called, or the Field of *Foulden*, the 9th of *September* of the Year 1513, leaving Iſſue *William* his Heir and Succeſſor, *Archibald* the ſecond Son, of whom came the *Edmonſtons* of *Spittalton* (*f*), *James Edmonſton* the third, of whom iſſued the *Edmonſtons* of the *Newtoun* of *Down*, the *Edmonſtons* of *Cambus-Wallace* and *Coldoch* (*g*), alſo ſeveral Daughters, *Marion* the eldeſt, who was married to *John Campbell* of *Glenorchy* paternal Anceſtor to the Earl of *Breadalbane*, and had Iſſue (*h*), *Agnes* the ſecond to *Robert Hamilton* of *Inchmachan* and *Kinkell*, and had Iſſue; *Marjory* the third to - - - *Stuart* of *Craigarnelle*, and had Iſſue; *Margaret* the fourth to *John Logan* of *Balvie*, at that time an ancient and right conſiderable Family in the County of *Dumbarton* (*i*), and had Iſſue.

Sir WILLIAM EDMONSTON of *Duntreath* the Son and Heir of Sir *William* the laſt mentioned, was ſerv'd and retour'd Heir to his Father by Vertue of a Precept directed forth of the Chancery for that Effect, bearing, that his umquhile Father died, *obiit ſub vexillo quondam domini noſtri regis in bello de Northumberland*: His Seaſine that followed thereon is dated the 2d of *May* 1516 (*k*).

This ſame Year this *William Edmonſton* and *Archibald Edmonſton* his Brother are made joint Captains and Keepers of the Caſtle of *Down* and Stewards of the Stewartry of *Monteith* and *Strathgertny*: He married firſt Lady *Agnes Stuart*, Daughter of *Matthew* the firſt Earl of the Line of the *Stuarts* Earl of *Lennox* (*l*), and after her Death *Margaret* (*m*), Daughter of Sir *James Campell* of *Lawers*, paternal Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Loudon* (*n*), and had Iſſue Sir *James* his Succeſſor, and five Daughters.

(*a*) Carta penes dominum Duntreath. (*b*) Ibidem; etiam in rotulis 1509. (*c*) Carta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1509. (*d*) In the Regiſters of the Privy Seal 1506. (*e*) Carta penes dominum Duntreath. (*f*) Ibidem. (*g*) Carta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1546. (*h*) Carta penes dominum Duntreath. (*i*) Ibidem. (*k*) Carta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1516. (*l*) Carta penes dominum Duntreath ad annum 1522. (*m*) Ibidem.

ELIZABETH, who was married to *John Stirling*, Son and Heir apparent to *Walter Stirling* of *Ballagan* (a), and had Iſſue *Janet* to *Luke Stirling* of *Band*, and had Iſſue (*b*).

MARJORY, who was married to *Mungo Graham* of *Rattern* and *Urchill*, Son to *William* the ſecond Earl of *Montroſe*, and had Iſſue (c).

SIBILLA to *John Stuart*, at that Time Son and Heir apparent to *Matthew Stuart* of *Barſcabe* (d), in the Shire of *Renfrew*, who was a Son of the Houſe of *Lennox*, and had Iſſue.

ANABELLA to *John Stirling*, Son and Heir apparent of *George Stirling* of *Gloral*, Captain and Governor in Chief of the Caſtle of *Dunbarton* (e), and had Iſſue.

MARION, the 4th Daughter, was married to *David Semple* of *Nobleſtoun* (*f*), in the County of *Dunbarton*, and had Iſſue; after that to *Robert Denniſton* of *Colgrain* in the foreſaid County, and had Iſſue; and laſt of all to *John Schaw* of *Bargarran*, in the Barony and Sheriffdom of *Renfrew*.

This Gentleman being a near Relation and Ally of the Houſe of *Lennox*, was in every reſpect much attached to the Intereſt of that illuſtrious Family, upon the Reſtoration of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* in the 1565, when his Son *Henry* Lord *Darnley* was married to Queen *Mary*, the Laird of *Duntreath* was brought into the Privy Council (*g*), and ſoon after that he had the Honour of Knight-hood conferred on him; for in the Records of Council, when he is marked preſent, he is deſigned *Willielmus Edmonſton de Duntreath* (h).

Sir JAMES EDMONSTON of *Duntreath* ſucceeded his Father Sir *William*; he was made a Knight by King *James* VI. and had a good Share of Favour and Countenance from that Prince before he left *Scotland*, and went into *England*. He married *Helen* Daughter of Sir *James Stirling* of *Keir* (*i*), by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of Dr. *William Chiſolme* Biſhop of *Dumblain*, who was a Brother of the Houſe of *Cromlix*, in the County of *Perth*, and had Iſſue by her *William* his eldeſt Son, who ſucceeded him, and a younger Son, Mr. *John Edmonſton*; alſo three Daughters.

MARY the eldeſt was married to Sir *John Cunningham* of *Cunningham-head* in the County of *Air*, and had Iſſue.

MARJORY the ſecond, to *Claud Hamilton* of *Cocknay* (*k*), in the County of *Dunbarton*, and had Iſſue.

HELEN the third, to *John Lennox* of *Brarſogle* (l), in the County of *Stirling*, and had Iſſue.

Sir *James Edmonſton* of *Duntreath* married to his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Colquhoun* of *Luſs* (m), and had *Robert* a Son, and *Eliſabeth* a Daughter, who was married to *James Edmonſton* of *Balewn*, but had no Iſſue.

WILLIAM ſucceeded his Father Sir *James Edmonſton* in his Eſtate of *Duntreath*. He married *Iſobel* Daughter of Mr. *John Halden* of *Glenegus*, a very antient Family in *Perth*-ſhire, by *Iſobel* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *David Hume* of *Wedderburn* in the County of *Berwick*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Archibald*, his eldeſt Son and Heir, the ſecond *James*, the third *John*, who married *Eliſabeth*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *James Edmonſton* of *Broisk*, and had a numerous Iſſue, which has produced a great many younger Branches of the Family. This Laird of *Duntreath* had alſo two Daughters.

HELEN the eldeſt was married to *John Doloway* of *Belliehill*, Eſq; in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*, and had Iſſue.

JEAN the ſecond Daughter was married to Sir *Robert Adair* of *Kilhill*, Knight, in the County of *Wigtoun*, and had Iſſue. He died in the Year 1647, and was ſucceeded by

ARCHIBALD his Son, who was a Member of Parliament for the County of *Stirling* to the Parliament 1633, wherein his Majeſty King *Charles* I. was preſent in his own Royal Perſon. This Gentleman married *Jean* Daughter and Heir of *Archibald Hamilton* of *Halcraig* in the County of *Lanark*, Brother to Sir *James Hamilton* Lord Viſcount of *Clandeboy*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Clanbriſſil*, of the

King-

(*a*) Carta ad annum 1545. (*b*) Carta penes dominum Duntreath. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Cart n publicis Archivis. (*f*) Carta in the Charter cheſt of the Family of Duntreath. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Car a penes D. Duntreath. (*i*) Ibidem. (*k*) Ibidem. (*l*) Ibidem. (*m*) Ibidem.

Kingdom of *Ireland*, by whom he had *William* the eldeſt Son, who being dumb did not ſucceed *Archibald* the ſecond Son, his Father's Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Helen*, who was married to *Thomas Niven* of *Monkerden*, in the County of *Air*.

Which *Archibald Edmonſton* of *Duntreath* to ſucceeding, married *Anna-Helena* Daughter of Colonel *Walter Scot* of *Harlwood-Burn*, by whom he had *Archibald* his Son and Heir:

ELIZABETH his eldeſt Daughter was married to *James Montgomery* of *Roſemond*, Eſq; and had Iſſue.

ANNA HELENA to *Alexander Doloney* of *Billiehill*, Eſq; and had Iſſue.

ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON the preſent Laird of *Duntreath*, married *Anne* Daughter of *David* Lord *Cardroſs*, and Siſter to the preſent Earl of *Buchan*, and had only one Daughter, Miſs *Catharine Edmonſton*.

He marrried again ———————— Daughter to Mr. *John Campbel* of *Mamore*, Son to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, and Uncle to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Argyle*, by whom he has

ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON, Eſq; his eldeſt Son, and apparent Heir. And

CAMPBELL EDMONSTON, Eſq; &c.

I Shall conclude this Memorial by adding the Arms of the Family; and this I judge the more neceſſary, becauſe Mr. *Nisbet* has neglected to inſert the Coat Armorial of *Edmonſton* of *Duntreath*, out of the Regiſter of the Lyon-office, tho' it is there recorded. To ſupply that Neglect, I ſhall blazon it as follows: *Or, three Creſcents, within a double Treſſure, floured and counterfloured, Gules.* This Addition they bear of the *double Treſſure*, as a Mark of their Deſcent from the Royal Family, juſt in the ſame Manner as that honourary Addition is born by the Earl of *Strathmore*, *Caſſils* and *Graham* of *Fintry*. The Supporters are *Two Lions rampant, Gules*; *Creſt, a Swan's Head and Neck, iſſuing out of a Ducal Crown. Motto, Virtus auget honorem.*

MEMORIAL for the Family of STUART of BURRAY.

THE Title of Lord *Evandale* having become extinct by the Death of *Andrew* Lord *Evandale* in the 1488, without Heirs Male, King *James* IV. in the 1499, honoured *Andrew Stuart* of *Morphy*, the ſaid Lord's Grand-nephew, with the Dignity of a Lord of Parliament *de novo*, by the Title of Lord *Evandale* (a). He married *Margaret Kennedy* Daughter of Sir *John Kennedy* of *Blairquhan*, in the Shire of *Air*, by whom he had Iſſue,

ANDREW Lord *Evandale*, who by Act of Parliament got his Title changed from Lord *Evandale* to Lord *Stuart* of *Ochiltree*, in the 1543, of whom deſcended the Line of the Lords of *Ochiltree*.

Sir HENRY STUART, the ſecond Son, enjoyed many hononrable Offices in the Reign of King *James* V. He married the Queen Dowager Widow of King *James* IV. and Daughter of *Henry* VII. of *England*; upon which he was created Lord *Methven* 5th *September* 1528; the Family failed in the Male-line in the 1595.

Sir JAMES STUART of *Beith*, the 3d Son, in the 1534, got from the Crown the keeping of the Caſtle of *Down*, with the Stuartry of *Montieth*, and was ſlain by the *Edmonſtons* of *Duntreath* in *Dumblain*, on the 15th of *May* 1547 (*b*).

ANDREW Lord *Evandale* had beſide theſe three Sons a Daughter, *Barbara*, who was married firſt to Sir *James Sinclair* of *Sanday*, Knight, and again to

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(*a*) Carta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1499, terrarum de Morphy-Friſſel, Andreæ Domino Evandale, & Margaretæ Kennedy ſponſæ ſuæ. (*b*) Carta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1547.

Roderick M^{c}Leod of the *Lewis*: By Sir *James Sinclair* ſhe had no Iſſue but a Daughter, who died without Children. By *Rorie M^{c}Leod* ſhe had a Son, *Torquill*, who at the Age of 24 periſhed at Sea, and *Janet M^{c}Leod*, of whom afterwards. This *Barbara* feued the Eſtate of *Burray* from the Biſhop of *Orkney*.

But to return to Sir *James Stuart* of *Beith*: He left Iſſue three Sons, Sir *James*, Mr. *Henry*, and *Archibald Stuart* of *Burray*, who was ſometime Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and died without Iſſue (*a*), and a Daughter, who was married to Sir *Robert Crichton* of *Cluny*.

Sir JAMES STUART the eldeſt Son, was firſt Commendator of St. *Colme*, and by King *James* VI. was created Lord *Stuart* of *Down* in the 1581 (*b*), of whom is lineally deſcended the preſent Earl of *Murray*.

Mr. HENRY STUART the 2d Son, is in ſeveral Deeds deſigned of *Buchlivys*, and in others Brother-german to Sir *James Stuart* of *Down*: He married *Eliſabeth*, only Daughter of *John Robertſon* Portioner of *Aberdour* (c), by whom he had a Son,

JAMES STUART, who married the before-mentioned *Janet M^{c}Leod*, Daughter to *Roderick M^{c}Leod* of the *Lewis*, and Dame *Barbara Stuart* his Wife, Daughter to the above-named *Andrew* Lord *Evandale*, with whom he got the Eſtate of *Burray*. By her he left only one Daughter, *Barbara Stuart*, who was married to

WILLIAM STUART of *Mains*, 2d Son to Sir *Alexander Stuart* of *Garlies*, and Brother-german to *Alexander* the firſt Lord *Garlies*, and Earl of *Galloway*, in whoſe Favours the Eſtate of *Burray* was confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal, upon the penult Day of *July* 1631 (*d*). This *William Stuart* of *Mains* and *Burray* was Admiral-depute of *Orkney* and *Zetland* (*e*), and in order to make up a Title to the Eſtate of the *Lewis*, that had been wreſted from the *M^{c}Leods* by the Tutor of *Kintail*, his Lady was, in the 1630, ſerved and retoured as neareſt and lawful Heir to *Torquill M^{c}Leod* of the *Lewis* her Grand-father by the Mother; but the Troubles coming on, their Claim was never proſecute. The ſaid *William Stuart* of *Mains* and *Burray* had Iſſue by the before mentioned *Barbara Stuart* his Wife, *James* his eldeſt Son, who died before him; *Henry* his ſecond Son, who was ſlain in the King's Service under the Command of the Marquis of *Montroſe*; Colonel *William Stuart* his third Son, and *Archibald* the 4th; he had alſo ſeveral Daughters, whereof *Jean* the eldeſt was married to Sir *James Sinclair* of *Murkill*, Knight, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Caithneſs*, and was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM STUART of *Mains* and *Burray*, his 3d Son, who died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by

ARCHIBALD his Brother, who joined the Army commanded by the Duke of *Hamilton* in the Year 1648, for reſcuing King *Charles* I. out of the Hands of the Rebels, where being made a Priſoner he in a ſhort Time thereafter eſcaped and joined the Marquis of *Montroſe*, to whom, he adhered to the laſt; and when the ſaid noble Marquis of *Montroſe*, by Command of the uſurping Powers for the Time, was ignominiouſly dragged through the Streets of *Edinburgh*, the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* was compell'd to follow the Cart whereon he was carried, with his Hands bound with Chains or Shackles, and caſt into the Priſon of *Edinburgh*, where he was detained ſeven Months, and ſentenced to Death by that Faction, which he had undoubtedly ſuffered, if the Priſon Doors had not been accidentally opened upon the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Uſurper: Yet notwithſtanding of theſe Miſfortunes he joined King *Charles* II's Army in their March to *Worceſter*, where he was a Captain, and gave a ſignal Proof of his Valour and Skill of military Affairs: And theſe Forces having been defeated by the ſupernumerary Troops of the Rebels, he was again made a Priſoner, and detained ſeven Months in *Chelſea* College, where he ſuffered great Miſeries and Hardſhips until he got an Opportunity to eſcape. After the

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(*a*) Specialis Retornatus ultimo Auguſti 1588, penes Dominum Jacobum Stuart de Burray. (*b*) Acts and Records of Parliament, (*c*) Writs of the Family of Down mentioned by Mr. David Simpſon. (*d*) Carta penes Dominum Jacobum Stuart de Burray. (*e*) Commiſſion 28th Auguſt 1619, Ibidem.

the Reſtoration he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia of *Orkney*, by Commiſſion under the Privy Seal *in anno* 1683; and in the Year 1687 his late Majeſty King *James* VII. being highly ſenſible of the Loyalty and Sufferings of the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, and therefore willing to beſtow a laſting Mark of his Royal Favour, conferred the Dignity of a Knight-Baronet upon him by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Whitehall* the 4th *November* 1687. He married *Iſabel* Daughter to Sir *William Murray* of *Abercairny*, by whom he had Sir *Archibald* his Heir and Succeſſor, Mr. *John*, who died without Iſſue, and three Daughters, *Lillias*, *Iſabel* and *Sophia*, who was married to *David Sinclair* of *Freſwick*.

SIR ARCHIBALD STUART of *Burray* married *Margaret* Daughter of *Archibald Stuart* of *Dunnavern*, Brother-german to *Alexander* Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had the preſent Sir *James Stuart* of *Burray*, Baronet, Mr. *Alexander Stuart*, and ſeveral other Sons, who died in their Youth, beſides Daughters.

THE Armorial Atchievement preſently born by Sir *James Stuart* of *Burray*, as matriculated in the Lyon-regiſter, is already given in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, Page 53d, and engraven on the 12th Plate of the Atchievements of the Subſcribers; only by miſtake of the Engraver the Bordure is made plain inſtead of being indented, as blazoned in the ſaid 53d Page: But that Bearing having been aſſigned to his Grandfather when a younger Brother, and diſtinguiſhed by a ſuitable Mark of Cadency, and he being now the only Repreſentative of the Family, may lay it aſide, and aſſume the principal Atchievement as born by *William Stuart* of *Mains* his Great Grand-father, *viz. Or*, a *Feſſe Chequee*, *Azure* and *Argent*, ſurmounted of a *Bend* engrailed betwixt two Lyons Heads, *Eraſee*, all within a *double Treſſure*, flour'd and counter-flour'd, *Gules*, and quartered with the Arms of *Stuart* Lord *Evandale*, with a ſuitable *Briſure*, and of *McLeod* of the *Lewis*, as his only Repreſentative.

BEFORE finiſhing this Memorial 'twill not be improper to notice two Miſtakes that have been committed in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, probably for Want of proper Information; the firſt is in *Page* 53. where in Place of *Robert Stuart* of *Burray*, 2d Son of *Mains*, it ought to be *Archibald Stuart* of *Burray* youngeſt Son of *Mains*, as is evident from the above Memorial. The other Error is in *Page* 419. where 'tis aſſerted that *Stuart* of *Burray* uſed a Tower embattled quarterly, as deſcended from an Heireſs of *McLeod* of *That-Ilk*; whereas none of the Family of *Burray* ever married an Heireſs of *McLeod* of *That-Ilk*, but of *McLeod* of the *Lewis*, as the above Memorial evidences, and is vouched by Charters and many other original Writings in the Cuſtody of Sir *James Stuart* of *Burray*, too numerous to be here mentioned. This would ſeem to have been a general Miſtake, probably occaſioned by not diſtinguiſhing the Family of *McLeod* of *That-Ilk* from *McLeod* of the *Lewis*, which has been many Years extinct, and conſequently little known or noticed. This Conjecture is founded on Inſpection of the Seal of *Roderick McLeod* of the *Lewis* before-mentioned (who lived in the Reigns of King *James* the 5th and 6th, and was the laſt of his Family that enjoyed the Eſtate) appended to a Deed of his in the Cuſtody of Sir *James Stuart* of *Burray*, where there is no ſuch Figure as either Caſtle or Tower to be found: The Arms thereon are thus blazoned, *viz.* Parted *per Feſſe* 1ſt, parted *per Pale* 1ſt, a *Lyon rampant* 2d, a *Dexter Hand Coupee*, *Paleways*; and in the 2d, or *Baſe-Grand* Partition, a *Galley* or *Lymphad*. The Tinctures cannot be diſcovered from the Seal.

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MEMORIAL of the antient Family of St. CLARE of ROSLIN.

THE firſt of the Sirname of *St. Clare* (according to *Jacob van Baſſan*'s Manuſcript) was Son to *Woldernus Compte de St. Clare*, and his Wife *Helena* Daughter to the Duke of *Normandy*, and Couſin-german to *William* the Conqueror, who coming to *Scotland*, obtained a Grant of the Lands and Barony of *Roſlin*, whereof *Malcolm* the 3d, King of *Scotland*, commonly called *Canmore*, granted a Charter of Confirmation (*a*), in Favours of *William St. Clare*, who was Steward to Queen *Margaret*, and married *Agnes Dunbar* Daughter to *Patrick Dunbar* the 1ſt Earl of *March*; and the aforeſaid Barony of *Roſlin* was afterwards confirmed (*b*) by *William the Lyon* King of *Scotland*, *Willielmo de Sancto Claro*, in or about the 1180. His Son *Henry St. Clare* Baron of *Roſlin*, married *Katharine* Daughter to the Earl of *Strathern*, by whom he had *Henry St. Clare*, who ſucceeded him in the Eſtate of *Roſlin*, and married *Margaret Marr* Daughter to the Earl of *Marr*. Their Son *Willielmus de Sancto Claro, dominus de Roſlin*, married *Lucia* Daughter to the Earl of *Strathern*, and *Mathilda* only Daughter and Heireſs to *Magnus* Earl of *Orkney* and *Zetland*. He executed the Office of High Sheriff of the Shire of *Edinburgh* in the 30th Year of *Alexander* the 3d, *anno* 1278 (*c*); and in a Charter granted by *John de Strathern*, to which he is Witneſs, he is accordingly deſigned *Dominus de Sancto Claro, Vicecomes de Edinburgh*. He was ſucceeded by his Son Sir *Henry St. Clare* of *Roſlin*, who made a very illuſtrious Figure in the War occaſioned by the Competition for the Crown betwixt the *Bruce* and *Baliol*; and being a faithful Adherent to the former, King *Robert*, in the 11th Year of his Reign (*d*), erected the Muir of *Pentland* and ſeveral other Lands in a free Hunting, as they were in the Reign of King *Alexander*, for Payment of a Tenth Part of a Soldier. This Sir *Henry St. Clare* married *Florentia* Daughter to the King of *Denmark*, with whom he got a great Eſtate in *Norway*, and after the Forfeiture of his Grand-father of the Earldom of *Strathern*, he, in Right of his Mother, got the Earldom of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, which he held of the King of *Denmark*. After the Death of King *Robert Bruce* he accompanied the *Douglas* with his Heart to the Holy Land, and in his Way the Emperor created him a Knight of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*. His Son Sir *Henry St. Clare* of *Roſlin* was created Earl of *Orkney* by *Haco* King of *Norway*, in the 1379 (*e*), and was at the ſame Time inveſted in the ſame Honour by his own natural Sovereign King *Robert* the 2d, as appears by a Charter in the Rolls, granted by that Prince *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Henrico comiti Orcadiæ, domino de Roſlin, Baroniæ de Roſlin*, proceeding upon his own Reſignation thereof. He was likeways Lord of *Zetland*, and was created Duke of *Oldenburgh* in *Denmark* by *Chriſtian* the firſt of that Name, King of *Denmark*. He was alſo created a Knight of the Orders of the *Thiſtle*, the *Cockle*, and *Golden Fleece*, by the different Sovereigns of theſe ſeveral Orders. He married *Egidia Douglas* Daughter to *William* Lord *Nithſdale*, and the fair *Egidia* Daughter to King *Robert* the 2d, and had by her one Son, *William*, who ſucceeded him, and three Daughters; *Eliſabeth* the eldeſt, was married to Sir *John Drummond* of *Stobhall*, Anceſtor to the Duke of *Perth*, as appears by a Deed in the Charter-cheſt of that Family, whereby Sir *John* and his Lady *Eliſabeth St. Clare*, diſclaim any Right they could pretend to the Lands lying within the Kingdom of *Norway*, belonging to her Father *Henry* Earl of *Orkney*. The 2d Daughter *Helen* was married to *John Stuart* Earl of *Athole*, and the 3d, *Beatrix*, to *John Douglas* Lord *Aberdeen*. This *Henry* Earl of *Orkney*, went Governor with *James* I. then Prince, for *France*; but they were both taken Priſoners by the *Engliſh* in their Way thither. He was ſucceeded by his Son *William* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*, who was the greateſt Subject by far of all others in his Time, being deſigned by the following lofty Titles, *Willielmus de Sancto Claro*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*, Lord *Zetland*, *St. Clare* and *Nithſdale*, with the Vallies of *Nith* and Town of *Dumfries*, and Sheriff thereof, Great Admiral of *Scotland*, Warden of the Marches, and Juſtice-General, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, Baron of *Eckford*, *Greenlaw* and *Kilkbellan*, *Roxburgh*, *Caverton*, *Couſland*, *Roſlin*, *Pentland*, *Herbertſhire*, *Carden*, *St. Clare*, *Pomers*, *Dyſart* and *Newburgh* in *Buchan*. He married *Eliſabeth Douglas* Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, and after her Death *Marjory* Daughter to *Alex-*

(*a*) Carta confirmationis penes Gulielmum Sinclair de Roſlin. (*b*) Alia carta confirmationis penes eundem. (*c*) Chartulary of Dumfermling, MSS. in the Lawyers Library. (*d*) Carta penes Gulielmum St. Clare de Roſlin. (*e*) Torpheus Hiſtory of Orkney.

Alexander Maſter of *Sutherland.* The ſaid *William* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs* was likeways High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and executed that great Office from the 1455 till the 1458. He exchanged with King *James* III. the Lordſhip of *Nithsdale* for the Earldom of *Caithneſs*, then fallen to the Crown by the Demiſe of Sir *George Crichton*; and in the 1471 he reſigned to the Crown the Earldom of *Orkney*, which was thereupon annexed to the Crown (*a*); tho' it is plain he retained even after that the Title of *Comes Orcadiæ* as well as that of *Comes Cathaniæ*. This noble Perſon founded and erected a Collegiate Church near his own Caſtle of *Roſlin*, in the Year 1441, which he nobly endowed with ſuitable Revenues for a Provoſt and ſeven Prebends for performing divine Service according to the Cuſtom of theſe Times. This Collegiate Church is a noble and magnificent Structure of *Gothick* Architecture, enriched both within and without with great Variety of Ornaments ſuitable to that Order, and beautified in ſeveral Places with Hiſtories, Emblems and other Figures, curiouſly repreſented in *Bas-Releif*, which yet diſcover that they have been handſomely guilded and painted. The Fabrick in general has always been looked upon as a Maſter-piece in its Kind, and is ſtill eſteemed as ſuch by very good Judges of Architecture, and upon that Account is frequently reſorted to by the Curious, as well Natives as Foreigners, who view it with Pleaſure and Satisfaction.

This *William* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*, for Reaſons not to be diſcovered at this Diſtance of Time, thought fit to paſs by Sir *William St. Clare* his eldeſt Son in the Succeſſion to the Groſs of his Eſtate, and gave him only the Barony of *Newburgh* in *Aberdeenſhire*; from which Sir *William* the Lord *Sinclair*'s Family is lineally deſcended by an Heir-female. Betwixt the two Sons of his ſecond Wiſe *Marjory*, Daughter to *Alexander* Maſter of *Sutherland*, he divided his great Eſtate: To Sir *Oliver St. Clare*, his eldeſt Son of that Marriage, he diſponed the Baronies of *Roslin, Pentland* and *Pentland-muir*, the Barony of *Herbertſhire* in *Stirlingſhire*, the Lands of *Cousland*, the Barony of *Ravenſcraig*, *Dubbs*, *Carberry*, *Dyſart*, &c. being the whole of the Earl's Eſtate be-ſouth *Tay*. This Deed is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal of King *James* III. the 10th of *September*, *in anno* 1476, ſtill extant in the Rolls. To *William St. Clare* his ſecond Son of the foreſaid Marriage, the ſaid Earl diſponed the Earldom of *Caithneſs*, and from him the preſent Earl of *Caithneſs* is lineally deſcended, in a direct maſculine Courſe of Succeſſion.

This Sir *Oliver St. Clare* of *Roslin* married *Margaret* Daughter of *William* Lord *Borthwick*, by whom he had Sir *William* his Heir and Succeſſor.

Dr. *HENRY St. CLARE*, who was bred to the Church, and taking Orders was ſoon thereafter made Dean of *Glaſgow*, which, with Conſent of the Crown, he exchanged with *Gavin Hamilton* for the Abbey of *Kilwinning*; he was afterwards promoted to the Epiſcopal See of *Roſs*, and was Preſident of the College of Juſtice, which Office he held till his Death in the Year 1565.

Sir *OLIVER St. CLARE* the third Son was ſtiled of *Whitekirk* and *Pitcairns*. This was the Gentleman that King *James* V. held in ſo great Eſteem for his Skill in Military Affairs that he pitched on him to command the *Scots* Army at the Battle of *Solway*, *anno* 1542, which, without Reaſon, gave ſo great Diſguſt, that, however juſt the Choice might be, the Army behaved very ill on that Occaſion, and was thought by ſome to haſten on the King's Death. His lineal Heir Female was married to Captain *William Ramſay*, and was Mother by him to *William* the preſent Earl of *Dalhouſie*.

Dr. *JOHN St. CLARE*, the fourth Son was bred alſo to the Church; he was Dean of *Reſtalrig*, and afterwards promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Brichen*. He was a learned Man, both in the Civil and Canon Law, and was made Preſident of the Seſſion after the Demiſe of his Brother the Biſhop of *Roſs*; in which State he continued till his Death, *Anno* 1567.

The above-mentioned Sir *William St. Clare* of *Roſlin* was in a high Degree of Favour with King *James* V. who, by his ſpecial Writ of Summonds, called him

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(*a*) Haddington's Collections from the Records.

frequently to ſit in Parliament, as appears from the Regiſters of Parliament. He married *Elizabeth Home* of the Lord *Home*'s Family (*a*) by whom he had Sir *William St. Clare* of *Roſlin*, who was Juſtice General of *Scotland* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. He married *Iſobel Ker*, Daughter of Sir *Walter Ker* of *Ceſford*, Anceſtor to the Duke of *Roxburgh*, by whom he had *Edward St. Clare* of *Roſlin* his eldeſt Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *George Douglas* of *Parkhead*, but had no Male Succeſſion. And

Sir *WILLIAM* his ſecond Son, who married *Janet*, Daughter to ——— *Edmonſton* of *That-Ilk*, and had by her Sir *William* his Son and Heir, who married *Anne* Daughter of Dr. *John Spotiſwood* Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew*'s, and Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and had by her *James St. Clare* of *Roſlin*, who married *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Spotiſwood* High Sheriff of *Dublin*, by whom he had *Alexander St. Clare* of *Roſlin*, who married *Jean* Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Semple*, and had by her *William St. Clare* now of *Roſlin*, his Son and Heir, and Heir Male to the above-mentioned *William* Earl of *Orkney*, and *Caithneſs*, who was Chancellor in the Reign of King *James* III.

The ſaid *William St. Clare* of *Roſlin*, Eſq; bears for his armorial Atchievement, Argent, *a Croſs engrailed* Sable, *ſupported on the* Dexter *by a* Marmaid, *holding in her Right Hand a* Trident, *with the Point upwards*, *and on the* Siniſter *by a* Griffin; *for* Creſt *a* Dove *holding an* Olive Branch *in its Beak*, *all* Proper; *and for his Motto*, *the Word* Credo.

CAMPBELL of *SKERRINGTONE*,

THIS Family lies in the Shire of *Air* in the Southmoſt Parts of the Middle Diviſion thereof called *Kyle*, where the Name of *Campbell* were very early Proprietars, as appears from a Gift by Sir *Colin Campbell* Son to *Gilleſcop Campbell*, of 20 Merks out of his Lands of *Symonſtoun* in *Kyle* to the Abbacy of *Newbottle* *Anno* 1290, recorded in the Chartulary Books of *Newbottle* in the Advocates Library.

The original Writs of the Family are either loſt, or thro' Age and bad Keeping cannot be read.

The earlieſt legible Inſtruction is in the Year 1348, there appears to have been a Reſignation or Surrender of the Lands and Eſtate of *Skerringtone*, for Infeſtment to *David Campbell* of *Skerringtone*.

DAVID CAMPBELL was ſucceeded by his Son *Andrew Campbell*, as appears by a Deed made by the Baron of *Cumnock* in Favours of *Andrew Campbell* of *Skerringtone* Son to umquhile *David Campbell Anno* 1360.

To *Andrew* ſucceeded *David Campbell* the ſecond of that Name, as appears by a Charter granted by him to his Son *Anno* 1460, running in thir Terms: *Omnibus hanc chartam*, &c. *David Campbell dominus de Skerringtone ſalutem in domino ſempiternam*, &c. he is ſaid to be married to a Siſter of *Stewart* of *Haining*.

DAVID CAMPBELL is ſucceeded by his Son *Andrew Campbell* of *Skerringtone* the ſecond of that Name, as appears by the foreſaid Charter, and by another Charter granted him by *Hodgiſon* of *Barſhare* of the Lands of *Craigance Anno* 1490, running in thir Terms: *Omnibus*, &c. *Joannes Hodgiſon de Barſhare*, &c. *noveritis me titulo venditionis alienaſſe honorabili viro Andreæ Campbell de Skerringtone*, &c. and by ſeveral other Charters granted him before this Time he is ſaid to be married to *Boyd* Daughter of the Family of *Kilmarnock*.

To *Andrew Campbell* ſucceeded *Alexander Campbell* of *Skerringtone*, as appears from his Charter of the Eſtate *Anno* 1509, and other Charters granted to him about that Time; he was married to his Couſin Mrs. *Campbell* Siſter to *Campbell* of *Ceſſnock*.

ALEX-

(*a*) Charter under the Great Seal, 1526.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was ſucceeded in an opulent Eſtate by his Son *Andrew Campbell* of *Skerringtone* the third of that Name, as appears from many Charters from the Year 1534 forward that were granted him in thir Terms: *Honorabili viro Andreæ Campbell de Skerringtone*; he had at that Time the Barony of *Bargour* with many other Lands, and left no Iſſue.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Couſin to Sir *George Campbell* of *Loudoun*, and Nephew and Heir to *Andrew Campbell* of *Skerringtone*, ſucceeded him about the Year 1560 or 1570; he deſigned himſelf firſt of *Skerrington* and then of *Horſecleugh*, where he afterwards dwelt, as appears from his Charters and Writs about that Time, where he is deſigned *Dominus de Skerringtone*, and thereafter his Writs run in thir Terms: *Honorabili viro Carolo Campbell de Horſecleugh*, &c. Thro' Miſtake he is called in ſome Parts of *Knox*'s Hiſtory of the Reformation, to which he was very aſſiſtant, *William* inſtead of *Charles*: He was married to Mrs. *Campbell* Daughter to *Campbell* of *Shankſtone*, a Baron deſcended of the Family of *Loudoun*.

CHARLES CAMPBELL was ſucceeded by his Son *George Campbell* of *Horſecleugh* about the Year 1590 or 1600 who had to his Brother Mr. *William Campbell* Grand-father to *James Campbell* of *Little Ceſſnock*, who died without Iſſue, whereby his Eſtate returned thereafter to the Family, *Anno* 1727. *George Campbell* was married to Mrs. *Mary Gordon* of the Family of the Lord Viſcount of *Kenmore*; he ſpent almoſt all his Eſtate, and left to ſucceed him his eldeſt Son

JOHN CAMPBELL of *Horſecleugh*, who ſucceeded about the Year 1640, and was infeft under the Great Seal in the Remains of his Eſtate of *Skerringtone* and *Horſecleugh* *Anno* 1644; after a Marriage with a Daughter of *Gordon* of *Skirmer*'s he was married to *Jean Nicol* or *Nicolſon* Daughter of Mr. *Thomas Nicolſon* Merchant in *Air*.

JOHN CAMPBELL of *Horſecleugh* was ſucceeded by *John Campbell* his eldeſt Son the ſecond of that Name, about the Year 1700, who ſpent the moſt Part of his Life in the Army; he was firſt married to Mrs. *Jean Boſwell* eldeſt Siſter to Mr. *James Boſwell* of *Auchinleck* Advocate, and after her Death without Iſſue, to *Abigael Ranken* Daughter and Heireſs to Mr. *William Ranken* of *Bankhead*, and Heireſs of Line to her Great Grand-father *Laurence Ranken* Laird of *Shiel*, as he is deſigned in *Knox*'s Hiſtory of the Reformation, who was chief of the Name, and by her Mother ſhe is likewiſe Heireſs of Line to *Robert Cathcart* of *Drumjoan*, an ancient Family of that Name. *John Campbell* of *Horſecleugh* aforeſaid died the 28th of *July* 1725, having by her of Male Heirs *John* and *James Campbells*.

HE is ſucceeded by Mr. *John Campbell* of *Skerrington* Advocate his eldeſt Son, who aſſumed the Title of his Predeceſſors.

An Hiſtorical and Genealogical ESSAY on the Illuſtrious Family of the EARLS, MARQUISSES and DUKES of ATHOLE, from its firſt Erection into a Feudal Dignity in the Reign of King *David* I. to the preſent Time.

AS this is undoubtedly one of the moſt antient Dignities among us, ſo it has been ſucceſſively enjoyed by many Royal, Noble and Illuſtrious Perſons, who have been eminent for their Birth, Quality and Merit, in their ſeveral Ages: So that I may venture to ſay, that the honourary Title of *ATHOLE* has been born by more Royal Branches and Sons of the Crown, from Time to Time, than any other Title or Dignity in *Scotland* whatſoever, as will appear from the Sequel of this Narration, from which I ſhall detain the Reader no longer, but proceed directly to give the Deduction of the ſeveral Dignitaries in a clear and diſtinct Chronology from the *Æra* we have fixed on till His Grace the preſent Duke of *ATHOLE*.

The firſt illuſtrious Perſon who enjoyed this Honour of Earl of *Athole*, was *Malcolm*, Son to King *Donald* VII. ſurnamed *Bane*, Brother to King *Malcolm Canmore*, who was by King *David* created Earl of *Athole* (*a*). *Torpheus* the *Daniſh* Hiſtoriographer, ſpeaking of this Earl of *Athole* (*b*), ſays he was the nobleſt Prince of *Scotland*: *Omnium Scotiæ principum facile nobiliſſimus patruelis quippe Davidis regis Scotiæ in præſens regnantis.* This ſame *Malcolmus Comes* is a Witneſs and a Conſenter to the Charter of Foundation of the Monaſtery of *Scoon*, by King *Alexander* I. *anno* 1115 (*c*). He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Haco* Earl of *Orkney* (*d*), by whom he had a Son, his Heir,

MALCOLM Earl of *Athole*, who was a Donator to the Abbey of *Scoon*; for by his Deed and Grant he made over to the Abbot and Convent perpetually the Church of *Login-Muchbed*, with four Chapels thereunto belonging, for the Safety of his Soul, &c. (*e*). He was alſo a Benefactor to the Monks of *Dumfermling*; for to that Convent he gave in pure and perpetual Alms the Patronage and Tythes of the Church of *Mullin*, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, & anima ſponſæ ſuæ & pro animabus regum Scotiæ, prædeceſſorum ſuorum, ibidem requieſcentium*; and that when it ſhall pleaſe Almighty God to call him and the Counteſs his Wife to his Mercy, that they ſhall be interred in the Abbey Church there (*f*). To this Deed King *William* and the Biſhops of *Glaſgow*, *Aberdeen*, *Dunkeld* and *Brechin*, are Witneſſes. To *Malcolm* Earl of *Athole* ſucceeded his Son

HENRY Earl of *Athole*, who ratifies and confirms to the Abbot and Convent of *Dumfermling* the Grants his Father had made to them for the Health and Welfare of himſelf and Relations, whether dead or alive (*g*). He died without Iſſue-male, and the feudal Honour returned to the Crown, and being in the King's Diſpoſal, *Alexander* II. gave the Earldom and the Title of *Earl of Athole* to *Allanus de Lundoniis Oſtiarius Regis*, who was then in great Favour and Confidence. This is vouched and inſtructed by a Deed of *Allanus Oſtiarius Regis Comes Athole*, whereby he gives to them the Monaſtery of *Arbroath*, the Wood and Forreſt of *Torphack* in *Aberdeen-ſhire*, which had been formerly given by *Thomas de Lundin Oſtiarius Regis pater ſuus*, to that Convent. This Donation is ratified by King *Alexander* II. the 12th of *October*, the 19th Year of his Reign, that is the Year of our Lord 1230 (*h*). I conjecture that this *Allan Hoſtiarius* has married the eldeſt Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Athole*, and upon that has been inveſted in the Honour of Earl of *Athole* by Cincture of the Sword and the other uſual Ceremonies of Creation; but that his Wife dying ſoon after the Marriage without any Iſſue, he reſigned the Dignity back to the Crown, in order that it might be eſtabliſhed upon a Gentleman of great Rank and Quality, who, we are certain, from unqueſtionable Vouchers, married the Lady *Iſobel*, another of the Daughters of *Henry* Earl of *Athole*, and that was *Thomas* of *Galloway*, Son of *Uchtred* and Brother of *Allan* Lord of *Galloway*, who was alſo honoured with the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Athole*; for in the Chartulary of the Abbacy of *Dumferling* we find *Thomas de Golouyea comes Atholie, & Iſobella comitiſſa Atholie ſponſa ſua*, giving and confirming Deeds to that Convent. This *Thomas* Earl of *Athole* died in the 1234 (*i*), and left a Son his Heir.

PATRICK Earl of *Athole*, who was burnt in his own Lodging in the Town of *Haddington*, by the Inſtigation of Sir *John Biſſet*, as was ſhrewdly ſuſpected, (*k*), in the Year 1241; ſo he dying without Succeſſors, the Dignity of Earl of *Athole* came to Sir *David Haſtings*, an *Engliſh* Gentleman, who had married the Lady *Ferelithe*, another Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Athole*, and Aunt by the Mother to *Patrick* the young Earl of *Athole* (*l*) and thereupon has been inveſted in the Honour of Earl of *Athole*, and we find him ſo deſigned in certain Vouchers (*m*); and there is an original Charter in the Advocates Library at *Edinburgh*, granted by *Ferelithe Comitiſſa Athole*, by which ſhe gives in pure aud perpetual Alms to the Monks of the Ab-

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(*a*) Buchanan and our other Hiſtorians. (*b*) In his Hiſtory of the Earls of Orkney in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, Cap. 22. Page 100. (*c*) Chartulary of Scoon, which I had from the late Viſcount of Stormont. (*d*) Torpheus, Page 100. (*e*) Chartulary of Scoon. (*f*) Chartulary of the Abbay of Dumferling in the Lawiers Library at Edinburgh. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Chartulary of Arbroath in the noble Library of the Noble Family of Panmure. (*i*) Excerpts from Fordon. (*k*) Buchanan. (*l*) Fordon ſpeaking of the Death of Patrick Earl of Athole, ſays his Eſtate came to his Aunt matertera defuncti. (*m*) Rymer's Fædera.

Abbay of *Coupar* in *Angus*, the Lands of *Dunfuther pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, & pro anima domini David de Haſtings, quondam viri mei comitis Atholie.* He died in a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, *Ann.* 1269 (*a*), leaving one Daughter his ſole Heir *Adda* who was married to *John de Strabbolgy*, who was upon that inveſted in the Honour of the Earl of *Athole* by King *Alexander* III. (*b*).

The Earls of *Athole* of the Sirname of *Strathbolgy*, were a Branch of the great Family of the Earls of *Fife*: *David* a younger Son of *Malcolm* Earl of *Fife*, who was great Juſticiary of *Scotland* under King *William*, had, by a Grant of the Crown, the Lands of *Strathbolgy*, and from thence, as the Cuſtom then was, he aſſumed a Sirname. In the Chartulary of the Epiſcopal See of *Murray* (*c*), there is an Agreement in the 1226 betwixt *Andrew*, then Biſhop of *Murray*, and *David* Son of *Duncan* umquhile Earl of *Fife*, whereby the Biſhop cedes his Right to the Patronages of ſeveral Churches to him, and in lieu thereof, he grants to the other *predicto epiſcopo, & ſuis ſucceſſoribus advocationem omnium aliarum eccleſiarum in feudo ſuo de Strathbolgy, & terris ad eaſdem eccleſias pertinentium.* This *David de Strathbolgy* had a Son *John de Strathbolgy*, who having married *Adda*, the Daughter and Heir of *David* Earl of *Athole*, as is heretofore obſerved, was *cinctus gladio comitatus Atholie.* He as Earl of *Athole*, and *Adda* Counteſs of *Athole* his Wife, confirms a Deed of the Lands of *Innmeth* to the Monks of *Coupar*, *quas David comes Atholie pater Addæ comitiſſæ Athole*, had formerly given to that Monaſtery, and they then jointly ratify and confirm the Deed in the 1284 (*d*). He was ſucceeded by *David de Strathbolgy* Earl of *Athole* his Son, who married an *Engliſh* Lady, *Iſobel*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard de Chilum*, a great Fortune in *England*; and dying in the 1284 (*e*) was ſucceeded by *John* de *Strathbolgy* Earl of *Athole* his Son (*f*), who was amongſt the earlieſt of thoſe Patriots who reſorted to King *Robert Bruce* when he firſt exerted the regal Power, in 1306, and was at the Battle of *Mithven*. After that he retired with the Queen to the Caſtle of *Kildrumy*, which being ſome Time after taken by a Detatchment of the *Engliſh* Army, with the Prince of *Wales* at their Head, he was made Priſoner with two of the King's Brothers; they were carried up to *England* and indicted of High Treaſon againſt King *Edward* I. of *England*, on Pretence that they had ſworn Allegeance to him as direct and ſuperior Lord of *Scotland*, and being found guilty, they were condemned, and ſuffered accordingly at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1308 (*g*). He left behind him a Son, *David de Strathbolgy* Earl of *Athole* (*h*), who, for the Merit and Memory of his illuſtrious Father, was taken into a great Degree of Favour with King *Robert* I. and was made High Conſtable of *Scotland*. This is clear, and vouched from a Charter granted by that Prince to the Convent of *Arbroath*, whereby he erects the Lands of *Tarves* into a free Regality; The Charter bears Date the 26th of *February* 1311 (*i*): Upon this I ſee that King *Edward* recalled a Grant he had made him of the Lands of *Sumerton* becauſe he then adhered to his Enemy *Robert Bruce*, as he calls our glorious and immortal Deliverer King *Robert* I. But this Earl having a conſiderable Eſtate in *England*, gave him an Attachment to that Kingdom, ſo he revolted from his Allegeance to his native Sovereign, and went into *England*, where he had Grants of Lands, Mannors and Penſions to a conſiderable Value (*k*). King *Robert* was loath to uſe him with Rigour, being in Hopes he might reclaim him to his Duty, for it was full five Years before he diſpoſed of the Conſtabulary to Sir *Gilbert Hay*, and more before ever he gave any Grant out of his Eſtate to any of his Friends whatſoever (*l*). And it is obſerveable, that King *Robert* had ſuch a Tenderneſs towards the Earl of *Athole*, that he did not give away his Eſtate, till after the Peace with *England* was concluded at *Northampton*, in the Year 1327 (*m*), whereby it was provided by an Article of the Treaty, that no *Engliſh* Man ſhould hence forth poſſeſs any Lands Titles or Eſtate, but ſuch as would reſide in that Kingdom, and renounce their

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(*a*) Fordun. (*b*) Balfour's Collections Title Athole in Bibloth. juridica. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Coll. Title Athole, by Sir James Balfour of Kinnaird, Lord Lyon King at Arms, in Bib. jurid. (*e*) Rymer litera excuſatorio pro Alexr. Baliolo ab Alexr. rege Scotiæ. (*f*) Dugdale's Baronage of England. (*g*) Hiſtory of Scotland. (*h*) Dugdale's Baronage of England. (*i*) Regiſter of the Abbacy of Arbroth, in Bib. Panmure. (*k*) Rymer's Fædera Ang. (*l*) The Charter of the Conſtabulary of Scotland to Sir Gilbert Hay is dated the 12th of November 1316, as from the original I have ſeen, and has a Copper Plate of it. (*m*) Rymer's Fædera angliæ ad annum 1327.

Allegeance to the Crown of *England*, by which all the *Scots*, who adhered obſtinately to the *Engliſh* Intereſt, were for ever exil'd, and, among others, this *David de Strathbolgy* Earl of *Athole*. This, doubtleſs, heightened his Reſentment againſt *Scotland*, ſo that in the Minority of *King David Bruce*, he commanded a Body of *Engliſh* Troops in Support of *Edward Baliol*'s Claim and Title to the Crown, and in that Service he was ſlain at the Battle of *Kilblain*, in 1335 (*a*). He left Iſſue by *Jean* his Wife, eldeſt Siſter and Co-heir to *John Cummin* of *Badenoch* (*b*), *David* his Son and Heir, who being outed and deprived of his Eſtate here, was ſummoned to Parliament as an *Engliſh* Baron, and uſed the Stile and Title in *England* as Earl of *Athole*; his Male Iſſue fail'd, and his two Daughters were Heirs to his *Engliſh* Eſtate: *Elizabeth* the elder, was married to Sir *Thomas Percy*, Knight, Son to *Henry* Lord *Percy*, and *Philippa* the younger to Sir *Ralph Percy*, a younger Son of the ſame *Henry* Lord *Percy* (*c*).

DAVID Earl of *Athole* having refuſed to renounce his Allegeance to *England* in the 1327, as is already obſerved in theſe Memoirs, King *Robert* did then beſtow the Earldom of *Athole* upon a Nephew of his own Sir *John Campbell* of *Moulin*.

JOHN CAMPBELL Earl of ATHOLE,

WAS the Son of Sir *Neil Campbell* of *Lochow* by the Lady *Mary Bruce* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Carrick*, and Siſter to King *Robert* I. (*d*); and being a Gentleman of Virtue and Merit, was, by the King his Uncle, rewarded with the Earldom of *Athole*, upon the Exile of *David de Strathbolgy*, the former Earl of *Athole*, as hath been ſaid. The Erection Charter is not extant in the publick Archives, but there are two authentick Deeds of his as Earl of *Athole*, which I ſhall here inſert. The firſt is a Charter granted by King *David* II. *Roberto de Ersken militi domino ejuſdem*, of an Annuity out of the Burrough Mails of *Dundee*, together with the Lands of *Pitcarrach*, then in the Crown by the Demiſe of *John Campbell* Earl of *Athole* (*e*). The other Deed is a Charter granted by *Johannis Campbell comes de Athole domino Rogero de Mortuo mari terrarum de Billandre, &c.* and this Charter is confirmed and ratified by another Charter under the great Seal of King *David* II. (*f*). But the Grant of the Earldom of *Athole* moſt certainly has been limited to the Heirs Male of his Body, ſince upon his Death we ſee it fell back to the Crown, and being at the Sovereign's Diſpoſal, was meritoriouſly beſtowed, by King *David* upon Sir *William Douglas* of *Lidſdale*.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS Earl of ATHOLE,

WAS the Son of Sir *James Douglas* of *Loudon*, Knight, who being in all Reſpects a Hero, and having performed many great and eminent Services toward his Sovereign and his Country in the Time of King *David* II. of which all our Hiſtories are full, he had a Grant from that Prince of the Earldom of *Athole*. The learned Hiſtorian Mr. *David Home* of *Godſcroft* ſays, that the Charter in his Time was in the Regiſter, and takes particular notice of the preciſe Date, which he ſays was the 16th of *January* 1341 (*g*). He was before that time deſigned *Dominus vallis de Lydall*, and is Witneſs in a Charter granted by *Jacobus de Douglas dominus loci, ejuſdem Jacobo de Sandilands, & Eleanoræ de Bruce ſorori ſuæ, de tota baronia de West-Calder in liberam maritagiam* (*h*). This *William Douglas* of *Lydſdale*, who had the Earldom of *Athole*, made it over to *Robert* the Great Steward of *Scotland* Earl of *Strathern*, and died without Iſſue-male in the 1353 (*i*). He had got the Barony of *Dalkeith* by the Marriage of *Margaret* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Graham* of *Abercorn*, and which he made over to Sir *James Douglas* his Nephew (*k*), and his Eſtate of *Lydſdale* went to *William* the firſt Earl of *Douglas*.

(*a*) Hiſtories of Scotland and Rymers fædera where John of the Iſles gets a Gift of a Part of the Ward of David his Son from the King of England. (*b*) Dugdale's Baronage of England. (*c*) Sir William Dugdale's Baronage of England. (*d*) Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, and with theſe ſeveral other authentick Documents concur. (*e*) The Earl of Haddington's Collections from the Regiſters, while he was Regiſter in the Lawyers Library. (*f*) The ingenious Mr. Nisbet in his Treatiſe of Heraldry, Page 294, ſays, He had ſeen the Charter in the Cuſtody of Rait of Halgreen. (*g*) In his Hiſtory of the Family of the Earls of Douglas and Earls of Angus. Mr. Home ſays in his Hiſtory, that the Charter was in the Regiſter, Page 59, 16th of January 1341. (*h*) Charter I have ſeen in the Hands of the Lord Torphichan. (*i*) Rymer's Fædera Angliæ, ad annum 1353, mentions him then dead. (*k*) Charter in the Rolls of King David in the Regiſter.

Altho' the Lands of the Earldom of *Athole* were in the Perſon of *Robert* the Great Steward of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, both before and after his Acceſſion to the Crown, by the Name of *Robert* II. yet I have never once ſeen him deſigned *Comes Athole*; the Reaſon I conjecture he made no Grants out of the Earldom, reſolving, it would ſeem, to keep it ſtill entire, as a Part of the Patrimony of the Crown: But after the Acceſſion of his Son King *Robert* III. to the Sovereignty, in the 1390, he gave the Earldom of *Athole* to *David* Earl of *Carrick*, Prince and Steward of *Scotland*, his eldeſt Son, who thereupon, in ſeveral Charters both in the publick Regiſter and alſo in private Hands, deſigns himſelf *David Comes de Carrick & Athole, ac ſeneſcallus Scotiæ*; and that even after he was created Duke of *Rothſay* by the King his Father, by ſolemn Inveſtiture in Parliament, the 30th of *April* 1399 (*a*), and he kept the Title of Earl of *Athole* till his Death on *Eaſter*-Day of the Year 1402 (*b*), and thereupon the King reſumed the Earldom of *Athole*, and quickly after beſtowed it upon his Brother Sir *Walter Stuart* of *Brichen*.

WALTER STUART Earl of OF ATHOLE, STRATHERN and CAITHNESS,

This Prince was the younger of the two Sons which King *Robert* II. the firſt of our Kings of the *Stuartine* Line, had by his Royal Conſort Queen *Euphame*, Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Roſs*: He obtained the great Barony and Eſtate of *Brichen* in *Forfar-ſhire*, by the Marriage of *Margaret* Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *David Barclay* of *Brichen* (*c*), and upon that he is deſigned *Dominus de Brichen* (*d*); after the Death of the Duke of *Rothſay* his Nephew, his Brother King *Robert* created and inveſted him, as the Manner was, in the Honour and Dignity of the Earl of *Athole*, *per cincturam gladii comitatus*. The preciſe Date of the Creation I have not ſeen in any Voucher that has come in my Way: But on the 5th of *June* 1403, he is deſigned *Walterus Comes de Athole*, in Letters of ſafe Conduct by the King of *England*, allowing him to come into his Dominions the Length of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, with a Retinue of an hundred Perſons in his Company. I preſume it has been, as was uſual at that Time, to pay Devotions to the Shrine of *Thomas a Becket*, who was canonized by the Church of *Rome*; tho' in Truth he appears to have been a right turbulent Man. Upon the Death of *David* Earl of *Strathern*, without Heirs Male of his Body, the Earl of *Athole* ſucceeded to the Eſtate of the Earldom of *Caithneſs*, and likeways aſſumed the Title of *Comes Cathaniæ* as well as *Atholiæ*: To vouch this there is a Paſſport or ſafe Conduct from the Crown of *England*, permitting *Walterum Stuart Comitem de Athole & Caithneſs* to come into *England*, the 10th of *April* 1421: It was to concert Meaſures towards the Reſtoration of his Nephew King *James* I. (*e*); to which, to do him Juſtice, he contributed with all poſſible Zeal, and how ſoon the Reſtoration was effected, he was in the higheſt Favour without any outward Diminution on the King's Part that was viſible, till the Day of his Death. He was Great Juſticiary of *Scotland* (*f*), and the King ſtrove to heap Favours on him; for quickly after his Reſtoration he gave him the Earldom of *Strathern* for Life (*g*); much about the ſame Time he reſigned the Earldom of *Caithneſs* in favours of *Allan Stuart* his ſecond Son, who thereupon was inveſted in the Honour, and the Earldom provided to the Heirs Male of his Body, which failing, to return to his Father, which actually happened, on his Death without Iſſue, in the 1428; for he was ſlain at the Battle of *Innerlochy* that Year, leaving no Child behind him; ſo the Earldom of *Caithneſs* returned to his Father the Earl of *Athole* again; and upon that I find him in an authentick original Deed, in the Cuſtody of the Lord *Gray*, which I have ſeen, wherein he is deſigned *Walterus Comes Palatinus de Strathern, Athole & Caithneſs*, of the Date the 8th of *September* 1438.

(*a*) Fordun and the Chartulary of Murray. (*b*) Liber Epiſcopatus Dunblanen. MSS, penes Mr. Ker. (*c*) Charter in the Regiſter of Charters, and are printed in Mr. Hay's Collection of Charters. (*d*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (*e*) Ibidem ad annum 1421. (*f*) Decreet pronounced by him at Fouls in the Hands of the Laird of Abercairny. (*g*) Charter in the Regiſter.

I have ever thought this Earl of *Athole* one of the very worst of Men; for no Favour could oblige him, nor Courtesy tye him to his Duty, for the King his N phew had done all that was possible that Way; but such was the Perverseness of hi own natural Disposition, that all the Favours and Honours the King had in a Manner pursued him with could make no Impression on him, tho' it appears, that th King had no Suspicion of his Infidelity to himself, for he not only employed hi in the publick Transactions of the greatest Importance, but also in the Offices o nearest Trust about his Royal Person. But monstrously wicked as he must hav been, what in all the World could induce him to contrive the Murder of his Nephe and Sovereign, who had by his Bounty and Favour made him so great, that th King himself on the Throne was only greater than he. It could not possibly b the View of succeeding to the Crown, for the King had a Son of his own, an his elder Brother of the full Blood, the Earl of *Strathern* had Issue, tho' they we Females, who were a Bar in his Way to the Succession; nor can it be imagine that he had any Notion, that he had a nearer Title, or a preferable Right to th Crown than the King, for he well knew, that Lady *Elizabeth Mure* was his Father's first and lawful Wife the King's Grandmother, and that the Children of tha Marriage did seclude from the Succession the Issue he had by the Earl of *Athol*' Mother, who was but the King's second Wife; this could never be his View, fo the Estates of Parliament, upon his Father *Robert* II's coming to the Crown had by a very solemn Deed recognised the Right of Succession in Favours of the three Sons he had by his first Wife, as his lawful and undoubted Heirs and Successors; and it was but in failure of these, that the Crown was to descend to hi Brother the Earl of *Strathern*, and him as the Issue of the King's second Marriag allennerly in Failure of his three elder Brothers (a) *John* Earl of *Carrick*, wh came to the Crown by the Name of *Robert* III. *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, an *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*.

But what black Views he had GOD only knows. Yet certain it is, that he entered into a most hellish Conspiracy, to murder his Sovereign and Nephew. Th Principals concerned with him in this most wicked Machination, were, *Rob* *Graham* a Son of the House of *Kincarden*, and his own Grandson *Robert* Ma ter of *Athole*, who was of the Bed-chamber to the King, and so had the more easy Access to the Court unsuspected; they drew in one *Christopher Colquhoun*, an *Robert Chalmer* Burgess of *Perth* to concur with them, and some lower Peopl who depended on them to commit the Regicide, which in short they found Mean to execute, while the King lay at the Convent of the *Carthusians* near the Town of *Perth*, the 12th Day of *February* 1438 (b) the Earl and his Accomplices wer all quickly apprehended and brought to justice, and he suffered the Pains of Law due to such an unnatural Regicide, in a most exemplary Manner famous over al *Europe*. The particular Tortures he underwent are in all our Histories, and fo that Reason I do not judge it necessary to transcribe them here. However, I ma here remark, that this Earl of *Athole* at the very last did an Act of Justic to Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*, who was his Wife the Countess of *Athole*'s nearest Heir, for just before he went out to his Execution, he emitted a judicial Declaration, importing, that the Baronies and Lordship of *Brichen* had been held by hi in Courtesy of his Wife Dame *Margaret Barclay* Daughter and Heir of Si *David Barclay* of *Brichen* (c), and that the Right to that Estate, after himsel did belong to the said Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*, in Right of hi Grand-mother *Marion*, only Daughter of Sir *David Fleming* of *Biggar* b *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *David Barclay* of *Brichen*, Sir *Thoma* accordingly laid Claim after the Earl of *Athole*'s Death to the Lordship of *Brichen*, but that being by the Ministry in the minority of King *James* II. adjudge to be included in the Earl of *Athole*'s Forfeiture, Sir *Thomas* recovered only th Lands of *Hedderwick*, *Jaeston* and *Stoddockmure* with *Leachlands* Part of the Lordship of *Brichen* in lieu of the whole, tho' the Family afterward recovered th whole Barony, and was one of the subaltern Titles of the Family of *Maul* when they were raised to the Peerage of Earl of *Panmure*. Upon the Death o neſs, with the Title of Earl of *Caithneſs*, to his Favourite Sir *George Crich-* of *Cairns*, *Anno* 1453. (*a*) and the Title and Earldom of *Athole* to his uterine ther Sir *John Steuart* of *Balveny*.

(a) Act of Parliament still extant in the Registers, and which Mr. Hay has printed in his Collection of Charters from the Archives. (b) Buchanan and the other Historians. (c) Charters in the Register of Charters.

STUART Earls of ATHOLE.

Theſe illuſtrious Branch of the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*, were lineally ſcended of Sir *John Stuart* of *Bunkel*, Son of *Alexander* Lord high ward of *Scotland*, Brother of *James* Lord High Steward, and Great Uncle to *Robert* II. this Sir *John Stuart* in the *Fœdera Angliæ*, and in *Prin's* Hiſto- is deſigned *frater germanus Jacobi Singalli Scotiæ*. He was a gallant brave and loſt his Life in the Service of his Country, againſt the *Engliſh*, at the ttle of *Falkirk*, the 22d of *July* 1298 (*b*). He left Iſſue by *Margaret* his Daughter of Sir *Alexander Bunkel* of *Bunkel*, (*c*) ſeveral Sons, who laid Foundation of ſeveral noble and illuſtrious Families.

ALEXANDER STUART of *Bunkel*, the eldeſt Son, was created Earl *Angus* by King *Robert* I. upon the Exile of the *Engliſh* Family of the *Umpha-* s, who had been Earls of *Angus*, *anno* 1327. This noble Family of the *Stu-* Earls of *Angus*, ended in a Daughter *Margaret* Counteſs of *Angus*, Daugh- and Heir of *Thomas* Earl of *Angus*, who made over her Eſtate to *George* *glas* her Son, by *William* I. Earl of *Douglas* (*d*), and of whom the preſent ke of *Douglas* is the lineal Heir, and who, upon that Account, quarters the t of *Stuart* in his Grace's Atchievement.

Sir *ALLAN STUART* of *Dreghorn* another Son, of whom, by Writs and ocuments, were lineally deſcended the *Stuarts* of *Darnly*, and Earls and Dukes *Lenox*.

Sir *JAMES STUART* of *Peirſton* another of his Sons, was the original ceſtor and Founder of the Illuſtrious Houſes of the *Stuarts* of *Lorn*, *Inner-* and *Athole* (*e*). This Sir *James Stuart* gets a Charter from King *Robert* I. Lands of *Peirſton* and *Warrickhill*, *in Baronia de Cuningham* (*f*). In the ed he is deſigned *Jacobus ſeneſcalli filius quondam Domini Johannis ſeneſcalli* tia. He was ſlain with two of his Brothers, *Allan* and *John*, at the Bat- *Haleydenhill*, in the 1333 (*g*). He left behind him three Sons, Sir *John* art deſigned of *Pairſton*, in a Charter, in the Regiſters, in the 1356 (*h*). He had r that a Charter from King *Robert* II. of the Lands and Barony of *Kelly* in *far* Shire, in the 1384 (*i*). He left only one Daughter, his Heir, who married *William Douglas*, who, upon that, comes to be deſigned *Dominus de Peirſton* (*k*), Eſtate came to his three Heirs Female, *Agnes* married to *John Blair* of *A-* ton, *Margaret* to *Archibald Crawford*, of *Thirdpart*, and a Third to *Robert* rclay, who all make over their reſpective Shares of the Barony of *Kelly* to *William Aucherlony*, in the 1444 (*l*). The ſecond Son of Sir *James Stuart* of *irſton*, was Sir *Robert Stuart*, firſt deſigned of *Shandbothy*, and then of *Inner-* th. He had a Charter of the Lands of *Shanbothy* from his Couſin *Thomas de* *wacia Dominus de Bothwel* (*m*). He *Robertus Seneſcal de Shandbothy*, in the d Year of King *David* II. gets a Charter of the Lands of *Dalziel*, in the Shire *Lanerk*, then in the Crown, by the Forfeiture of *Robert de la Wall* (n). The me *Robert Seneſcal Dominus de Shandbothy*, on the 8th of *March*, the 38 of King *vid*, gets a Charter of the one Half of the Barony of *Reidcaſtle*, in the nty of *Forfan*, on the Reſignation of Sir *Andrew Campbel*, who was of *Lou-* (*o*). He comes afterward to be deſigned of *Innermeath*, and by that Title he is

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(*a*) Charter in the Regiſter of Charters. (*b*) In this all our Hiſtories concur, but more particular- the learned and ingenious Mr David Simpſon, in his Hiſtory of the Stuarts, publiſhed in the 1711. Ibidem. (*d*) Charter in the Hands of the Duke of Douglas, and printed in the Peerage: And th this concur ſeveral Charters in the Cuſtody of the Lord Torphichen. (*e*) Mr. Simpſon's Hi- ry of the Royal and illuſtrious Family of the Stuarts. (*f*) Charta in publicis archivis. (*g*) For- (*h*) In a Charter by Johannes Maxwel Dominus ejuſdem of the Church of Liberton, to the bacy of Kilwinning. (*i*) Carta in Regiſtro. (*k*) Charta penes Will. Fullarton, de eodem ad m 1391. (*l*) Penes C. Panmure. (*m*) In the Charter cheſt of Stuart of Roſyth. (*n*) In the Cu- dy of Dalziel. (*o*) Charter in the publick Regiſters of King David II.

is Witneſs to a Donation by *Walter Murray* of *Tillybardin* in the 136[illegible], to the Abbay of *Culroſs*, and in the Parliament of *Robert* II. held at *Scoon*, *April* 4th 137 he is deſigned *Robertus Seneſcallus de Innermeath* (a). And by the ſame Title and Deſignation, he gets a Charter of the Lands of *Duriſdeer*, on the Reſignation of *Alexander Menzies* of *Reidhall* (b). He died in the 1384. and left behind him two Sons, Sir *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* and *Lorn*, and Sir *Robert Stuart*, who gets a Charter from his Brother *John Stuart* of *Innermeath*, of an Annuity of *L.* 20. *Ster.* payable out of the Barony of *Duriſdeer*, which is confirmed under the Great Seal of King *Robert* II. the 20th *April*, the 15th of his Reign (c). And after that, the ſame *Robert Stuart* of *Duriſdeer*, has a Charter of the Lands of *Duriſdeer*, on the Reſignation of *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* his Brother, bearing Date *April* 18. 1388 (d). This Sir *Robert Stuart* was the Anceſtor of the *Stuarts*, of the Family of *Roſyth* in *Fife*, and *Craigiehall* in *Lithgow* Shire.

Sir *JOHN STUART* of *Innermeath*, Son and Heir of Sir *Robert Stuart* of *Innermeath*, ſucceeded his Father, and obtained the great Barony of *Lorn* in *Argyle* Shire, by the Marriage of *Iſabel* the Daughter and Heir of *Eugene de Ergadia* of *Lorn*, a great Family of the *M'Douals*; upon that, he comes to be deſigned *Johannes Seneſcallus de Innermeath, Dominus de Lorn*, both in the *Fœdera Angli*, in the 1407. and in a Charter to *Malcolm Oliphant* of the Lands of *Haſlohead*, in *anno* 1412 (e). He left Iſſue by *Iſobel* his Wife aforeſaid.

ROBERT STUART of *Innermeath* and *Lorn*, who was created a Baron and Baronet, and a Lord of Parliament by King *James* II. by the Title of Lord *Lorn* (f), of whom afterward.

Sir *JAMES STUART*, Knight, commonly called the *Black Knight* of *Lorn*, the paternal Anceſtor of the Earls of *Athole* (g).

ALEXANDER a third Son, who had in Patrimony the Lands of *Bauchrys* in *Clackmannan-ſhire*, as appears by his Charter from his Father, of whom is deſcended Sir *George Stuart* of *Gairntully* in a lineal Courſe of Succeſſion from a connected Progreſs of Writs I have ſeen (h). He had alſo a Daughter *Chriſtian*, who was married to Sir *David Murray* of *Tullybardin*, paternal Anceſtor to his Grace the Duke of *Athole* (i), and had Iſſue.

This Sir *James Stuart* the Black Knight of *Lorn*, as he is uſually deſigned by the Hiſtorians, being a Gentleman of Birth and Merit, and with all a handſom graceful young Man, the Queen *Jean*, Dowager of *James* I. Daughter of *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, Son of *Edward* III. King of *England*, made Choice of him, among all the Nobility of *Scotland*, to be her Husband, and Sharer in her Royal Bed: Upon his Marriage with the Queen, he thought he had a good Title to get in to the Adminiſtration, but the Miniſtry, in the Minority of King *James* II. kept a watchful Eye over him; and the Queen his Wife, that they might not get the young King into their Hands, and, under the Shadow of his Authority, to rule at their Pleaſure, at leaſt they apprehended ſo. The Lord *Crichton* the Prime Miniſter, being a wiſe ſagacious prudent Man, having diſcovered ſome tampering the Queen and her Husband had with thoſe to whom the Care of the King's Perſon was inſtruſted, to decoy him into their Power, upon which Sir *James Stuart* was committed to Priſon from whence he was not releaſed, till the Earl of *Huntly* bailed him for his good Behaviour, for a very great Sum of Money in thoſe Days.

Sir *JAMES STUART* being a high ſpirited Man, and taking himſelf to be much neglected by the Miniſtry, he choſe rather to leave the Country and go beyond Sea, accordingly in the 1448, he obtained a Paſport to himſelf and *James Stuart* his ſecond Son, and ſome Servants in his Retinue, to paſs thro' *England*, o

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(a) Mr. Simpſon's Account of the Houſe of Roſyth, from the Writs which he ſaid he had peruſed. (b) Roſyth Writs. (c) The original Charter I have ſeen in the Cuſtody of the Duke of Douglas, alſo in Mr. Simpſon's Collections. (d) The Account of the Stuarts of Roſyth, done from the Writs of the Family, by Mr Simpſon, in my own Cuſtody. (e) The original Charter I have ſeen in the Hands of Laurence Oliphant of Gask. (f) Liber Culroſs MSS. and Mr. Thomas Crawford's Notes on Buchanan. (g) All our Hiſtorians concur in this. (h) Original Charter which I have ſeen in the Hands of Sir George Stuart of Gairntully, dated the 19th of June 1419. (i) Writs of the Family of Tillybardin, and her Arms impal'd on the College of Tillybardin.

to come into that Realm. In his Paſſage to foreign Parts he was taken at Sea by ſome *Flemings*, and carried to *Flanders*, where, not long after, he died, but left Iſſue by the Queen Dowager his Wife three Sons,

SIR *JOHN STUART* of *Balveny*, afterward honoured by the Title of Earl of *Athole*.

SIR *JAMES STVART* of *Auchterhouſe*, thereafter Earl of *Buchan*, who was Great Chamberlain of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *James* III. (*a*); of whom the *Stuarts* Earls of *Buchan* and the Earl of *Traquire* is lineally deſcended.

ANDREW the third Son was bred to the Church, and taking Holy Orders was made a Prebend and Canon of *Glaſgow* (*b*), and Rector of *Monkland* in the 1456: After that he was preferred to the Provoſtry of *Lincluden*, *anno* 1477, and conſtituted Lord Privy Seal, then void by the Death of Biſhop *Tulloch*, *anno* 1482 (*c*), and the ſame Year was preferred to the Epiſcopal See of *Murray*, and was conſecrated according to the ancient Form, here he ſat and exerciſed the Duties of his Function till his Death in the 1501 (*d*), and was interred in the Choir of the Cathedral Church of *Elgin*.

SIR *JOHN STVART* of *Balveny* uterine Brother to King *James* II. was in a high Degree of Favour with that Prince, and, by the King's ſpecial Countenance, he obtained in Marriage the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter and Heir of *Archibald* Duke of *Turrin* and Earl of *Douglas*, and Widow of *William* Earl of *Douglas*, with whom he got in Marriage Portion the Lands and Barony of *Balveny*, then in the Crown by the Forfeiture of Sir *John Douglas*, Brother to the Earl of *Douglas*, and ſoon thereafter was inveſted in the Honour and Dignity of Earl of *Athole* in the 1457, for in the *Fædera Angliæ*, there is that Year a Truce and Peace concluded with *England*, and he *John* Earl of *Athole* is one of the Conſervators for the Part of *Scotland*. In the 1460, King *James* his Brother gives him Charter, *terrarum dominii de Balveny a dilecto fratri ſuo Johanni Stuart comiti Atholie* (*e*) and he takes a new Inveſtiture of his Eſtate of the Earldom of *Athole*, from his Nephew King *James* III. *de toto & integro comitatu Atholie, & terris ejuſdem comitatus exceptis terris de Drumquhule & heredibus ſuis Maſcultis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis quibus deficientibus nobis & heredibus noſtris reverſuris*. The Charter is dated the 18th of *March* 1480 (*f*). Hiſtory repreſents this noble Earl to have been a wiſe prudent Man, as well as gallant and brave. As the King's Lieutenant, he was highly inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing the Rebellion of the Earl of *Roſs*, and bringing him to ſubmit to the King's Mercy: For this Piece of acceptable Service, he had a Grant of many Lands from the Crown, that had belonged to the Earl. And further, to expreſs his Succeſs in ſuppreſſing that Rebellion, he got aſſigned him, or he aſſumed to himſelf that Device or Motto, that is to this Day born by his Succeſſors, on the Atchievement of the Family, *Furth Fortune and fill the Fetters*. In the fatal Diſputes betwixt King *James* III. and ſome of the Nobility, the Earl of *Athole* ſet himſelf all that was poſſible to ſoften the King, and to bring the diſaffected Nobility to a Senſe of their Duty; and when Things were come to a Criſis, that the King, for the Security of his Perſon, retired to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, he could not think of truſting the Command of it to any other, but to his Uncle the Earl of *Athole* (*g*), an Order being directed to the Lord *Darnly*, the former Governor, for that Effect. In the 1484. he was one of the Conſervators of a Peace that was then agreed to with the *Engliſh*, in order, as he had Reaſon to ſuſpect, the better to be in a Condition to ſettle the diſtracted State of his own Country, that was rent in Pieces by inteſtine Animoſities and Broils, and which he had all along ſtrenuouſly ſtudied to compoſe. It ſeems very plain, that tho' the Earl of *Athole* did not approve of ſome Steps and Meaſures the King had taken, in Reference to the Adminiſtration, toward the End of his Reign; yet he did not conceive, that thoſe Miſtakes could diſſolve his Alledgance, or diſcharge him from that Duty, as a faithful and loyal Subject, he owed to his Sovereign: For when the King thought himſelf obliged to take the Field, for the Vindication of his Honour,

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(*a*) Lives of the Officers of State. (*b*) Chartulary of the College of Glaſgow. (*c*) Charta iu publicis archivis. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) In the publick Records of the Great Seal, Book 6. Charta 97. (*f*) Alſo in the publick Records, Book 5. Cartu 1. (*g*) Our Hiſtorians, Leſly, Buchanan, &c.

Honour, and to ſupport the Dignity of the Crown. The Earl of *Athole* his Uncle repaired to his Standard, with a great Body of Men, ſuch as he could eaſily raiſe. Some of our Hiſtorians (*a*) ſay, There were with the King in all, at the Field of *Bannockburn*, *Ten thouſand* Highlandmen *with Bows*, that they made up the Van of the Army, and that they were commanded by the Earls of *Athole* and *Huntly*. The Fate of that Day every one knows, the unfortunate King was ſlain, and the Prince *James* IV. came to the Throne. I do not find, that the Earl of *Athole*, after this, was concerned in the Adminiſtration; I have Ground to believe, his Principles being quite oppoſite to thoſe who were in Power, and the Miniſtry, he did not care to mix in their Councils or Deliberations; and, I fancy, they were well enough pleaſed to be quit of ſo great a Man, that was capable to have controulled their Actings at that Time, and to have ſet Things in another Kind of Light than they intended they ſhould be ſeen in, or that the World ſhould have a View of. However, he now underſtood, that Submiſſion to the new King, was as much his Duty as it was to his Father, while he was alive, and could not be wrought on to join with the Earl of *Huntly*, the Lord *Forbes*, or the Maſter of *Lennox*, who all ſet up in different Quarters of the Country, to revenge the late King's Death; for the Earl well knew the diſmal Effects of a civil War in the Bowels of the Kingdom, and that it could have no other End, but a Deluge of Blood, Rapine and Confuſion, eſpecially ſeeing there was no Uſurper on the Throne, no Prince ſecluded from their Right of Succeſſion to the Crown, and the King, then in being, had the ſame Right to their Alledgance, as his Father *James* III. had, while he was alive.

THIS noble Earl married firſt, as we have before obſerved, Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter of *Archibald* Duke of *Turrin*, and Earl of *Douglas*, by whom he had only two Daughters, *Jean* who was married to *Alexander* III. Earl of *Huntly*, Anceſtor to the preſent Duke of *Gordon*, and had Iſſue (*b*), and *Katharine* to *John* Lord *Forbes*, and had Iſſue (*c*).

HE married next Lady *Eleanora Sinclair*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*, who was Lord High Chancellor in the Reign of King *James* II. by whom he had a numerous Iſſue.

JOHN his eldeſt Son, the next ſucceeding Earl of *Athole*.

ANDREW the ſecond Son, who was bred to the Church, and in Orders was Prebend of *Craig* (d); and on the Death of Biſhop *Brown* of *Dunkeld*, in the 1515, was poſtulate Biſhop of that See, by ſuch of the Prebends as were preſent, and his Title was ſupported by the Duke of *Albany* the Regent, againſt *Gavin Douglas* the Earl of *Angus*'s Brother, who had been preferred by the Intereſt of the Queen Regent. At length the Matter was agreed and compoſed by the prudent Mediation of their Friends, on theſe Terms, That Mr. *Stuart* ſhould keep what of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick he had formerly received, and poſſeſs the Churches of *Alith* and *Cargil*, paying to the Biſhop certain Chalders of Victual. The Governor of *Scotland* wrote to the Pope to confirm the Agreement, wherein he ſays, That Mr. *Stuart* the Earl of *Athole*'s Son was *Regio ſanguine ex utroque parente procreatum* (e). In the 1518. he was preferred to the Epiſcopal See of *Caithneſs*, then void by the Death of Biſhop *Stuart*, who had been Lord Treaſurer (*f*), where he ſat for the Space of 22 Years, even to his Death, in the 1542 (*g*). Beſide theſe two Sons, the Earl of *Athole* had of his ſecond Marriage nine Daughters, which brought a great and numerous, as well as an illuſtrious Alliance to the Family.

ELISABETH, who was married to *Andrew* Lord *Gray* of *Foulis*, who was Juſtice-General of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* IV. (*h*), and had Iſſue.

JEAN to Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Pitlurg* (i), and had Iſſue,

to

(*a*) Mr. Lindſay of Pitſcally in particular. (*b*) Many Authorities concur in this, both in the Writs of the reſpective Families, and the Regiſters. (*c*) Balfour's Collections in Bib. Jurid. (*d*) Life of Gavin Biſhop of Dunkeld, and Dr. Miln's Lives of the Biſhops of Dunkeld, in Bib. Jurid. (*e*) Collection of State-Letters of King James IV. in the Lawyers Liberary, and of late publiſhed by Mr. Ruddiman (*f*). Lives of the Officers of State (*g*). Biſhop Spotiſwood's Liſt of the Biſhops of Caithneſs. (*h*) Writs of the Houſe of Gray, and in the Regiſters. (*i*) Gen. Gordonie.

—— to *Niel Stuart* of *Bruiſh*, but had Iſſue (a).

ISOBEL to *Alexander Robertſon* of *Strowan* elder (b), and had Iſſue.

—— to *Donald Robertſon* of *Strowan* younger, but had no Iſſue.

MARGORET to Sir *Colin Campbel* of *Glenurchie*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Braidalbine* (c), and had Iſſue.

MARGARET to Sir *William Murray* of *Tillybardin*, the Anceſtor of the preſent Duke of *Athole* (d).

ANNE to *John* Earl of *Lennox*, whoſe Son *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* was Regent to his Grandſon King *James* VI. in his Minority: So this Way we may obſerve, that all thoſe Princes that are deſcended of our King *James* VI. and the firſt Monarch of *Great Britain*, have the Blood of the *Stuarts* of the Houſe of *Athole* running in their Veins.

THIS *John* Earl of *Athole* died on the 19th of *September* 1512 (e), and was interred in the Cathedral Church of *Dunkeld*: His Eſtate and Honour devolving on his Son and Heir

JOHN, the ſecond of this Line, Earl of *Athole*: He married *Mary* Daughter of *Colin* the firſt Earl of *Argyle*, who was Lord Chancellor in the Reign of *James* IV. (f) by whom he had two Sons, *John* his Heir, and Sir *James Stuart* who had no Succeſſion (g); alſo he had ſeveral Daughters,

JANET the eldeſt was married firſt to *Alexander* Maſter of *Sutherland* Son and Heir apparent of *Adam* and *Elizabeth* Earl and Counteſs of *Sutherland* (h), and had Iſſue; next to Sir *Hugh Kennedy* of *Girvanmains* (i), and had Iſſue; after that to *Henry Stuart* the firſt Lord *Methven* Brother to the Lord *Ochiltrie*, and who had been formerly married to *Margaret* Queen Dowager of King *James* IV. (k) and had Iſſue to him alſo; and laſt of all, ſhe married *Patrick* Lord *Ruthven* (l), but had no Iſſue.

HELEN the ſecond was married to *John* Lord *Lindſay* of the *Byres* (m), the paternal Anceſtor of the preſent Earl of *Crawfurd* and *Lindſay*.

ELIZABETH the third to *Colin MacKenzie* of *Kintail* (n), Predeceſſor to the Lords *Kintail* and Earls of *Seaforth*, and had Iſſue.

JEAN the fourth to *James Arbuthnot* of *That-Ilk*, Anceſtor of the preſent Viſcount of *Arbuthnot*, and had Iſſue (o).

ISOBEL the fifth to *James Herring* of *Lithintie* and *Glaſclune* in the County of *Perth*, and had Iſſue (p).

JOHN, the third of this Line of the Earls of *Athole*. Of this Earl 'tis remarked by the Hiſtory, that he lived like a ſovereign Prince, and had his Degrees of Gentlemen about him: He was famous for his great Hoſpitality and his magnificent Way of Living. In the Summer of the Year 1529, he had the Honour to entertain King *James* V. the Queen Dowager and the Pope's Nuncio or Reſident in *Scotland* for the Time, at a Hunting in *Athole*, for three or four Days, in all the Grandeur of a King, and was ſerved, ſays the Author, in every Reſpect as well and as great as if he had been in any of his own Palaces. The Hiſtorian from whom I take this is Mr. *Lindſay* of *Pitſcotty*, an ingenuous, plain, honeſt Gentleman, whoſe Hiſtory is not long ago publiſhed; ſo the Account of this grand Entertainment I ſhall give in his own Words.

“ The next Summer the King paſt to the *Highland* to hunt, and took with him
“ his Mother *Margaret* Queen of *Scotland*, and an Ambaſſador of the Pope's who
“ was in *Scotland* at the Time: The Earl of *Athole* hearing of the King's coming,
“ made great Proviſion for him in all Things pertaining to a Prince; that he was
“ as well ſerved, and eaſed with all Things neceſſary to his Eſtate, as if he had
“ been in his own Palace at *Edinburgh*. For I heard ſay, that this noble Earl

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(a) This Lady is ſet down by Sir James Balfour, in the Number of the Daughters of this Earl of Athole. (b) I have ſeen a Charter to them in the 1505, and alſo in Sir James Balfour's Liſt. (c) Genealogy of the Houſe of Glenurchy, and that of the Houſe of Athole. (d) Writs as well as Balfour's Collections relating to Athole. (e) Holinſhead's Hiſtory. (f) Exact Account of the Matches and Alliances of the Houſe of Athole ſupported from Writs I have ſeen. (g) Sir John Scot's Memoirs of the Scots Stateſmen, MSS. (h) Writs of the Houſe of Sutherland and in the Regiſters. (i) Ibidem. (k) Writs in the Regiſters and elſewhere I have ſeen. (l) Mr. Knox's Hiſtory. (m) Charter to them in the Regiſter in 1526, and other Authorities. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibid. (p) Ibid.

“ gart make a curious Palace to the King, to his Mother, and to the Ambaſſador, where they were ſo honourably eaſed and lodged as they had been in *England*, *France*, *Italy* or *Spain*, concerning the Time and equivalent for their Hunting and Paſtime, which was builded in the Midſt of a fair Meadow, a fair Palace of green Timber, wind with great Birks, that were green both under and above, which was faſhioned in four Quarters, and in every Quarter and Nuke thereof a great Round, as it had been a Block-Houſe, which was lofted and geiſted the Space of three Houſe Height; the Floors laid with green Sharets, Medwarts and Flowers, that no Man knew whereon he zeid, but as he had been in a Garden. Further, there were two great Rounds in ilk Side of the Gate, and a great Portcullis of Tree, falling down with the Manner of a Barrace, with a Draw-Bridge, and a great Stank of Water of ſixteen Foot deep and thirty Foot of Breadth. And alſo this Palace was hung with fine Tapeſtry and Arreſſes of Silk, and lighted with fine Glaſs-Windows in all Airths; that this Palace was coſtly decored with all Neceſſaries pertaining to a Prince, as it had been in his own Royal Palace at Home. Further, this Earl gart make ſuch Proviſion for the King, and his Mother, and the Ambaſſador, that they had all Manner of Meats, Drinks and Delicacies that were to be gotten at that Time in *Scotland*; *That is to ſay*, All Kind of Drink, as, Ale, Beer, Wine, both White and Claret, Malcaſy, Muskadel, Hippocras and Aquavitæ. Further, there was of Meats, Wheat-Bread, Main-Bread, Ginge-Bread; with Fleſhes, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veil, Veniſon, Gooſe, Grice, Capon, Coney, Cran, Swan, Partridge, Plover, Duck, Drake, Briſſel-Cock and Pawnies, Black-Cock and Muir-Fowl, Capercailies: And alſo the Stanks that were round about the Palace, were full of all delicate Fiſhes, as, Salmonds, Trouts, Pearches, Pikes, Eels, and all other Kind of delicate Fiſhes that could be gotten in freſh Waters; and all ready for the Banquet. Syne were there proper Stewards, cunning Baxters, excellent Cooks and Potingars, with Confections and Druggs for their Deſert; and the Halls and Chambers were prepared with coſtly Bedding, Veſſel and Napry according for a King; ſo that he wanted none of his Orders more than he had been at Home in his own Palace. The King remained in this Wilderneſs, three Days and three Nights, at the Hunting, and his Company, as I have ſhown. I heard Men ſay, it coſt the Earl of *Athole* every Day in Expences, a thouſand Pounds. The Ambaſſador of the Pope, ſeeing this great Banquet and Triumph made in a Wilderneſs, where there was no Town near for twenty Miles, thought it a great Marvel, that ſuch a Thing could be in *Scotland*, conſidering that it was named, *The Arſe of the World*, by other Countries; that there ſhould be ſuch Honeſty and Policy, and eſpecially in the *High-Land*, where there was but Wood and Wilderneſs. But moſt of all, the Ambeſſador marvelled to ſee, that when the King departed, and all his Men took their Leave, the *Highlandmen* ſet all this fair Palace in a Fire, that the King and the Ambaſſador might ſee it. Then the Ambaſſador ſaid to the King, *I marvel, Sir, that you ſhould thole yon fair Palace to be brunt, that your Grace has been ſo well lodged in.* Then the King anſwered the Ambaſſador, and ſaid, *It is the Uſe of our Highlandmen, though they be never ſo well lodged, to burn their Lodgings when they depart* (*a*).”

THIS noble hoſpitable Earl married firſt *Grizel* Daughter and at Length ſole Heir of Sir *John Rattray* of *That-Ilk* (*b*), a very antient Family in the County of *Perth*, by whom he had only one Son his Heir, *John* Maſter of *Athole*, and ſix Daughters.

MARGARET the eldeſt, who was married to *John Grant* of *Freuchie* the Laird of *Grant* (*c*), and had Iſſue.

JEAN the ſecond to *John Otterburn* of *Reidhall*, Son and Heir of Sir *Adam Otterburn* of *Reidhall* who was Lord Advocate to King *James* V. (*d*) and had Iſſue. The lineal Heir of this Family is *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, Eſq;

——— the third to the Laird of *Balfour* (*e*).

(*a*) Hiſtory Piſcotty, Page 147. (*b*) Charta in publicis archivis. (*c*) Charta penes Grant, I have ſeen in 1555, and likewiſe from the Regiſters of Parliament in 1565. (*d*) Writs to this Gentleman in the Regiſters of the Privy Seal and his Lady, wherein ſhe is deſigned Siſter-german to the Earl of Athole. (*e*) Balfour's Collections, Title Athole.

the fourth to —— *Wood* of *Balbigno* in the County of *Forfar* (*a*).

ELIZABETH the fifth was married to *William Stuart*, at that Time Son and Heir apparent of *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully* (*b*), and had Iſſue.

BARBARA the ſixth and youngeſt Daughter was married to *Robert Meinzies*, at that Time Oye and apparent Heir of *James Meinzies* of *That-Ilk* and of *Weem*, (*c*), and had Iſſue.

He married to his ſecond Wife *Janet* Daughter of *John* Lord *Forbes* (*d*); but by her he had no Iſſue, and dying much about the ſame Time with *James* the V. in the End of the 1542, was ſucceeded by his only Son and Heir,

JOHN the fourth Earl of this Line of the Houſe of *Athole*, who was young at his Father's Death. There is nothing to be met with in Hiſtory, or any other Voucher that I have had Acceſs to ſee, during the Progreſs of the Reformation of Religion, relating to him, for being ſtrongly attached to the old Religion, he oppos'd the new Settlement all he could; for when the Syſtem of the Reform'd Doctrine was to be ratified, and to receive the Sanction of a Law in the Parliament 1560, this Earl, with the Lords *Borthwick* and *Somervell*, were the only three Peers who diſſented from it; they, in the Argument, ſaid, they would believe as their Fathers had done before them (*e*).

THE Earl of *Athole*'s being a zealous *Roman* Catholick, 'tis like enough, was none of the leaſt Motives that induced the Queen in the 1561, to call him to her Privy Council, where he ſerved her Majeſty with all Obſequiouſneſs and poſſible Zeal: He forwarded all he could, the Marriage betwixt her and the Lord *Darnly*, and perhaps not the leſs, that that young Lord had been Papiſt, profeſs'd that Religion, and was his near Kinſman and Name-ſake too.

ABOUT this Time her Majeſty, the more to oblige the Earl of *Athole*, and to ty him to her Intereſt, was pleaſed to give him a Commiſſion of Juſticiary in the Northern Part, that he might be able more to curb and to overaw his powerful Neighbours, whoſe Loyalty the Queen had at that Time begun to ſuſpect (*f*). His Lordſhip was, among other of the Favourites, preſent at the Baptiſm of the Prince King *James* VI. after the Popiſh Manner, yet was never queſtioned for it as others were: The Reaſon ſeems to be, That he was not of the Proteſtant Communion, elſe, conſidering the Zeal of the Times, he could ſcarce have eſcaped the Cenſures of the Church for it.

SHORTLY after this, his Friend King *Henry* being barbarouſly murdered by the Earl of *Bothwel* and his Accomplices, that impious Fact the Earl of *Athole* laid exceedingly to Heart; and tho' he was and ſtill continued a zealous *Roman* Catholick, yet was among the moſt forward and leading of all the Nobility, who ſtarted his Suſpicion, That the Earl of *Bothwel*, who had ſo villainouſly murdered the Father, might practiſe the ſame Impiety upon the Prince the Son; and thereupon moved in a Convention of the Nobility, That an Aſſociation might be entred into for the Preſervation of the young Prince, and the bringing the Regicides to ſpeedy Juſtice. But that Point being carried, he would go no further Lengths with the Aſſociators; for Sir *James Melvil* ſays, That the Earl of *Athole* ſtill bore a great Love to the Queen, and had Compaſſion on her Eſtate, and entred into the Enterprize of the Aſſociation only for the Safety of the Prince, and the Puniſhment of the King's Murder. But after that the Queen was induced to reſign the Crown, as weary of the Pains and Travel of Government; and deſiring that in her Lifetime her Son might be placed in the Kingdom, as was given out, the Earl ſo far concurred in the new Settlement, that with many others of the Nobility he entred into a Bond of Aſſociation, wherein they promiſe and bind themſelves to aſſiſt their King in ſetting him on the Throne, and putting the Crown on his Head, and that they ſhall give their Oaths of Homage and dutiful Obedience to him as becomes true Subjects, and ſhall concur in eſtabliſhing him in his Kingdom, and reſiſt all ſuch as ſhould oppoſe it (*g*). Beſides this

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(*a*) Balfour's Collections, Title Athole. (*b*) Charta 1552. (*c*) Charta in regiſtro Roberto Meinzies apparenti heredi & nepoti Jacobi Meinzies de Eodem, & Barbaræ Stuart ſponſæ ſuæ ſorori germanæ Joannis comitis Atholæ, ad annum 1556. (*d*) Charta in publicis archivis. (*e*) Archbiſhop Spotiſwood's Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland. (*f*) Records of Parliament 1566. (*g*) Original Bond in the Library of the College of Glaſgow, and publiſhed by Sir James Dalrymple.

this Bond, the Earl of *Athole* entred into a ſecond Bond in *April* 1569, wherei his Lordſhip and the reſt of the Subſcribers did not only acknowledge the young Prince's Authority, but likewiſe the Authority of the Earl of *Murray* as Regent.

But tho' the Earl of *Athole* went as far as any Man in ſecuring the Prince, and ſettling him on the Throne, yet he could never be induced by the Party t go on in their Courſes in defaming the Queen, a Thing he infinitely abhorred as diſhonourable to the Nation; for being a wiſe Man, and clearly foreſeeing Storm a-gathering, he reſolved betimes to ſhelter himſelf in a voluntary Retrea and thereupon withdrew to his Seat in the Country, where he lived in grea Splendour, by which he enjoy'd the greateſt Tranquility of any great Man in th Kingdom, throughout the whole boiſterous Times that enſued, till the King's Ac ceptation of the Government in his own Perſon in the 1577, at which Time hi Majeſty having, with Advice of the Nobility and Eſtates, named a new Priv Council: His Lordſhip was called to the Board; and being a Nobleman of mo accompliſhed Parts, and much valued and eſteemed by the Party who guided th Court, he was conſtituted Lord High Chancellor. His Acceptance of this grea Office is thus entred in the Council Records. *Stirling* 29th *March* 1577 "The which Day *John* Earl of *Athole* being nominate and elected Chancellor o "the Realm, gaiff his Aith in Preſence of the King's Majeſty and Lords of Se "cret Council, for due and lawful uſing the ſame as appertains, as he would anſw "to GOD and his Highneſs, upon his Charge and Peril." But before he had enjoye the Office above one Year, being called to *Stirling* to ſettle ſome Quarrels amon the Friends of the Family of *Mar*, anent the Cuſtody of the young King, an the Government of *Stirling* Caſtle, which the King had reſolved to have re moved without any Noiſe; and Matters being ſeemingly adjuſted, the old Counte of *Mar*, or the Earl of *Morton* in her Name, invited the Chancellor to an En tertainment; while they were drinking hard, ſome Body or other convey'd a dead ly Poiſon into the Chancellor's Glaſs, of which he died four Days after, 24th *Apri* 1579: Some blamed the old Counteſs of *Mar* for it; others inſpected the Earl o *Morton* at the Bottom of it. So much is certain, his Friends thought he had g foul Play, that they ſent for Surgeons to *Edinburgh* to open the Body; an tho' they declared upon Oath, That they found no Mark of Poiſon, or of an Violence done to the deceaſed, yet the Counteſs of *Athole* and the Earl her So entred a Proteſt, That the Trial of the Council ſhould not prejudge the crimin Proceſs, which they intended before the Juſtice General. He was on the 4th *July* thereafter inter'd in the South Iſle of St. *Giles*'s Church at *Edinburgh*, wher there is a Monument erected over his Grave; on the Head of the Tomb there i placed a *Pelican* vulnerate feeding her young with her Blood, the Emblem o Affection of Parents to Children, and is uſed as a Device here, to ſhow the Lov and Affection this noble Lord ever carried towards his Country, *Oſtendens*, ſay my Author, *illum fuiſſe paratum pro civium ſalute ſanguinem ſuum profundere* (d).

The Earl of *Athole* the Chancellor married firſt *Eliſabeth*, Daughter o *George* Earl of *Huntly*, by whom he had two Daughters;

ELISABETH, who was married to *Hugh* Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat*, nex to *Robert* Earl of *Lennox* and *March*, and laſt to *James Stuart* Earl o *Arran*.

MARGARET, to *George* Lord *Abernethy* of *Salton*.

He married to his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Malcolm* Lord *Flemin* Lord High Chamberlain, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Wigton*, by whom he had *Joh* his Heir and Succeſſor, and three Daughters.

GRISSEL the eldeſt, who was married to *David* Earl of *Crawford*, an had Iſſue.

JEAN the ſecond to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, Anceſtor to th Earl of *Broadalbine*, and had Iſſue.

ANNE

(d) Johnſtoni hiſtoria rerum Scoticarum.

NNE the third Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, but had no ſurviving

JOHN Earl of *Athole*, the Lord Chancellor ſucceeded his Son and Heir
he fifth and laſt of the Earls of *Athole* of that Race: He married *Mary*
en, eldeſt Daughter of *William* Earl of *Gowrie*, who was Lord Treaſurer
Reign of King *James* VI. (*d*): By Dame *Dorothea Stuart* his Wife, Daugh-
Henry Lord *Methven*, he had two Sons, who both died in their Infancy
d four Daughters who were his Heirs.

DY *DOROTHEA* the eldeſt, who was married to *William* the ſecond
f *Tillibardine*, and had Iſſue.

DY *MARY* the ſecond to *James* Earl of *Athole* and Lord *Innermeath*, but
o Succeſſion.

Y *JEAN* the third Daughter was married to *Henry Stuart* Lord *St. Colm*,
Son of *James* the firſt Lord *Stuart* of *Doun*, and Brother to the ſecond Earl
rray of that Line, and had Iſſue (*c*) and again to Mr. *Nicol Ballinden* (*d*),
d no Iſſue.

Y *ANNE* the fourth and youngeſt Daughter was married to *Andrew* Maſter
iltree, Son and Heir apparent of *Andrew* Lord *Stuart* of *Ochiltree*, and who
imſelf afterwards created Lord *Caſtleſtuart* in *Ireland*, by King *James* VI.
of *November* 1619 (*e*), and left a Daughter his Heir, *Mary*, who was
to *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk* of the Kingdom of *England* (*f*), and had Iſſue
his Son and Heir, created Earl of *Birdon* and Baron of *Cheſterford*, the
Queen *Anne*.

s *JOHN*, the 5th and laſt of that Race of the Earls of *Athole*, died but
g Man in his Lodgings in the Town of *Perth* the 28th Day of *Auguſt* of the
594 (*g*), and the Honour came to be at the Diſpoſal of the King. His Majeſty
ames indeed did not let the Title of Earl of *Athole* lay any Time dor-
for in leſs than a Year after the laſt Earl's Demiſe, he was graciouſly pleaſed
ive it again in the Perſon of *John* Lord *Innermeath*, upon a Recital that
arldom of *Athole* had fallen back to the Crown, by the Death of *John*
f *Athole*, without Heirs male; and being unwilling that the Honour ſhould
iſh, and well knowing that *John* Lord *Innermeath* was a *Stuart* of the
Blood and Kindred with the former Earls of *Athole*, therefore he makes
eates him Earl of *Athole*, *& heredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime pro-*
ſeu procreandis quibus deficientibus nobis noſtriſque ſucceſſoribus libere rever-
h) The Charter or Patent bears Date the 6th of *March* 1595. We ſee the King
id in the Patent, That he knew well that the Lords of *Innermeath* were of
ne Sirname and Blood of the *Stuarts* with the Houſe of *Athole*, and we ſhall
it plainly here by connecting this new Earl with the Houſe of *Lorn*, of
Family we made it evident, that Sir *James Stuart* the black Knight of
and the Anceſtor of the five late Earls of *Athole*, was Son to Sir *John*
of *Innermeath* and Lord of *Lorn*; That he had an elder Brother *Robert*
of *Lorn*, who is deſigned ſimply *Robertus Stuart de Lorn* (*i*), and is there-
inveſted in the Honour of Lord *Lorn*, by King *James* I. and created a
and Lord of Parliament (*k*). *John* Lord *Lorn* was his eldeſt Son, who
his Eſtate in the Hands of King *James* II. and obtains from him a new
r, bearing Date the 20th of *June* 1452, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Joanni*
Lorn, *de toto & integro dominio de* Lorn, *&c. Et heredibus ſuis maſculis,*
pore ſuo legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus Walter
fratri ſuo germano, which failing to *John*, *Allan* and *James*, all his

Brothers,

Lives of Officers of State. (*b*) Sir James Balfour remarks this, and he lived near the Time.
this is inſtructed from unqueſtionable Vouchers out of the Regiſters. (*d*) Charta in Re-
617. (*e*) All this is inſtructed and vouched from Writs in the Regiſters relating to the
5 and 1617, and Cambden's Annals, who marks the Day that he was created Lord Caſtle-
(*f*) Peerage of England, Title Suffolk, p. 192. (*g*) Charta in Regiſtro. (*h*) In the Re-
the Privy Seal in the Laigh Parliament-houſe, Book 6. Charta 130. (*i*) In the black Acts
ment, Fol. 23. (*k*) There is a Charter by King James II. to John Cathcart of the Lands of
olm, the 5th of September 1439, in which Robertus dominus Lorn, ſimply ſo deſign'd, is
s.

Brothers, all which failing to ſeveral other collateral Heirs male *nominatim*, and to the Heirs male of their Bodies *reſpective* (*a*). This Lord *Lorn* died without Iſſue male, and left three Daughters, *Iſabel*, who was married to *Colin* the firſt Earl of *Argyle*, *Margaret* to Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, and *Mariota* the third to *Arthur Campbell* of *Ottar*, who were both Sons of Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Lochow*: By a ſubſequent Agreement betwixt the Heirs of Line and *Walter* Lord *Lorn* the Heir male, he reſigns to the Earl of *Argyle* his *dominium de Lorn*; and in lieu of that he gets the Barony of *Innermeath* (*b*), and changes his Title of Lord *Lorn* to Lord *Innermeath*; for there is a Charter in the Rolls, whereby he is ſo deſign'd: *Walterus dominus Innermeath*, reſigns the Barony of *Lorn* in Favours of *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, the 27th of *April* 1470 (*c*). This *Walter* Lord *Innermeath*, Brother and Heir male of *John* Lord *Lorn*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Lindſay* of the *Byres*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Crawford* (*d*), and had *Thomas* Lord *Innermeath* his Son and Heir, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Flowdon* (*e*), leaving Iſſue by Dame *Janet Keith* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl *Mariſchal* (*f*), Widow of *John* Maſter of *Rothes*, *Richard* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Marion*, who was married to *Patrick Ogilvie* of *Inchmartin*, paternal Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Finlater* (*g*).

RICHARD Lord *Innermeath* his Son, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Lindſay* of the *Byres* (*h*), and he dying in the 1528 (*i*), was ſucceeded by

JOHN Lord *Innermeath* his Son, who married *Eliſabeth Beaton*, Daughter of Sir *John Beaton* of *Crich*; ſhe had been one of King *James* the 5th's Miſtreſſes, and had born him a Daughter Lady *Jean*, who was Counteſs of *Argyle* (*k*), by her he had *James* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor.

JOHN STUART of *Lethers*.

ALEXANDER,

THIS *JAMES* the next Lord *Innermeath* married firſt *Helen*, Daughter t the Lord *Gray*, and again *Jean Ogilvie*, Daughter of *James* Lord Ogilvie and had *John* his Succeſſor, and three Daughters *Margaret*, who was married t Sir *William Ruthven* of *Bandon*, and was Grandmother of that renowned brave military Man *Patrick Ruthven* Earl of *Forth* and *Brentford* in *England*, wh ſerv'd in the Quality of Lieutenant General under *Guſtavus Adolphus* King o *Sweden*, and in the ſame Quality under his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in the civil Wa in *England*, *Janet* to *Alexander Cumine* of *Coulter* (*l*), and *Griſel* to Sir *Thoma Gordon* of *Cluny* (*m*)

JOHN Lord *Innermeath* married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *David Lindſay* who was Earl of *Crawford*, Siſter to Sir *David Lindſay* of *Edzile*, and to M *John Lindſay* of *Balcarras*, Secretary of State to King *James* VI. and was upo the Death of *John* the 5th Earl of *Athole*, created Earl of *Athole*, as has bee obſerved formerly in theſe Memoirs the 6th of *March* 1595, by this Lady he ha Iſſue *James* his Heir and Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Margaret*, who was married t Sir *James Stuart* of *Belliechan* (*n*), and again to Sir *Robert Crichton* of *Cluny* (*o*), an had Iſſue. This *John* Lord *Innermeath* and Earl of *Athole*, married to his ſecond Wife Dame *Mary Ruthven*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Gowrie*, Widow and Relict of *John* the fifth and laſt Earl of *Athole*, by whom he had no Iſſue (*p*) and dying on the 5th of *April* 1615 (*q*), was ſucceeded by

JAMES Earl of *Athole* and Lord *Innermeath* his Son, who married *Mar* ſecond Daughter of *John* the 5th Earl of *Athole*, but dying without Iſſue abou th

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(*a*) This Charter is recorded in the 4th Book of Charters in the Regiſters of the Great Seal, Charta 17 (*b*) This is inſtructed and vouched by a Charter under the Great Seal in the Archives, to Col Earl of Argyle, of the Lands of Kippen, on the Reſignation of Walter Lord Lorn, the 20th Apr 1466. (*c*) In the Regiſters of the Great Seal, Book 8. Chart. 289. (*d*) Charta in publicis archiv ad annum 1481. (*e*) From Writs I have ſeen and peruſed. (*f*) Charta in Regiſt. ad annum 150 (*g*) Officers of State, Title Chancellors and Finlater. (*h*) Account of the Houſe of Innermeath an the Records. (*i*) Gift of the Ward of Richard Lord Innermeath, and the Marriage of John Lo Innermeath, to the Laird of Lundie, in the Regiſters. (*k*) Regiſters of Parliament. (*l*) Charta publicis archivis ad annum 1587. (*m*) Genealogy of the Gordons, MSS. (*n*) Ibidem, ad annum 158 (*o*) The Inſtruction of this is in the Appendix to Mr. Nisbet's Heraldry. (*p*) Balfour's Collectio in Bibl. Jurid. (*q*) Ibidem.

the 1625, the Honour of Earl of *Athole* became a ſecond Time extinct, but was quickly again revived by King *Charles* the I. in favours of *John* Earl of *Tillybardin* Son and Heir of *Dorothea* Counteſs of *Tillybardin* eldeſt Daughter and Heir of Line of *John* the 5th Earl of *Athole*, by Letters patent, dated at *Whitehall* the 17th of *February* 1629 (*a*).

Having thus run through in a curſory Manner all the different Families, and all the illuſtrious Perſons that have at different Times enjoyed the Dignity of Earl of *Athole*; it will be but juſt and equitable that we give as full an Account of the moſt noble Family of the *Murrays* who now poſſeſs the Honour under the Title of Duke of *Athole*, as we have done of the others, both with reſpect to their high Antiquities, their Dignities and Honours, their noble and illuſtrious Deſcent and Alliances, which we ſhall proceed to do with as great Brevity as is conſiſtent with a Memorial of this Kind.

MURRAY Earls, Marquiſſes and Dukes of ATHOLE.

All Antiquaries are agreed, that the common Anceſtor of this moſt noble and far ſpread Family of the *Murrays*, derive themſelves from one *Friskinus*, a Gentleman of Note and Figure in the Reign of King *David* I. who came to the Throne on the Demiſe of his Brother King *Alexander* the I. *Anno* 1122. No Body can pretend, with any Kind of Certainty, to trace his Origin or to ſhow his Deſcent; but if I may be allowed, at this Diſtance, to offer my own Conjecture, and I deliver it as no other, I apprehend, that he was or might be one of thoſe *Saxon* Nobles, who, with *Coſpatrick* and *Arkil*, the true and genuine Anceſtors of the great Families of the Earls of *Dunbar* and *Lennox*, fled to *Scotland*, upon the Conqueſt of *England*, or a little after it, and were graciouſly received by our Kings, and rewarded ſuitable to their Birth and Merit, with Lands and Territories, and from whence they or their immediate Succeſſors aſſumed Sirnames: However, ſo much is moſt certain, that this *Friskinus*, from an authentick Voucher, of no leſs Authority than a Charter under the Great Seal of King *William the Lyon*, held of the Crown in the Time of King *David* his Grandfather, the Lands of *Strathbrock* in *Linlithgowſhire*, the Lands of *Duffus*, *Roſſile*, *&c.* in the Shire of *Murray* (*b*). He had two Sons, as plain as a Demonſtration, *William* and *Hugo*, who are both deſign'd patronimically, *Willielmus filius Friskini*, and *Hugo filius Friskini* (*c*), who is certainly the Anceſtor of the Family of *Sutherland*, as is plainly vouched from the Chartulary of the Epiſcopal See of *Murray*, in the Lawyers Library; for both the Sirname of *Murray*, the Deſcendants of *William* the Son of *Friskin*, and the Family of *Sutherland*, the Deſcendants of *Hugh* the Son of *Friskin*, carry one and the ſame Coat of Arms, three Stars; the Difference in the Tincture makes no Alteration, but is only the Invention of latter Times among Heralds, to diſtinguiſh one Family from another, who carry the ſame Figures in their Atchievement, and Coat, not to be well diſtinguiſhed, but by differencing the Colour of the Field. *William*, the Son of *Friskin*, deſign'd only by the Chriſtian Name of his Father *Willielmus filius Friskini*, gets from King *William* a Charter of the Lands of *Strabrock*, *Duffus*, *Roſſile*, *Inchikel*, *Macher* and *Kintrai*, *quas terras pater ſuus Friskin tenuit tempore regis David avi mei*, ſays the King. The Charter has no preciſe Date, but it muſt be betwixt the Year 1168 and the 1171; for *Felix* Biſhop of *Murray* is a Witneſs to the King's Deed, in the 1168 he was promoted to the Epiſcopal See of *Murray*, and died in the Office *anno* 1171 (*d*).

This Gentleman *William* the Son of *Friskin*, *Willielmus filius Friskini*, as he deſigns himſelf, ſeems to have been a very conſiderable Man in the Court of King *Malcolm* the IV. He is Witneſs to the Charter of that King to *Barwald*. *Flandrenſe* of the Lands of *Innes*, and is Witneſs to the Charter granted by King *William* of the Lands of *Burgin* to the Abbay of *Kinloſs*.

WILLIAM

(*a*) Regiſter of the Great Seal, Book 22. Numb. 188. (*b*) The original Charter I have ſeen, and copied it from the Original in the Cuſtody of Dame Katharine Stuart Lady Cardroſs, who was Proprietor of the Lands of Strabrock, as is alſo her Son the preſent Earl of Buchan, who has ſtill the Charter in his Charter-cheſt. (*c*) As from a Voucher in the Chartulary of Murray by Robert Biſhop of St. Andrews. (*d*) Chron. de Melroſs.

WILLIAM the third of the Line his Son, is the firſt that aſſumes the Sirname *de Morravia*, for he is deſigned *Willielmus de Morravia filius Willielmi filii Friskini*, in a Deed, whereby he gives in pure and perpetual Alms, *Deo & eccleſiæ ſanctæ trinitatis de Spiny & collegio canonicorum ibidem Deo ſervientium eccleſiam de Artendol cum pertinentis ſuis coram Hugone fratre meo*. The Reaſon I apprehend why this *William* the Son of *William* the Son of *Friskin*, aſſumed the Sirname *de Morravia* from the Country of *Murray*, was becauſe he had a great Eſtate and vaſt Poſſeſſions, and had his Reſidence at *Duffus* there. *Hugo de Morravia* was his eldeſt Son; for in the Chartulary of the See of *Murray* there is an Agreement betwixt *Archibald* Biſhop of *Murray* and *Walter de Morravia filius quondam domini Hugonis de Morravia*, of a Part of the Wood and Muir of *Spiny*, which his Father had from *Brunus* Biſhop of *Murray*, *qui ducit ad caſtellum de Duffus* in the 1226. This *Walter de Morravia* and *Dominus de Duffus* had for certain *Friskin de Morravia Dominus de Duffus* his Son, who is ſo deſigned in an Agreement about the bounding of Lands with the Biſhop of *Murray* in the 1248 (*a*); he had no Male Iſſue, and his Eſtate both in the South and in the Weſt came to his two Daughters who were Coheirs, *Hellen* who was married to Sir *Reginald le Chien*, and *Chriſtian* to *William de Feddereth (b)*. This Sir *Friskin de Morravia* is Witneſs, together with *Sir Malcolm de Morravia*, in a Charter I have ſeen (*c*), granted by *Maliſe* Earl of *Strathern* to *Annabella* his Siſter of the Lands of *Kincardine*, which is confirmed by King *Alexander* the II. at *Selkirk*, the 28th of *June*, the 22d Year of the King's Reign, that is the Year of our Lord 1233. This Sir *Malcolm Murray* is by ſome thought to be Brother to this Sir *Friskin Murray* of *Duffus*, witneſſing the Earl of *Strathern*'s Charter with him. Others again think he was Uncle to this Sir *Friskin* Son to Sir *William de Morravia* of *Duffus*; however this be, he is very early branch'd from the Stem, and is uncontrovertably the original Anceſtor of the moſt noble and illuſtrious Family of the *Murrays* of *Tillibardine*. He has for certain had a conſiderable Eſtate in the County of *Perth*; for in the Thirty ſixth of *Alexander* the Third, he *dominus Malcolmus de Morravia miles vicicomes de Perth* is Witneſs to a Charter granted by *Malſius comes de Strathern, domino Malcolmo de Logie filio quondam domini Maleſi ſeneſcalli de Strathern de terris de Catintulloch*; To the Charter, *Alexander comes de Buchan juſtitiarius Scotiæ* is a Witneſs (*d*). By an Account of the Famil I have ſeen drawn up in the Year 1600, and to give it the greater Authority, i makes mention of ſome Charters and Writs of the Family that I found exactl corresponding, when I had the Honour to peruſe the Duke of *Athole*'s Writs o the Family of *Tillibardin* in the 1711, I ſay this Draught of the Family mentions that Sir *Malcolm de Morravia*, the certain and uncontroverted Anceſtor o the Houſe of *Tillibardin*, got the Lands of *Gask* and others in the County o *Perth*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Gilbert de Gask*. I have ſeen myſelf this Gentleman mentioned in ancient Writs in the Charter cheſt of the Family of *Abercairny*, and that Sir *Gilbert* had a Siſter called *Iſſenda* who was Counteſs of *Strathern*; ſo much however is moſt certain, that *Gask* wa very anciently in Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Tillibardin*, and ſometimes they uſe that Title. Sir *David Murray*, one of the Anceſtors of the Duke of *Athole*, i deſign'd *David de Morravia de Gask*, in a Charter by *Euphemia Comitiſſa d Strathern*, to *Luke Stirling*, one of the Anceſtors of the Family of *Keir* of th Lands of *Rattern*, in the 1411 (*e*), and he is deſigned by the Title of *Gask*, by ou learned Hiſtorian Dr. *John Major*, as one of thoſe illuſtrious Perſons, who wer knighted by King *James* I. for the greater Splendor of his Coronation at *Pert anno* 1424. As we are certain from undoubted Vouchers, that Sir *Malcolm Mu ray* had an Eſtate in *Perth-ſhire*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. that h executed the Office of High Sheriff there in the Reign of King *Alexander* II ſo we are as ſure from unqueſtionable Records, Charters in the Family, that h gave to Sir *William de Morravia* his Son, *Willielmo de Morravia filio ſuo terras d*

Lamabu

(*a*) Chartulary of Murray. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) In the Hands of the Duke of Montroſe. (*d*) S James Balfour's, Lord Lyon's Collections in Bibl. jurid. (*e*) The original Charter I have ſeen the Hands of the Laird of Keir.

Lamabude, by a Charter which is in the Hands of his Grace the Duke of *Athole* (*a*). *Andreas Epiſcopus Moraviæ, Willielmus de Hayia de Locherward & Michael de Weems militibus*, being Witneſſes thereto. The Charter is without Date, as is very uſual in the more antient Deeds, but it muſt be before the 1244, that from the Chronicle of *Melroſs* this Prelate *Andrew* Biſhop of *Murray* died.

This ſame noble and illuſtrious Perſon *Willielmus de Moravia miles, filius quondam domini Malcolmi de Moravia militis*, got and obtained the Lands and Eſtate of *Tullibardin* in the County of *Perth*, by the Marriage of *Adda*, Daughter of *Maliſe Seneſcal de Strathern*, by *Mauriele* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Congal filius Duncani, filii Malcolmi*. There is in the Cuſtody of his Grace the Duke of *Athole*, a Charter of King *Alexander* II. under the Great Seal, ratifying and confirming a former Deed and Grant by *Robertus comes de Strathern, Congal filio Duncani, filio Malcolmi de illis terris in villa de Cocherlanuch quæ dicitur Tullibardin*, and bears Date the third of *April*, the 20th Year of the King's Reign, that is the Year 1231, to which Deed Biſhop *Bondington* of *Glaſgow* the Chancellor is a Witneſs. Sir *William* got alſo a Ratification of the Charter of the Lands and Eſtate of *Tullibardin* from his Lady's Brother, *Henricus filius, quondam domini Maleſii Seneſcalli de Strathern*, whereby he confirms for him and his Heirs, *illam donationem quam domina Mauriela mater mea filia Congal dedit & conceſſit domino Willielmo de Moravia, filio domini Malcolmi de Moravia, & Addæ filiæ dictæ dominæ Mauriele, ſororis meæ de Tullibardin, ſecundum tenorem chartæ quam dictus dominus Willielmus, & Adda ſoror mea habent de predicta Mauriele matre mea. Apud Duffaly die Martis in Vigilia omnium ſanctorum, anno Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo octogeſimo quarto* (*b*).

Upon the Death of Queen *Margaret*, the Grandchild and Heir of King *Alexander* III. *anno* 1290, when the Competition aroſe about the Right of Succeſſion to the Crown betwixt *John Baliol* and *Robert Bruce*, the Deciſion and Determination whereof was, by both Parties, referred to King *Edward* I. of *England*. The whole Country, as uſual upon ſuch Occaſions, and in the like Caſes, ſided and attached themſelves to the different Rivals; Sir *William Murray of Tullibardin*, or *Tholybardin*, as the Record my Voucher calls him (*c*) took Part with *John Baliol*, and being a Perſon of Character and Figure, was one of thoſe Barons that went to *Berwick*, the Place of Meeting, for giving Deciſion in the Point for ſupporting his Claim, and where he gave his Oath of Fealty and Subjection to King *Edward*, as direct and ſuperior Lord of *Scotland* (*d*); but in this Sir *William Murray* was not alone, for even the Competitors themſelves, the very Guardians of *Scotland*, and indeed all the *Scotsmen* about him did the like. The King of *England's* Deciſion in Favours of *John Baliol*, could not but be very agreeable to Sir *William Murray*, who had ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſerted his preferable Right and Title, and ſubmitted to him as King, when the Crown of *Scotland* was adjudged to belong to him on the 19th *November* 1292 (*e*). Two Years after this, *anno* 1294, a War breaking out between *England* and *France*, King *Edward* thinking himſelf aſſured of all the Aſſiſtance the King and Kingdom of *Scotland* could give him, at leaſt he flattered himſelf ſo far as to think, they would not at once diſobey his Commands, and baulk his Intreaty, for he made Uſe of both; and on the 29th of *June* of the Year 1294 aforeſaid, he ſent from *Portſmouth* no leſs than 15 diſtinct Letters to King *John* himſelf, and to others of the firſt Rank and Quality in *Scotland*, and among others to Sir *William Murray* of *Tullibardin* (*f*), all whom he required upon their Allegeance, and intreated as his Friends, to come in Perſon, if they poſſibly could, to *London*, with their Men, Horſes and Arms, and to be ready on the firſt Day of *September* next, to go over with him to *France*, in order to aſſiſt him in the recovering of his Province of *Gaſcony*. But by this Time the *Scots* Nation were grown weary of their ſuperior King *Edward*, and did not like the Encroachments he had, by Fraud, Force and Violence, made upon their Conſtitution and Independency; ſo that his Summons, by this Time, were but little regarded, for they did not think them-

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(*a*) In the Charter Cheſt of the Family which I have ſeen. (*b*) Penes ducem de Athole. (*c*) Rymer and Prin. (*d*) Rymer. (*e*) Rymer. (*f*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ ad annum 1294.

themſelves bound to keep Oaths violently extorted from them by ſo eminent an Invader of their Liberties and Independency. What became of Sir *William Murray* of *Tullibardin* after this, or what Part he acted in the calamitous War that ſoon after this enſued, for want of Vouchers to direct me, I cannot tell, and at this Diſtance I will not offer any Conjecture. I obſerve from Mr. *Rymer*'s *Federa*, and *Prin*'s Collections, there were really more Gentlemen of the Sirname of *Murray*, even at that Time, with territorial Deſignations, than of any other Family whatſoever; for there is this Sir *William Murray* of *Tullibardin*, Sir *William Murray* of *Drumſargard*, and Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Bothwell*, who I look upon to be all near Relations to one another, and of the ſame Blood and Kindred, tho', for want of proper Records, the particular Relation cannot be condeſcended on, or inſtructed. By Dame *Adda*, his Wife aforeſaid, Sir *William Murray* had a Son

ANDREW his Son and Heir, who gave in pure and perpetual Alms to the Monks of *Inchaffry*, uſually deſigned *Inſula Miſſarum*, a certain Annuity out of a Part of his Lands of *Tullibardin*, which had been formerly in Diſpute betwixt him and the Abbot and Convent, and this he expreſſes for the Health of his Soul, *&c.* This Mortification bears Date the 16th of *December*, Saint *Beann's* Day, of the Year 1331 (*a*). This Gentleman, upon the Incoming of *Edward Baliol* in the 1332, was one of thoſe who had got into the Notion, that he ſtill had a better and nearer Title to the Crown than the *Bruce* Family in Proximity of Blood, and for that Reaſon he did not oppoſe him, but rather ſeem'd to favour the Attempt he was making to recover his Crown: He did not indeed join his Army, but he cauſed, or ſuffered, ſome of his Dependants to fix a Stake in the River of *Ern* where it was moſt fordable, which, it ſeems, was the Signal that had been concerted on to let the Enemy march over in order to attack the *Scots* that lay incamped at *Duplin*; the Stratagem had all the Succeſs that could be deſired, the *Scots* Army were ſecure, not dreaming any Enemy was near them, and were very diſadvantageouſly attacked before they could ſcarce get to their Arms, and a very bloody Battle enſued, in which *Edward Baliol*, Pretender to the Crown, had the better, and upon that was crown'd at *Scoon*; but the very next Year, Things taking a more favourable Turn for King *David*, and the *Scots*, after a long Siege, having made themſelves Maſters of the Town of *Perth*, many Priſoners were taken, and among others this Gentleman, who, being indicted tried, and condemned for high Treaſon, ſuffered accordingly. I am very far out in my Conjecture, if this Gentleman's Death was not revenged very ſeverely by the *Engliſh*, for, without any viſible Cauſe, Sir *John Graham* the Earl of *Montieth*, who was taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Durham*, was execute at *Weſtminſter* as a Traitor to the Crown of *England*, becauſe in the Croud of other *Scotsmen* he had ſworn Fealtie to King *Edward* of *England*. I have a long while thought this Earl's Death was a Kind of Repriſal for the Death of Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Tullibardin*, who loſt his Life in ſupporting the Intereſt of a Pretender, which the Crown of *England* had exerted its full Strength to have eſtabliſhed on the Throne. He left a Son, Sir *William Murray* of *Tullibardin*, who, after the Death of his Father, had a Charter from *Maliſe*, then Earl of *Strathern*, his Superior of his Eſtate of *Tullibardin*, on the Reſignation of *Adda de Moravia avia dicti Willielmi.* In this Deed Sir *William de Montifixo juſticiarius Scotiæ ex parte boreali aquæ de Forth*, is a Witneſs, who executed that Office in the 1335, *&c.* (*b*).

THIS *WILLIAM* was ſucceeded by *John de Moravia de Tullibardin*, who had a Grant from Sir *Alexander de Abernethy miles de terris de Pekerling in Baronia de Banbrich, in vicecomitatu de Fife.* He was ſucceeded by

WALTERUS de Moravia de Tullibardin, who, in the 1358, upon *Robert* the great Steward of *Scotland*'s coming to be *comes de Strathern*, he grants a Charter *Waltero de Moravia de terris de Tullibardin & Concuſſe*: And King *David*, in the 33d Year of his Reign, by a Charter under the Great Seal, ratifies and

confirms

(*a*) Cartulary of Inchaffry, I had the Uſe of from Mr. Maurice Murray, Brother to Abercarny.

(*b*) This Charter I had the Honour to peruſe in the Charter Cheſt of the Family of Athole.

confirms *Chartam quas dilectus nepos noſter Robertus comes de Strathern, ſeneſcallus Scotiæ fecit & conceſſit Waltero de Moravia de Tullibardin de terris de Tullibardin, & Concuſſe, ac etiam Chartam quam quondam Alexander Abernethy miles fecit Johanni de Moravia de Tullibardin, de terris de Pekerling in baronia de Banbrich in vicecomitatu de Fife.* This Charter is in the Regiſters of the Great Seal, *anno* 1362. This ſame *Walterus de Moravia de Tullibardin*, gave to the Monaſtery of Saint *Servan* of *Culroſs*, *& monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus; totas terras ſuas de Aldton, pro ſalute animi ſui & Margaretæ ſponſæ ſuæ parentum, progenitorum & ſucceſſorum ſuorum. Teſtibus, Walterus epiſcopus Dunblanen. Joannes abbas de Dumfermling, dominus Thomas Biſſet dominus de Fife, Robertus de Erskine dominus ejuſdem, Andreas de Valoniis militibus, Allanus de Erskine, Robertus ſeneſcallus de Innermeath, Michael de Balfour, Robertus Hakyth & multis aliis.* This Charter, tho' it wants a Date, yet the Time may be eaſily fixed, ſince *Thomas Biſſet* is a Witneſs, who had married the Lady *Iſabel*, the Daughter and Heir of *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, and upon that came to be deſigned *dominus de Fife*; for we know exactly when the Marriage happened, from a Charter under the Great Seal of King *David*, confirming a Marriage-Settlement, *inter dominum Thomam Biſſet & Iſabellam de Fife dominam ejuſdem*, dated the 10th *January* 1362 (*a*), and another in the 8th of *June* the ſame Year 1362. After the Marriage took Place, there is a Charter under the Great Seal, *domino Thomæ Biſſet, de toto & integro comitatu de Fife, & heredibus ſuis maſculis inter ipſum & Iſabellam de Fife legitime procreandis*; ſo that the preciſe Date of this Charter of Mortification is in the Year 1362; 'tis afterward confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of *Culroſs* by King *Robert* III. at *Dunfermling* the 20th of *March* the firſt Year of his Reign, *anno* 1390 (*b*). From the Writs of the Family it appears, that this *Walter Murray* of *Tillibardine* was married to *Margaret le Baird*, as ſhe is deſign'd, who was of the ancient Family of the *Bairds* of *Camnethan* in the County of *Lanerk*, where they had long continued in Luſtre. By this Lady he had a Son his Heir and Succeſſor.

Sir *DAVID MURRAY*, deſign'd firſt of *Gask*, and then of *Tillibardine*, as we have obſerved in theſe Memoirs. He is deſigned *David de Moravia de Gask*, in a Charter granted by *Eupham* Counteſs *Palatine* of *Strathern*, *Luce de Strivelyn de terris de Rathern*, 'tis dated at *Perth* the 8th of *November* 1414, to which there are Witneſſes, *Robertus ſeneſcallus comes de Fife, & de Monteith, gubernator regni Scotiæ, Walterus ſeneſcallus comes Athole & Caithneſs, Willielmus dominus Graham, Joannes de Weems dominus ejuſdem, militibus, David de Moravia de Gask, Thomas de Brysban & Triſtram de Gorthy, ſcutiferus* (*c*). He is one of thoſe noble Perſons, whom King *James* I. honour'd with Knighthood, for the greater Splendor of his Coronation at *Perth*, 1424. The Authority of this is from Dr. *John Major*; but I muſt caution my Reader, that he is deſign'd *David Macy de Gask*, but 'tis either deſign'd as a Contraction of *Murray*, or one of the typographical Errors the Book abounds in, which I may venture to ſay this is but one of a hundred.

In the 1445, Sir *David Murray* of *Tillibardine*, according to a Humour that then much prevail'd among great Men of founding collegiate Churches, the Patronage of which they abſolutely reſerved to themſelves, and that they might have the Benefit of the Divine Offices near at Hand, accordingly he founded and endowed a College at *Tillibardine* juſt by his own Caſtle, which he provided with a Provoſt and four Prebends, which became a conſtant Fund of Proviſion for the younger Sons of the more remote Branches of the Family in an eccleſiaſtick Way, till it was ſuppreſſed at the Reformation of Religion, with the other religious Houſes, which were then deem'd Nurſeries of Superſtition.

Within the collegiate Church of *Tillibardine*, on the Weſt-end of the Wall, I ſee the Arms of the Founder Sir *David Murray* and his Lady Dame *Iſabel Stuart* impaled, the *three Stars* within the Border for *Murray*, and the *Feſs Checquee* and the *Gallee* for *Stuart* of *Lorn*, of which Family this Lady was a Daughter. I

(*a*) In the Regiſters of the Great Seal in the Records. (*b*) In the Regiſters in the publick Archives. (*c*) Charta penes dominum Keir.

have ſeen ſeveral original Contracts he entred into by Way of Indenture with *Malcolm Drummond* of *Cargill*, that turned out very beneficially for his Family. But being only private Matters, I forbear to mention them here (*a*). He married *Iſabel*, Daughter of Sir *John Stuart* of *Innermeath* Lord of *Lorn* (*b*), Anceſtor to the Earls of *Athole*, by whom he had thoſe Children I have ſeen Vouchers for.

Sir *WILLIAM* the eldeſt, the Heir of the Family.

JOHN MURRAY the ſecond deſign'd of *Dryſall* (*c*).

JAMES, of whom by undoubted Vouchers I have ſeen (*d*), is come the *Murrays* of *Stroman*.

PATRICK, who got firſt the Lands of *Dollary*, and *Dry* Iſle of *Auchtertyre* (*e*). He was Sheriff-depute of *Perth-Shire*, under his Brother Sir *William Murray* of *Tillibardine* in the Reign of King *James* III. *anno* 1465 (*f*): Of his eldeſt Son is lineally deſcended Sir *William Murray* of *Auchtertyre* Baronet, and of a younger Son of the ſame *Patrick*, who got off in Partimony the Lands of *Dollary*, are the *Murrays* of *Dollary* ſprung.

ALEXANDER, who was the Anceſtor of the *Murrays* of *Tippermuir* (*g*) who were a conſiderable Family, and well allied with the beſt Families in all the County of *Perth*; they have yet a Male Repreſentative, tho' he be out of the E ate, which was once very conſiderable.

NINIAN, alſo deſign'd of *Dollary*, the original Anceſtor of the *Murrays* o *Woodend* (*h*), of whom ſprang by a younger Son who was a Clergyman, Parſon o *Dyſart*, *William Murray* created Earl of *Dyſart* by King *Charles* I. in the 164 from whoſe Daughter *Elizabeth* Counteſs of *Dyſart* and Dutcheſs of *Lauderdal* the Honour and Dignity of Earl of *Dyſert* devolved to Sir *Leonal Talmaſh* o *Helmingham* Baronet her Son: Of this Branch of the *Murrays* of *Woodend*, Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Balmanno* Baronet is the Heir male, his Grandfather Sir *Thoma Murray* of *Glendoick* Baronet, who was Lord Regiſter, and one of the Senators o the College of Juſtice, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. was a younger Brother.

Sir *DAVID MURRAY* of *Tillibardine* had beſides theſe Sons ſever Daughters.

MARIOTTA, who was married to Sir *Malcolm Drummond* of *Cargill*, An ceſtor to the Earls of *Perth* (*i*). The Contract is by Way of Indenture, dated *Auchterarder* the 14th *July* 1445; the Marriage Portion is Eight hundred Mer good and uſual Money of the Kingrick of *Scotland*, to be paid at eight differe Terms annually. There are other Clauſes of mutual Support and Friendſhip b twixt the Families in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſignificant Terms that can be ex preſſed, and particularly that *William Murray* and *Patrick Murray*, two of S *David*'s Sons, ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to their new Ally to the utmoſt of th Power and Ability. There are Witneſſes to this Contract *Michael* Biſhop *Dunblain*, *Patrick* Lord *Graham*, *Patrick* Lord *Glammis*, &c.

ISABEL, who was married to *Malcolm Drummond* of *Concraig* (*k*), th *Stuart* of *Strathern*.

CHRISTIAN, who was married to *Murdock Monteith* of *Rusky*, at th Time a great Baron in the County of *Perth* (*l*), by whom he had two Daught his Heirs; *Agnes*, who was married to Sir *John Haldane* of *Glenegies*, and *Ma garet* to *John Napier* of *Merchiſton*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Napier*.

WILLIAM MURRAY of *Tillibardine*, the Son and Succeſſor of Sir D *vid*, made a very conſiderable Figure in his Time. He executed the Office High Sheriff of the County of *Perth*, in the Reign of *James* II. and III (*m*): which discharged by his Brother *Patrick Murray*, the Anceſtor of *Auchtertyre*, as Deputy in the Office. He is frequently in the Parliaments as a Baron by Tenu and in the 1458, he is one of the Lords named for the Adminiſtration of Juſti

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(*a*) Writs of the Houſe of Tillibardine, I have ſeen in the Hands of the Duke of Athole. Ibidem. (*c*) Lord Ochiltree's Collections relating to Tillibardine. (*d*, In the Hands of the mily of Perth, ad annum 1467. (*e*) Charta penes ducem de Athole. (*f*) Charta penes Glenegies. (*g* Charta penes ducem de Athole. (*h*) Charta penes Laurentium Oliphant de G (*i*) Charta penes ducem de Athole, which I have ſeen. (*k*) The Contract I have ſeen. (*l*) C penes dom. Glenegies. (*m*) Ibidem.

who were *the King's daily Council* (*a*). We find him alſo one of the Plenipotentiaries in a Treaty with the *Engliſh* in 1458 (*b*), anent a Peace, or the Prorogation of a Truce betwixt the two Nations. He enlarged the College of *Tillibardine* founded by his Father, and built that Part toward the Weſt, where his Arms and his Lady's are impaled, the *three Stars within the double Treſſure*, and a *Croſs* engrail'd for *Colquhoun*, finely cut in Stone on the out Side of the Wall. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Colquhoun* of *Luſs*, Knight in the County of *Dumbartoun*, who was Lord High Chamberlain in the Reign of King *James* III. by whom he had a numerous Iſſue; the Tradition is, they had ſeventeen Sons, of whom a great many of the different Families of the *Murrays* throughout the Kingdom are deſcended. Sir *William* was the eldeſt, *George* Abbot of *Inchaffry* was a younger Son (*c*), *John Murray* of *Galvamore* is called another, the Anceſtors of the *Murrays* of *Newton*, *Balberton*, &c. and are ſaid to be two of the ſeventeen Brothers of the Family of *Tillibardine*: But I cannot ſay that I have ſeen any poſitive Inſtruction to vouch them, tho' the Tradition is received univerſally all the Country over.

Sir *WILLIAM MURRAY* of *Tillibardine*, the next in the Line of this noble Family, was in a high Degree of Favour with King *James* III. There is a Charter in the Cuſtody of his Grace the Duke of *Athole* by that Prince (*d*), *Di-ecto noſtro, ac familiari militi Willielmo de Moravia de Tillibardine, pro ſuo fideli ſervitio nobis impenſo ſeneſcalliam noſtram comitatus de Strathern, ac dominii e Balquhidder*. This Charter of the Stewartry of *Strathern* and Lordſhip of *Balquhidder* is dated the 18th of *January* 1482. In the firſt Parliament of King *James* IV. *anno* 1488, we find him ſitting as a Member; for we may remark, That ltho' the ſmaller Barons were diſpenſed by an Act of King *James* I. from perſonal Attendance in Parliament (*e*), *anno* 1427, yet the greater Barons, even under the Degree of Lords of Parliament, were not, but ſat there in virtue of their Baronies; or tho' theſe great Barons came but ſeldom to Parliament, yet there was no Law xcluding them, but that they might take their Seats there whenever they had a Iind, even tho' they were not called by the King's Writ or general Precept. In he Parliament 1492, he got a ſpecial Act in his Favours, ratifying the Grant ormerly made to him of the Stewartry of *Strathern*, which I have ſeen in the rchives of the Family. And in 1495, we find him concerned in a Treaty with he *Engliſh*, anent the keeping of a good Underſtanding betwixt the two Realms (*f*). n the 1507, Sir *William Murray* being by this Time grown aged, the King grants his well-beloved and familiar Knight, as he deſigns him, Sir *William Murray* of *illibardine*, a full Exoneration in Regard of his great Age, diſpenſing with his ttendance, or coming either to Courts, or even to the King's Hoſt itſelf.

He married *Katharine*, Daughter of *Andrew* Lord *Gray* (*g*), by whom he d *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir apparent, who married *Elizabeth*, a Lady of e Family of the *Crichtons* (*h*), but died without Iſſue in the Lifetime of his ather.

WILLIAM the ſecond Son, who was the Heir of the Family. Sir *Andrew* e third Son, who got a fair Eſtate in Marriage with *Margaret* the Daughter, d ſole Heir of *James Barclay* of *Arngosk* and *Kippo*, and was the Anceſtor of e *Murrays* of *Balvaird*, now dignified with the Title of Lord *Balvaird*, and lcount of *Stormont* (*i*), *David Murray* of *Strathgeth* (*k*).

He had alſo two Daughters,

CHRISTIAN, who was married to *George* Lord *Seaton*, Anceſtor to the rls of *Winton*, and had Iſſue (*l*).

ELIZABETH to *Thomas Stuart* of *Gairntully*, and had Iſſue (*m*).

Ddd HE

) Writs belonging to the Family of Boſwel of Balmutto I have ſeen. (*b*) Rymer's Fœdera. Writs I have ſeen in the Hands of Laurence Oliphant of Gask, (*d*) Which I have ſeen in the rter-cheſt of the Family. (*e*) Black Acts of Parliament. (*f*) Fœdera Angliæ. (*g*) Charta s ducem de Athole. (*h*) Charter to this John Murray, Son and Heir apparent of Sir William rray of Tillibardine, and to his Lady under the Great Seal in the publick Records in 1485. Charta penes vicecomitem de Stormont. (*k*) Charta in Archivis. (*l*) Ibidem. (*m*) Carta penes George Stuart.

He died in the 1509, and was ſucceeded by *William* his Son and Heir; whom I have ſeen deſign'd *filius & heres quondam domini Willielmi Murray de Tillibardine*, in a Charter under the Great Seal, *anno* 1516 (*a*).

He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole* (*b*), by whom he had *William* his eldeſt Son, and the Heir of the Family.

ANDREW,

DAVID,

And a Daughter *Helen*, married to *Alexander Seaton* of *Parbrouth* (*c*), in the County of *Fife*, and had Iſſue.

Which *WILLIAM*, in 1542, takes a Charter under the Great Seal of his Eſtate to himſelf, and *Katharine Campbell* his Wife in conjunct Infeſtment, and a new Inveſtiture of his whole Fortune, under the Great Seal, to himſelf in Liferent, and to *William* his Son and Heir apparent in Fee, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *Alexander* and *James Murrays* his Sons, and to the Heirs male of their Bodies *ſeſpective*, which failing, to *Andrew Murray* Brother-german to *William Murray* of *Tillibardine*, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *David Murray*, Brother to the ſaid *William* alſo, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *William Murray* Son to *David Murra* of *Alicht*, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing to *David Murray* of *Auchtertyre*, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *Alexander Murray* of *Strowan*, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *John Murray* of *Wallacetoun*, and the Heirs male of his Body; all which failing, to his neareſt and lawful Heirs whatſoever (*d*).

He married *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Breadalbane* (*e*), by whom he had Iſſue,

Sir *WILLIAM* his Son and Heir.

ALEXANDER, a Colonel in the Service of the States of *Holland*.

JAMES MURRAY of *Purdovis*.

ANDREW a fourth Son.

ANNABELLA his eldeſt Daughter was married to *John* Lord *Erskin* who was afterwards Earl of *Mar*, and Regent of *Scotland*, in the Minority of Kin *James* VI. and had Iſſue.

EUPHAM the ſecond to *Robert Stuart* of *Roſyth* an antient Family i the County of *Fife* (*f*), and had Iſſue; and again to *Robert Pitcairn* Commendator of *Dumfermling*, Secretary of State in the Minority of King *James* VI. (*g*); an laſt of all to *Patrick Gray* of *Innergoury* (*h*).

KATHERINE the third to *Robert Murray* of *Abercairny*, and had Iſſue (*i*

JEAN the fourth, to *James Henderſon* of *Fordel* (*k*), in the County of *Fif* and had a moſt numerous Progeny, that ſpread Relations all the Country over. H died *anno* 1562, and was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM his Son and Heir, who was a Gentleman of great Parts and R putation; he was a very ſignificant Man in the Turn of the Reformation, and lean' to the reform'd Side: He was one of the Barons, who, in Virtue of their Bar nies, ſat in the Parliament 1560 (*l*) and eſtabliſhed the reformed Doctrine, tho' h ſeems not to have been concerned in thoſe Violences that were carried on by th more zealous Men of his own Party. Upon the Queen's Return from *France* in th 1561, he got into a good Degree of Favour and Confidence with her Majeſty, an had the Honour to entertain the Queen at his Houſe of *Tullibardin* ſeveral Tim in her Progreſs to the North; after that he was called to the Privy Council, an was conſtituted Comptroller of the Kingdom, in the Year 1565, the Office bein then void by the Deprivation of Sir *John Wiſehart* of *Pitaro* (*m*).

Upo

(*a*) Carta penes ducem de Athole ad annum 1510. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Sir Richard Maitlan Hiſtory of the Houſe of Seaton, M. S. penes me (*d*) In publicis archivis. (*e*) Charter under Great Seal in the Records ad annum 1538. (*f*) Ibidem Charta in the Charter-cheſt of Roſy which I have ſeen the Note of. (*g*) Charta in Archivis. (*h*) Ibidem. (*i*) Charta penes d Abercairny. (*k*) Charta in pub. arch. (*l*) Mr. Keith's Collections. (*m*) Charta in Rotulis, and M Keith's Collections.

Upon the Murder of King *Henry* by the Earl of *Bothwell*, he was one of the Barons who, with great Zeal and Forwardneſs, went into an Aſſociation for the Defence of the young Prince King *James* VI. and to purſue the Earl of *Bothwell*, and to bring him to Juſtice for the execrable Fact he had committed on the King's Father; and perhaps he was not the leſs keen in proſecuting that wicked Earl, that he had the Honour to be ſecond Couſin to King *Henry* the murdered Prince; but his Keenneſs for the Safety and Preſervation of the young Prince, did not influence him to behave in any Way undutifully toward the Queen his Sovereign, for an Author of great Worth and Credit at that Time (*a*), ſays, ſpeaking of the Laird of *Tullibardin*, *That he always retained a dutiful Reſpect to the Queen's Majeſty, and only entered into the Aſſociation for Safety of the young Prince, and Puniſhment of the King's Murder.* Tho' the Laird of *Tullibardin* the Comptroller was in great Friendſhip and Confidence with ſome of thoſe who went all Lengths againſt the Queen, yet he could never be prevailed on to concur with them in one ſingle Act that was derogatory to her Honour, Dignity and Safety; but when the Queen was forced to fly out of the Kingdom, and the Government eſtabliſhed in the Perſon of her Son the Prince, he ſubmitted to that Authority, and kept the Comptroller's Place long after. He was of the Privy Council to the Regents (*b*): Upon the Death of the Earl of *Mar* the Regent, who was his Brother in Law, in the 1572, he, and Sir *Alexander Erskine* of *Gogar*, commonly called Maſter of *Mar*, were appointed Governors to the young King, and joint Keepers of the Caſtle of *Stirling*, where the King reſided and was brought up; and he diſcharged the Office, to the univerſal Approbation of the whole Kingdom, till the 1578, that the King took upon himſelf the ſole Adminiſtration. How ſoon the King conſtitute a new Privy Council, he was one of the Number, in which he continued till his Death, on the 15th *March* 1583 (*c*). He left Iſſue by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *William* ſecond Earl of *Montroſe* (*d*), *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir, Mr. *William Murray* deſigned of *Pitcarlie* (*e*), and *Mungo Murray* of *Dunork* (*f*), and two Daughters *Margaret*, who was married to Sir *Robert Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, Knight (*g*), of which Marriage ſome of the moſt noble and illuſtrious Perſons in *Great Britain* are deſcended, and have this Lady's Blood running in their Veins; and *Jean* to Sir *John Hepburn* of *Wachton*.

JOHN MURRAY of *Tullibardin* was in great Favour with King *James* VI. with whom he had been bred up in an Intimacy from his Childhood, which begat a Confidence that was never ſhaken: In the Year 1592 he was conſtitute Maſter of the King's Houſhold (*h*), and ſoon after that had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him. But his Majeſty's Favour to Sir *John Murray* did not ſtop here, for he was further graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe him to the Peerage by the Stile and Title of Lord *Murray* of *Tullibardin*, by Letters Patent the 25th of *April* 1604 (*i*): The ſame Year he gets a Charter under the Great Seal of the Lands of *Letterbanachy* to himſelf during his own Lifetime, and to *William* his eldeſt Son in Fee, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, which failing to Captain *John Murray* his ſecond Son, and failing the Iſſue Male of his Body, to Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Caſtleton*, his third Son, and failing his Male Iſſue, to *Mungo Murray*, his fourth Son, and failing him, to *Robert Murray*, his fifth Son, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies *reſpective*, which failing to Mr. *William Murray* of *Pitcairlie* his Brother-german, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, which failing, to *Mungo Murray* of *Dunork*, his Brother-german, and the Heirs Male of his Body, &c. (*k*).

The Lord *Tullibardin* riſing ſtill more and more in his Majeſty's Favour, he was further graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe him to the Honour, Title and Dignity of Earl of *Tullibardin*, by Letters Patent bearing Date the 10th of *July* 1606 (*l*). A Commiſſion being directed to *Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermling*, then his Majeſty's

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(*a*) Sir James Melvil's Memoirs of his own Time. (*b*) Records of the Council in the Signet Office. (*c*) Carta in cancellaria S. D. N. regis ad annum 1584. (*d*) Carta in publicis archivis ad annum 1547. (*e*) Charter of the Lands of Latterbanachie, in the Cuſtody of James Murray of Abercairnie. (*f*) Ibidem ad annum 1604. (*g*) Carta in archivis. (*h*) Acts of Parliament 1592.) Creations of the Nobility, M. S. (*k*) This Charter I have ſeen in the Hands of James Murray of Abercairnie. (*l*) Creations of the Nobility from the Records.

High Commiſſioner, to inveſt, with the uſual Solemnities, the Lord *Tullibardin* in the Honour of Earl of *Tullibardin*, the Lord *Fleming* in the Honour of Earl of *Wigton*, the Lord *Glammis* in the Honour of Earl of *Kinghorn*, the Lord *Abercorn* Earl of *Abercorn*, all on the ſame Day (*a*).

JOHN firſt Earl of *Tullibardin* married Dame *Katherine Drummond*, Daughter of *David* Lord *Drummond*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Perth* (*b*), by whom he had Iſſue,

WILLIAM his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor.

CAPTAIN *JOHN MURRAY* his ſecond Son.

SIR *PATRICK MURRAY* of *Caſtleton*, Knight of the *Bath*, his third Son, and who became afterward Earl of *Tullibardin* on the Surrender of the Honour by his eldeſt Brother, the Earl of *Tullibardin*.

MUNGO MURRAY the fourth Son, who became Viſcount of *Stormont*, by ſpecial Proviſion of *David* the firſt Viſcount of *Stormont*, whom he made his Heir: But tho' he was firſt married to *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, and Niece to the Viſcount of *Stormont*, and after that to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *David* Earl of *Weems*, yet he had no Succeſſion; ſo the Dignity o Viſcount of *Stormont* at length came to *Murray*, then Lord *Balvaird*.

ROBERT MURRAY the fifth Son.

ANNE the Earl's eldeſt Daughter was married to *Patrick* Lord *Glammis* and firſt Earl of *Kinghorn*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Strathmore*, and ha Iſſue (*c*).

LILIAS the ſecond, to Sir *John Grant* of *Freuchie* the Laird of *Gran* and had Iſſue (*d*).

MARGARET the third Daughter, to *James Halden* of *Glenegies*, and ha Iſſue (*e*).

CATHARINE the fourth Daughter was married to *David Roſs* of *Ba nagoun* in *Roſs* Shire, the Heir Male and Repreſentative of the ancient Earls o *Roſs*, and had Iſſue (*f*).

WILLIAM the ſecond Earl of *Tullibardin*, while he was a young Man, be ing happily in the Town of *Perth* in the ever memorable 5th of *Auguſt* 1600, whe *John* Earl of *Gourie*, and Mr. *Alexander Ruthven* his Brother, attempted to la violent Hands on the ſacred Perſon of the King their Sovereign; upon their be ing both ſlain, the Citizens of *Perth* hearing that the Earl of *Gourie*, who had bee their Provoſt at the Time, was ſlain, roſe in a Tumult, and, in all Probability conſidering their Numbers and the Ferment they were in, would have cut th Court in Pieces, if the young Laird of *Tullibardin*, who was accidentally i Town that Day, had not interpoſed with his Retinue, and his Friends carried o the King and all with him ſafe to *Falkland*. For this moſt ſignal and meritorio Service, the Laird of *Tullibardin* got the Sheriffſhip of *Perth* Shire, that had heri tably belonged to the Houſe of *Ruthven* the Earls of *Gourie*, and has moſtly co tinued in the Family of *Athole* ever ſince that Time.

THIS *WILLIAM* the ſecond Earl of *Tullibardin* made a very noble Alli ance by Marriage, for his Lordſhip married the Lady *Dorothea Stewart*, elde Daughter and Heir of Line to *John* the fifth Earl of *Athole*, of the *Steuartin* Line, by whom he had only *John* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Anne*, wh was married to Sir *John Moncrief* of *That-Ilk*, then an antient conſiderable Fami ly, as any in all the County of *Perth*.

THIS Earl of *Tullibardin* laid before his Majeſty King *Charles* I. the Clai and Title his Lady, the Counteſs of of *Tullibardin* and his Children, had to th Honour and Dignity of Earl of *Athole*, ſetting forth, That the Counteſs was th eldeſt Daughter, and Heir of Line and at Law to the deceaſed Earl of *Athole* he Father; That the Family of *Innermeath*, who had got the Title of Earl of *A*

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(*a*) Creations of Nobility in my own Hands. (*b*) Carta penes ducem de Athole, and Lieuten General Drummond's Hiſtory of the Drummonds in my own Cuſtody, M. S. (*c*) Penes ducem Athole. (*d*) Carta in publicis archivis. (*e*) The Contract I have ſeen in Glenegie's Hands, is dated 26 January 1600, the Portion is 9000 Merks of the Realm of Scotland. (*f*) Account Balnagoun, I have ſeen.

thole upon the Demiſe of her Father, were now all extinct, and out of the Way, and therefore ſhe conceived that ſhe was well intitled to her Father's Dignity: The King received the Petition very graciouſly, and told the Earl of *Tullibardin*, That ſince it was plain that the former Earls of *Athole* were all extinct in the Male Line, that it was but juſt and reaſonable that the Dignity of Earl of *Athole*, which had ſo long and ſo glorioully flouriſhed in the Race of the *Stuarts*, in whom he himſelf had a Relation in Blood, ſhould be revived and eſtabliſhed in the Perſon and Deſcendants of the Lady, who was the Heir of Line and at Law, and gave his Royal Word the Thing ſhould be done: But as the Earl of *Tullibardin* was to do his Lady and Children Juſtice, ſo as to have the Title and Honour of Earl of *Athole* brought in to them, ſo he did not think but that he ought to take Care to do all that was poſſible for him, to preſerve the Honour of Earl of *Tullibardin*, as a diſtinct and ſeparate Dignity, that was not to be immerged or conſolidate into that of Earl of *Athole*, how ſoon that Honour came to be veſted in his Son, who would become Heir both to his Father and Mother in their reſpective Dignities and Peerage; This the Earl repreſented to his Majeſty ſo effectually, that it was agreed and concerted, that he ſhould reſign and ſurrender his own Title and Peerage of Earl of *Tullibardin* in his Majeſty's Hand, in Favours of his Brother Sir *Patrick Murray*, Knight of the *Bath*, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, and who himſelf had a good Share of Favour, and had acquired the Eſtate of *Tullibardin* from his Brother. Accordingly *William* Earl of *Tullibardin* did ſurrender, on the firſt of *April* 1626 (*a*), the Title, Honour, Dignity and Precedency of Earl of *Tullibardin*, in order that it might be, *de novo*, conferred on Sir *Patrick Murray* aforeſaid; but in the *interim*, before the ſeveral different Deeds and Patents could be got perfected and expede, the Earl of *Tullibardin* died, which brought all theſe Tranſactions for ſome Time to a Stand; but that juſt and excellent Prince, King *Charles*, well knowing the Intention of the Parties in the whole Tranſaction, and that it was intended that both the Peerage of *Athole* and *Tullibardin* ſhould be diſtinctly repreſented, therefore his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to acknowledge that *William* the deceaſt Earl of *Tullibardin* had reſigned his Title of Honour of Earl of *Tullibardin* in favours of his Brother Sir *Patrick Murray*, and which he is moved in Juſtice to confer upon him: Accordingly a Patent is expede the Great Seal, creating him Earl of *Tullibardin*, bearing Date the Penult of *January* 1628 (*b*), and to his Heirs Male whatſoever: But the King, who regulated his whole Conduct by the Maxims and Principles of Conſcience and Honour, having done Juſtice to Sir *Patrick Murray* in giving him the Title of Earl of *Tullibardin*, conform to the Intention of the Reſignation, he very quickly after that did Juſtice to his Nephew *John Murray*, Son and Heir of the deceaſt *William* Earl of *Tullibardin*, for he was ſoon after inveſted in the Honour, Title, Dignity and Peerage of Earl of *Athole*. The Preamble of the Patent is very noble, and reflects great Honour on the Patentee, for his Majeſty narrates, that the Honour and Dignity of Earl of *Athole*, had continued ſucceſſively in the Line and Poſterity of *John* Earl of *Athole*, who was uterine Brother to the King's illuſtrious Anceſtor King *James* II. to the Death of *John* the fifth Earl of *Athole*, the Patentee's own Grand-father, whoſe eldeſt Daughter, *Dorothea* Counteſs of *Tullibardin* was Mother to him, the King's *predilectus conſanguineus*, as he is pleaſed to term the Patentee, *Johannes Murray nunc creatus comes Atholie*. The Narrative goes on declaring, that his Majeſty was moved purely from Principles of Honour and Conſcience to give, ratify, and confirm to the Earl, the Title of Earl of *Athole*, and that in Truth in the very ſtrongeſt Terms that could be deviſed to expreſs his Right as Heir of Line to his Maternal Anceſtor *John* the firſt Earl of *Athole*, who had that Peerage conferred on him by his Brother King *James* II. For all theſe Reaſons, *Nos de novo*, ſays the Sovereign

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(*a*) Charta in cancellaria S. D. N. R. ad annum 1626. (*b*) Patent in the Chancery Office at Edinburgh, ad annum 1628, bearing, that the Honour had been reſigned by the deceaſt Earl of Tullibardine his Brother, the firſt of April 1626.

reign, *damus conceſſimus & contulimus teneroque preſentiam damus concedimus & conferimus prefato Johanni Murray, nunc comes Atholie, prefatam dignitatem comitatus Athole, & hæredibus ſuis, &c.* The Patent bears Date at *Whitehall* the 17th of *February* 1629 (*a*).

THIS noble Earl continued a loyal and quiet Subject during the peaceable Time of the Reign of King *Charles*. At the firſt Rupture when the Troubles began in the 1639, he attached himſelf to the King's Side with great Firmneſs and Fidelity; he raiſed his *Athole* Men to the Number of Eighteen hundred or Two thouſand Men, declaring his Intention was to ſupport the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and that he would oppoſe every Meaſure, or whatever Party, he judged, were driving Things to leſſen or eclipſe the Luſtre of it, or were making undue and illegal Stretches, on whatſoever Pretence of leſſening or invading the Sovereignty in any Branch of its inherent Power.

BUT all Jealouſies and Animoſities being, at leaſt ſeemingly, compoſed by the King's own Preſence in the Parliament 1641, Parties of both Sides laid down their Arms, and ſeemed to outvy one another who ſhould expreſs their Loyalty and Duty moſt to his Majeſty, who had removed all their Grievances, and ſettled every Thing to the Deſire of their Hearts. The Earl of *Athole* died next Year after this, *anno* 1642; his Death was looked on as a very great Loſs to the King's Service, conſidering that he left his Son very young, a meer Child, in no Capacity of heading his Men, or leading them on to Action, a Thing the *Highlanders* have at all Times been fond of: And if we but conſider what great Matters the Marquis of *Montroſe* did with but a ſmall Number of the *Athole* Men that reſorted to him from Principle, when he ſet up the King's Standard and declared for his Majeſty; what, in a reaſonable Conjecture, yea, what Wonders might have been performed, if all the *Athole* Men had been drawn together, and appeared in the Field with their own Maſter and Chief the Earl of *Athole* at their Head? But this by the bye.

JOHN, the firſt of the Line and Race of the *Murrays* Earls of *Athole*, left Iſſue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, Aunt to *John* the firſt Earl of *Breadalbane*, *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir, thereafter Earl and Marquis of *Athole*, *Mungo Murray*, who was Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Guards at the Reſtoration; he died unmarried, and was interred in St. *Giles's* Church at *Edinburgh*, at the Tomb of *John* Earl of *Athole*, who died Lord Chancellor in the 1579, where the Honours that were hung up at his Funerals, are ſtill to be ſeen by the curious. The Earl of *Athole* had alſo one Daughter *Anne*, who was married to her firſt Couſin *James* Earl of *Tillibardine*, who was the Son of her Uncle *Patrick* Earl of *Tillibardine*, who had that Honour, as we have heretofore obſerved in this Memorial, conferred on him by King *Charles* I. This *Patrick* Earl of *Tillibardine*, married Dame *Eliſabeth Dent* an *Engliſh* Lady, by whom he had Iſſue,

JAMES his Son and Succeſſor in the Honour, and a younger Son *William Murray* of *Redcaſtle*, who being in the King's Army at *Philiphaugh*, was taken Priſoner, and ſuffered at St. *Andrews* in the 1646 (*b*). He was a lively young Man; he was much regretted by all Ranks and all Parties; for he was of great Expectations, and was not above Eighteen Years of Age at his Death: His Brother got his Eſtate, who, it is reported, preſſed his Death very indecently: But it was obſervable, that tho' he had at that Time two Sons that died ſo quickly after other, that many Remarks were made on it; for tho' he had two Wives, firſt his Couſin the Earl of *Athole*'s Daughter, and after that *Lillias* Daughter of Sir *John Drummond* of *Machany*, yet he left no Child to inherit his Fortune, but died without Iſſue on the 26th of *January* 1670 (*c*), and his Eſtate and Honour devolved to the Earl of *Athole* as his neareſt Heir.

JOHN the ſecond Earl of the Line of the *Murrays* Earls of *Athole*, ſucceeded his Father in the Honour, while he was very young: But being bred up in the Principles of Loyalty and Fidelity to the Crown and the Royal Family, in all the Diſtreſs it was then under; he ſtuck to it with the moſt firm, unſhaken and inviolable Fidelity.

(*a*) Patent recorded in the Chancery Office at Edinburgh. (*b*) Biſhop Guthry's Memoirs. (*c*) Letter in the Hands of the Laird of Abercarny.

In the Year 1653, when the Earl of *Glencairn* ſet up the King's Standard in the *Highlands*, the Earl of *Athole* reſorted to him, and brought Two thouſand of his Men to the Camp; and tho' he was now ſcarce Eighteen, he endured the Fatigue and ill Accommodation the Army was unavoidably expoſed to, with the Vigour and Reſolution that could have been expected from the moſt veterane Soldier was among them; and both the Earl of *Glencairn*, who was the firſt General, and the Earl of *Middleton*, who afterward had the Command of the Army, always acknowledged and declared afterward, that if it had not been that the Earl of *Athole* was among them, and the Support his Country afforded them, they ſhould have ſtarved for Want of Proviſion and Forrage, and their keeping ſo long together was more owing to the Earl of *Athole* than to all the other great Men that were among them.

Upon the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. *anno* 1660, the Earl of *Athole*'s Merit and Loyalty being ſo eminent and conſpicuous, could not well fail of being highly rewarded and conſidered, as it well deſerved: He was firſt named one of the new Privy Council, and acted as principal Maſter of the King's Houſhold in the Abſence of the Marquis of *Argyle* at the Solemnity of the Parliament, which ſat down at *Edinburgh* the firſt of *January* 1661 (a). Quickly after that getting into a high Degree of Favour with his Majeſty, and in the moſt entire Confidence and Friendſhip of the Earl of *Lauderdale* then the ſole Secretary and Miniſter for *Scotland*, his Lordſhip the Earl of *Athole* was made and conſtitute Lord Juſtice-General in place of the Earl of *Caſſils*, who had been named to the Office, but declined to accept, becauſe he could not bring himſelf up to take the Oaths injoined by Law *anno* 1663.

The Earl riſing ſtill more and more in Favour and Confidence, both of the King and the Miniſter, he was preferred to be Captain of the Guards on the Demiſe of the Earl of *Newburgh*, *anno* 1670, and one of the Extraordinary Lords of the Seſſion. In the 1672, the Earl of *Athole*, without parting with any of his other Offices, was made Lord Privy Seal, then void by the Death of the Earl of *Dumfermling*: But his Majeſty thinking all theſe great Employments were not enough to reward the Merit and Services of the Earl of *Athole*, therefore his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe him to a higher Degree and Title of Honour, ſo he was created Marquis of *Athole* by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 17th of *February* 1676 (b).

As the Lord *Athole* had been in a long and firm Friendſhip with the Secretary the Earl of *Lauderdale*, ſo he was a great Support to the other, in keeping his Court, and having ſo deep a Root with the King. *Lauderdale* had now poſſeſſed all his Friends with a Notion that was at firſt believed by them all, that the People in the Weſtern Shires were actually in a State of Rebellion, and were to be reduced by a ſuperior Force; for this End he got the King to write to all the Chiefs in the *Highlands* to raiſe their Men, to march to the Weſt; among others the Marquis of *Athole* raiſed 3000 of his *Athole* Men; the Earls of *Breadalbane*, *Mar*, *Perth*, *Strathmore*, &c. raiſed ſuch as depended on them, which in all amounted to an Army of Eight or Nine thouſand Men, who were to be let looſe in the Weſt on free Quarter, as if they had been in an Enemy's Country. The Lord *Athole* actually went to the Weſt, and was named one of the Committee of Council that were to give the neceſſary Orders to the Army: But his Lordſhip quickly perceiving when he came to the Weſt, how he had been deceived, and the State of that Country ſo dreadfully miſrepreſented, that they were ſo far from being in any Degree of Rebellion, that they were in a State of perfect Quiet, that by no ſingle Circumſtance it could appear to him that any Rebellion was intended, when he had examined as far into the Bottom of Things as was poſſible, while he remained in that Part of the Country: So his Lordſhip being of himſelf a noble, generous, free-hearted Man, he would be no longer a Party in ſo violent an Adminiſtration, nor could he endure to ſee ſuch Havock made in any Part of the Kingdom, where he himſelf was a Subject. So upon this he fell off from Duke *Lauderdale*, and joined with Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Perth*, and Ten or

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(a) Manuſcript Hiſtory of theſe Times in my Hands. (b) Patent recorded in the Chancery.

Twelve of the Nobility, with about 150 Gentlemen of Quality, who went up to *London* to complain of the Violence and Illegality of the Adminiſtration. But tho' the King ſaw the Lord *Athole*, yet he would not diſgrace the Duke of *Lauderdale*, much leſs puniſh him for what he had done. The Marquis of *Athole* having ſo many Places in ſo ſmall a Country, had raiſed a great Clamour, ſo to ſtop that; now that he was upon the Side that were the Patriots, and ſet up to be the Protectors of the Liberties of *Scotland*, he quit the Juſtice General's Place; which was given to Sir *Archibald Primroſe* of *Dalmany* in the 1678; and he kept the Privy Seal and his other Poſts and Offices, without any viſible Diminution in his Majeſty's Favour, till the King's Death in the 1685.

Upon the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King *James* VII. to the Throne, the Marquis of *Athole* had ſtill a good Share of Favour, for he had a great deal of Merit with the new King, ſince he had gone with great Zeal into the Act of Parliament in 1681, declaring the hereditary Right to the Crown in the legal lineal Courſe of the Succeſſion, in favours of his Majeſty while he was Duke of *Albany* and *York*. So his Lordſhip the Marquis of *Athole* was continued Lord Privy Seal and his other Offices. Upon the Invaſion of the Earl of *Argyle* the Marquis was thought the fitteſt Perſon the Council could pitch on to make head againſt him; for that End they ordered him to raiſe ſo many of his Vaſſals and Dependents as he thought neceſſary to march into *Argyle-ſhire*, to prevent the Progreſs the Earl might have in making Levies amongſt his Friends and Vaſſals there. To give the Marquis the greater Authority, it ſeems, to execute any Orders he might receive from his Majeſty, or the Council, he was made Lieutenant of the Shires of *Argyle* and *Tarbat*. In this Memorial I will purſue this Matter no further; the Fate of the Earl of *Argyle* and the ſuppreſſing that Rebellion, is ſo well known, that I can add nothing to the Relation of them that are in ſo many printed Books, and in our Acts of Parliament ſo fully ſet forth.

Quickly after this the Marquis of *Athole* was inveſted with a Power of Juſticiary in *Argyle-ſhire*, to try and bring to Juſtice ſuch as had been concerned in the Rebellion: But conſidering the Attachment and Dependance the *Highlanders* have upon their Chief and the Heads of their Clans and Tribes, which no Man living knew better than his Lordſhip; ſo little Blood was ſhed, and but few Examples made, and the few Executions that were, were done by his two Deputes in the Office, the one a Gentleman of *Athole*, and the other a Gentleman of the Shire of *Air*.

Soon after the Affair of the Earl of *Argyle* was over, the Marquis of *Athole* went up to wait on the King; he was moſt graciouſly received, and hi Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs his Senſe of his Lordſhip's Services in th moſt obliging Expreſſions and Words that have proceeded from a Prince t a Subject. In this Gale of Favour if the Marquis had not been firm and inflexible in the Point of his Religion, which he could not ſacrifice to the Pleaſur of any Mortal, he might have been the firſt Miniſter for *Scotland*, and all othe in a Dependance on him, and have ruled as abſolutely as ever the Duke of *Lauderdale* had done before him.

Tho' the King found the Marquis was not to be wrought on in the Matter of h Religion, yet in all other Things knowing his Loyalty and Duty was ſuperior t all Temptations, he placed an entire and unſuſpected Confidence in his Lordſhi for he was one of the ſecret Committee to whom the Adminiſtration was chief committed, and the Confidence lodged (*a*), till the End of that Reign.

In the 1687, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to revive the Moſt Antient an Moſt Noble Order of St. *Andrew*, called the *Thiſtle*, that had gone into Deſuetu from the Time that Queen *Mary* had fallen in her Troubles: The Order was consiſt of twelve Knights, and the Sovereign, in Imitation of our bleſſed Saviour an the twelve Apoſtles; they were all the King's particular Favourites and Confiden that were firſt inſtalled, of the Number the Marquis of *Athole* was one, Companions, the other Knights, ſo many of the Number as were filled up, we *Geor*

(*a*) Balcarras's Memoirs M. S. penes me.

George Duke of *Gordon*, *James* then Earl of *Arran*, the late Duke of *Hamilton*, *James* Earl of *Perth* the Lord Chancellor, *John* Earl of *Melford* the Secretary, *Alexander* Earl of *Murray*, *Kenneth* Earl of *Seaforth*, *George* Earl of *Dunbarton* General of the Forces; the Revolution came on ſo ſoon after, that the full Compliment of the Knights were never filled up.

After the Revolution of the Government, that the Throne was filled by the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, the Marquis of *Athole* retired from all publick Buſineſs, and ſpent the reſt of his Time at ſome of his fine Seats in the Country all his Life after. He died the 6th of *May* 1703, in the 70th Year of his Age. He was interred within the Veſtry of the old Cathedral Church of *Dunkeld*, where a ſumptuous and magnificent Monument of black and white Marble is erected over his Grave. The Effigies of the Marquis, and the Lady Marchioneſs of *Athole* his Lady in *Buſt* are on the two great *Corinthian* Pillars that ſupport the Tomb: There are alſo placed the probative Quarters or Branches, as they are called, of the Marquis on the right Pillar, and the Lady Marchioneſs on the left Pillar. On a Tablet of black Marble there is an Inſcription containing the ſeveral Offices the Marquis paſſed thro', and the moſt material Steps of his Life.

Sixteen of the Coats of Arms of thoſe illuſtrious Familes, eight on the paternal Side, and other eight on the maternal Line, did compoſe the Eſcutcheon of *John* Duke of *Athole*; and being ſo very noble and illuſtrious, the Publiſhers of this poſthumous Work of Mr. *Nisbet*'s, judged this Eſcutcheon was the moſt proper Inſtance they could fall upon for illuſtrating a Funeral Eſcutcheon; and accordingly they have cauſed ingrave a Copper-plate of his Grace the Duke of *Athole*'s Scutcheon in that Part of the Work that treats of Funeral Solemnities, with all the proper and congruent Trimmings of his ducal Dignity, as the *Supporters*, the *Helmet*, the *Mantling* and the *Creſt*, and *Motto* of the Family of *Athole*, which the Reader may be pleaſed to peruſe in this *Appendix*; the eight on each Side of the Eſcutcheon are as follow.

Marquis of *Athole*,
Earl of *Broadalbine*,
Stewart Earl of *Athole*,
Lord *Sinclair*,
Earl of *Perth*,
Lord *Ruthven*,
Earl of *Gowrie*,
Cockburn of *Ormiſtoun*,

Earl of *Derby*,
Duke de *Tremovile*,
Earl of *Oxford*,
Prince de *Orange*,
Earl of *Cumberland*,
Duke de *Montmorancy*,
Earl of *Exeter*,
Duke de *Montpenſier*.

The Marquis of *Athole* married a Lady of the moſt noble illuſtrious Rank and Quality of any in *Europe*, I mean of a Subject, the Lady *Emelia Stanly*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Derby* of the Kingdom of *England*, by the Lady *Charlotte* his Wife, Daughter of *Claud* Duke de *Tremovile*, a Duke and Peer of *France*.

By this moſt noble Alliance and Match, Sir *William Dugdale*, in the Baronage of *England*, takes Notice that the Earl of *Derby*'s Children are related in Blood and Kindred by the Mother to the Houſes of *Bourbon* and *Auſtria*, to the Kings of *Spain* and *France*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Prince of *Orange*, and to moſt of the crowned Heads in *Europe*; and now that all the Deſcendents of both Sexes of *James* Earl of *Derby*, and *Emelia* Counteſs of *Derby* his Wife, are worn out, and extinguiſhed at the writing of this Memorial, excepting the Children and Deſcendents of the Lady Marchioneſs of *Athole*, all that great and uncommon Race of royal and illuſtrious Blood centers in the Deſcendents of the Marquis of *Athole*, and the Lady *Emelia* his Wife aforeſaid, who were

JOHN their eldeſt Son, and the Heir of the Family, thereafter Duke of *Athole*.

CHARLES Earl of *Dunmore* the ſecond Son, who was raiſed to that Honour by King *James* VII.

Lord *JAMES MURRAY* the third Son, who was deſigned of *Doually*, and as a Baron repreſented the County of *Perth* in the Houſe of Commons of *Great Britain*.

Lord *WILLIAM MURRAY* the fourth Son, who having married *Margaret*, the only Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *Robert Nairn* of *Strathurd*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and one of the Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, was upon that created Lord *Nairn* for Life, and the Fee of the Honour to deſcend to the Marquis of *Athole*'s Son, who ſhould marry the Lord *Nairn*'s Daughter (*a*).

Lord *EDWARD MURRAY* the fifth Son.

Lord *MUNGO MURRAY* the ſixth Son, who died in that glorious Expedition of *Scotland* to *Darien*, *anno* 1697.

Lady *EMELIA* the only Daughter was married to *Hugh* Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat*, and had Iſſue.

JOHN Marquis, thereafter Duke of *Athole*, ſucceeded his Father in the Eſtate and Honour of the Family, which were raiſed higher in the Perſon of his Grace the Duke of *Athole*: His Grace was a Man of great Parts, but far greater Virtues, of a lively Apprehenſion, a clear and ready Judgment, a copious Eloquence, and of a very conſiderable Degree of good Underſtanding.

In the Lifetime of his Father the Marquis, he came early into the Revolution, and ſoon declared for the Prince of *Orange*. The Merit of this Service, together with the Relation his Lordſhip had the Honour to ſtand to his Highneſs in Blood, ſoon brought him into a Degree of Confidence and Favour that was very particular. He had the Command of a Regiment of Foot, but his Genius being more adapted to the Cabinet than the Field, his Majeſty King *William* was pleaſed to make him one of the principal Secretaries of State, in Conjunction with Mr. *Ogilvie*, afterward Earl of *Seafield* and *Findlater*, *anno* 1696, much about the ſame Time he was created a Peer by the Title of Earl of *Tillibardine* (*b*), by Letters patent, bearing Date the 27th of *July* 1697, and named High Commiſſioner to repreſent his Majeſty's Perſon in the ſixth Seſſion of Parliament, which ſat down at *Edinburgh* the 8th of *September*, the Year 1697 aforeſaid, wherein I ſee it remarked, that every Thing the Court aſked was granted, and all acted with great Unanimity (*c*): But the Earl of *Tillibardine* being a Perſon who had the Honour and Proſperity of his Country much more at Heart than any private Conſideration of his own; and by this Time clearly perceiving, if he continued in the Miniſtry, that he behoved to enter into Meaſures that would bring his Country into a ſlaviſh Dependance on England, and give Way to ruin the national Project of the *African* Company ſettled at *Darien*, he would go no further on with the Court; ſo he laid down all his publick Poſts and Employments, and retired from the Scene. I have been well aſſured from Perſons I could well truſt, and had no Deſign to impoſe on me, that it was not the Diſappointment the Earl of *Tillibardine* met with in recommending a Friend of his to a high Poſt, that was the Root of his Diſguſt at the Court; that aroſe from another Conſideration, it was the Scheme he ſaw laid down of bringing us into a Dependance on *England*, as we have obſerved; and that which brought it ſooner on, was the King's diſowning the *African* Company, from which it was expected great Riches would flow into the Kingdom; and this ſtuck with him as a generous Patriot, who preferred the Honour and Intereſt of his Country to any Regard of his own Concerns; and he ſtood at a Diſtance from the Court, ſo long as King *William* lived.

Upon the Acceſſion of her Majeſty Queen *Anne* to the Throne of theſe Realms, no Man in the Nation was more overjoyed to ſee one of the Race of *Stuarts* wearing the Crown, than the Earl of *Tillibardine*; her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to bring him to the Privy Council, and to make his Lordſhip Privy Seal (*d*), in Place of the Duke of *Queensberry*, who was named Commiſſioner to the new Parliament, that was indicted to ſit down on the 6th of *May* 1703, wherein he did the Queen ſo acceptable Service, that to countenance and reward his conſum-

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(*a*) Charta in publicis archivis. (*b*) Patent recorded in the Chancery Office. (*c*) Hiſtory of the Times. (*d*) Gift to be Lord Privy Seal to John Earl of Tillibardine, the 8th of December 1702.

mated Merit, her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to create him (being now Marquis of *Athole* by the Demiſe of his Father) Duke of *Athole*, by Letters patent, bearing Date the 3d of *April* 1704 (*a*), and ſoon thereafter his Grace was elected and inſtalled one of the Knights Companions of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the *Thiſtle*. His Grace did not long continue Privy Seal, for the next enſuing Year her Majeſty having thought fit for her Service to change her Miniſtry, the Duke of *Athole* was removed from his Office, and the Earl of *Rothes* got the Privy Seal.

In the Parliament 1706, when the Treaty of Union came to be conſidered, his Grace the Duke of *Athole* argued vehemently againſt the whole Frame of it, as contrary to the fundamental Laws, and the whole Conſtitution of our Government, which he thought the Parliament had no Power to alter. In the Progreſs of the Debates on this Subject, he ſpoke and argued with ſuch Force and Strength of Reaſoning, that made a very great Impreſſion on all thoſe who heard him, and created in all People a very high Eſteem of him. The Topicks from which his Grace the Duke of *Athole* drew the Arguments againſt the Union, were the Antiquity and Dignity of the Kingdom, which were now offered to be given up: They were now departing from an independent State, and going to ſink in a Dependance on *England*; what Conditions ſoever might be now ſpeciouſly offered as a Security to them, they could not expect they ſhould be adhered to, or religiouſly maintained in a Parliament, where ſixteen Peers and forty five Commoners could not hold the Ballance againſt above an hundred Peers, and five hundred and thirteen Commoners: It was viſible that the Nobility ſuffered a great Diminution, if not a Forfaulture, by it; for tho' they agreed that the Peers of *Scotland* ſhould enjoy all the other Privileges of the Peers of *England*, yet the greateſt of them all was denyed them, which was ſitting and voting in the Houſe of Lords, and their being reſtrained to ſixteen, to be elected by the reſt at every new Parliament. In debating almoſt every ſingle Article, his Grace ſpoke againſt them with great Boldneſs, and ſo much Caution, that tho' he provoked the Courtiers extremely, no Advantage could be taken againſt him; and tho' every Queſtion was carried in Favour of the Treaty, yet his Grace, to exoner his own Conſcience, and to leave behind him to Poſterity what his Thoughts and Sentiments in that Affair were, before the Vote was carried in the Houſe, he either proteſted himſelf againſt the Article, or adhered to the other Members, who joined with his Grace in the Oppoſition by ſome of the Members every State.

After this his Grace the Duke of *Athole* lived moſt Part privately in the Coun- y, in the Splendor and Ceremony of a Prince, till the 1716, that *William* Marquis *Tillibardine*, then his eldeſt Son and Heir apparent, being unhappily ſeduced into e Rebellion the Year before, and upon that, by an Act of Parliament (paſſed in e firſt Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King George I.) attainted of High eaſon; upon this his Grace went up to Court, was graciouſly received by his Ma- ty; he laid his Caſe before the King, repreſenting the unhappy Circumſtances of eldeſt Son, and what Effect and Influence that might have in the Event of his n Death on the Succeſſion of his Family, if his Eſtate and Honour were not ted by Law upon his ſecond Son Lord *James Murray*, who had rendered his jeſty very conſiderable Services during the Time of the late Rebellion. His jeſty having duly adviſed the Duke's Petition, was graciouſly pleaſed to order a l to be brought in that ſame Seſſion of Parliament, for veſting the Honours and ate of *John* Duke of *Athole* in *James Murray*, Eſq; commonly called Lord es *Murray*, after the Death of the ſaid Duke his Father, *Reciting*, That the *John* Duke of *Athole*, and the ſaid *James Murray*, Eſq; commonly called d *James Murray*, ſecond Son to the ſaid *John* Duke of *Athole*, had conſtantly ad- ed to his Majeſty, and rendered him conſiderable Services; and as a Reward of their dy Loyalty, his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to give his Royal Aſſent for a to be brought in, that the Honours, Titles and Eſtate of the ſaid *John* Duke of

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[a] Charta in archivis, ad annum 1704.

Athole, ſhould, after his Death, be continued in his Familie. Accordingly a Law paſſed, whereby it was enacted, That the Act of Attainder of *William* Marquis of *Tillibardine*, ſhould not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent any Deſcent of Honour or Eſtate from the ſaid Duke of *Athole* to the ſaid Lord *James Murray* and his Iſſue, but that all, and every the Honours, Titles and Eſtate whatſoever of the ſaid *John* Duke of *Athole*, ſhould, from and after his Death, deſcend, and come to and be held and enjoyed by the ſaid *James Murray*, Eſq; and his Iſſue, in ſuch Manner as the ſame would have deſcended, and come to, and been enjoyed by him and them, in caſe the ſaid *William Murray* had not been attainted of Treaſon, and had died without Iſſue in the Lifetime of the ſaid *John* Duke of *Athole*. Accordingly on the Death of his Grace the Duke of *Athole*, in Virtue of this Act of Parliament, his Son *James*, now Duke of *Athole*, did ſucceed his Father in his Honours, Title and Eſtate, *anno* 1724.

JOHN Duke of *Athole* married firſt the Lady *Katherine Hamilton*, eldeſt Daughter of *William* and *Anne* Duke and Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*, a Lady of incomparable Prudence, and a ſingular Example of Virtue and Piety, by whom he had Iſſue,

JOHN Marquis of *Tillibardine*, who was of great Hopes and Expectations He was ſlain at the Battle of *Mons*, the 31ſt of *Auguſt* 1709, to the great Affliction of the Duke his Father, and all his noble Relations.

WILLIAM Marquis of *Tillibardine*, who was attainted by Act of Parliament in 1715, for being acceſſory to the Rebellion.

Lord *JAMES MURRAY*, now his Grace the preſent Duke of *Athole*.

Lord *CHARLES MURRAY* who died young.

Lord *GEORGE MURRAY* of *Glencarſe*.

Lord *BASIL MURRAY* died young.

Lady *SUSANE* the Duke's only Daughter of his firſt Marriage, was marrie to *William* the preſent Earl of *Aberdeen*, and had Iſſue.

His Grace the Duke married to his ſecond Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Willia* Lord *Roſs* of *Haukhead*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons and a Daughter, *viz.*

Lord *JOHN MURRAY* of *Pitnacree*, Lieutenant Colonel in the thir Regiment of his Majeſty's Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*, and is Member of Parliament for the County of *Perth*.

Lord *FREDERICK MURRAY* who is in the Navy.

Lady *MARY MURRAY*.

To *JOHN* Duke of *Athole* ſucceeded *James* Duke of *Athole* his Son, by Vi tue of the Act of Parliament, veſting the Eſtate and Honours of the Family in hi upon the Demiſe of his Father, as has been obſerved in this Memorial. His Grac having all poſſible Regard for his illuſtrious Family, and that it might continue in Luſtr but withall apprehending that, by the Words of the former Act of Parliament, it mig be doubtful whether, upon failure of his Grace, and the Heirs male of his Body, the H nours, Titles and Eſtate would continue in the Family, and deſcend to the late Duk other Sons, his Grace's Brothers, and whether his Grace and his Iſſue, and Heirs Male the late Duke of *Athole* may take and enjoy any Title or Eſtate that may deſcend, come to him or them by collateral Deſcent, as they would have done, or mig do, if *William Murray*, commonly called Marquis of *Tillibardine*, had not be attainted, and died without Iſſue in the late Duke's Lifetime; upon this his Gra went up to Court, and laid his Caſe before his preſent Majeſty, praying that a B might be brought into Parliament, to explain and amend the former Act, for ve ing the Honours and Eſtate of the Houſe of *Athole* in his Grace's own Perſon, whi at the humble Suit and Requeſt of the Duke, was allowed to be brought in, and an A paſſed thereon, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by, and with the Advice and Co ſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament ſembled, and by the Authority of the ſamen, that the Attainder of *William Murr* called Marquis of *Tillibardine*, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to p vent any Deſcent of Honour or Eſtate to *James* Duke of *Athole* and his Iſſue, to any of the Iſſue or Heirs Male of *John* late Duke of *Athole* (other than ſaid *William Murray* and his Iſſue) but that all Honours, Titles and Eſtate wh

ſoe

forever, ſhall, and may deſcend, and come to and be held and enjoyed by him and them, in caſe the ſaid *William Murray* had not been attainted, and had died without Iſſue in the Lifetime of *John* late Duke his Father (*a*).

The Duke of *Athole* having, by his Majeſty's ſpecial Grace and Favour, got this Point ſettled, that was of the greateſt Conſequence to his Family, he was immediately, on the Back of this, taken into a very high and particular Favour: He was firſt, by the Countenance of the Court, elected one of the ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*, to ſit in the Houſe of Peers of *Great Britain* in a Vacancy, thro' the Demiſe of *John* Earl of *Sutherland* the 21ſt of *September* 1733 (*b*): After that his Grace roſe quickly to be Privy Seal, one of the Knights of the Moſt Noble Order of St. *Andrew*, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and choſen one of the ſixteen Peers for *Scotland* to the preſent Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Upon the Demiſe of *James* Earl of *Derby* on the firſt of *February* 1735, his Grace ſucceeded as Heir of Line and at Law to that moſt noble and illuſtrious Family: But tho' the Title, Honour and Eſtate of the *Derby* Family went to Sir *Edward Stanley* the Heir-male, yet his Grace the Duke of *Athole* got the Lordſhip of *Man* and the Iſles, and the Peerage of Lord *Strange*. In the Caſe as ſet forth in the Petition to his Majeſty, by his Grace *James* Duke of *Athole*, Lord of *Man* and the *Iſles*, claiming the Barony of *Strange*, it makes Mention, That his Majeſty King *Henry* VII. in the firſt Year of his Reign, created *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*; That the ſame Title and Dignity came by Male Deſcent to *Ferdinando* Earl of *Derby*, who left three Daughters and no Son; That the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Derby* came to *William* Brother of the ſaid *Ferdinando*, as Heir-male of the Body of the ſaid *Thomas*; but the ſaid *William* was never ſeaſed of the Title or Dignity of a Baron; That *James* Earl of *Derby*, the Duke's Anceſtor, whoſe Heir he is, eldeſt Son of the ſaid *William*, was ſummoned to Parliament in the third Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. as a Baron, the Writ being directed *Jacobo Strange* Chevalier, and being alſo ſummoned to ſeveral Parliaments in the ſaid King's Reign, ſat and voted by the ſaid Title of Lord *Strange*, in the Lifetime of the ſaid *William* Earl of *Derby* his Father; That upon the Death of the ſaid *William* Earl of *Derby*, the ſaid *James* Lord *Strange* ſucceeded to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Derby*, and died ſeaſed thereof to him and the Heirs-male of the Body of the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*, and of the ſaid Title and Dignity of Lord *Strange* to him and his Heirs; That the ſaid Title and Dignity of Lord *Strange* came by Male-deſcent to the late Earl of *Derby*, who died without Iſſue in the Month of *February* 1735; That the Duke of *Athole* the Petitioner, is Couſin and next Heir to the ſaid late Earl of *Derby*, and Great Grandſon and ſole Heir of the ſaid *James* Lord *Strange*, afterward Earl of *Derby*, and conſequently intitled to the Dignity of a Baron, created by Writ of Summons, in Virtue of which the ſaid Lord *Strange* ſat and voted in Parliament.

These Points of Fact were ſo fully proved, and the Point of Law ſo clearly eſtabliſhed, that the Authorities could not be contraverted, and therefore the Houſe of Peers allowed the Duke's Claim to the Peerage of *Strange* as Great Grandſon to *James* Lord *Strange* and Earl of *Derby*, who was created by Writ of Summons in the Year 1628 (*c*), as is ſaid, and whoſe Heir his Grace the Duke of *Athole* is.

His Grace the Duke of *Athole* being Heir of Line to the illuſtrious Houſe of the Earls of *Derby* and Lord of *Man*, it might perhaps, with Abundance of Reaſon, be expected that we ſhould even in this Memorial run out a little on the Antiquity, Luſtre, Splendor and Nobility of the *Stanley* Family, but that would be to cite a great Part of the Hiſtory of *England*, and to tranſcribe a great many Pages of the Baronage of that Kingdom (*d*), all which we ſhall wave, ſince this Paper has dwelt fully as much, if not more, than at firſt was intended: We beg Leave only briefly

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(*a*) Bill for explaining and amending an Act paſſed in the firſt Year of his late Majeſty King George I. for veſting the Honours and Eſtate of John Duke of Athole in Lord James Murray his ſecond Son. (*b*) Sederunt of the Election of Peers. (*c*) Caſe of James Duke of Athole, Lord of Man and the Iſles, as ſet forth in his Petition to his Majeſty, claiming the Peerage of Strange. (*d*) Dugdale's Baronage of England.

to take Notice, that King *Henry* IV. of *England*, in the 1405, gave to *John* Lord *Stanley*, the Anceſtor of his Grace the Duke of *Athole*, the Iſle of *Man*, with the Caſtle and Peele, and all the Iſles adjacent; as alſo of all the Regalities, Franchiſes and Rights thereunto belonging, and Patronage of the Biſhoprick (*a*), to be held of the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, by Homage, and the Service of two Falcons on the Day of their Coronation: But becauſe the Kings of *Scotland* claimed a Right to the Iſle of *Man*, the Earls of *Derby*, Lords of *Man*, were obliged to keep a conſtant ſtanding Army and Garriſons, for the Defence of it, till the Reign of our King *James* VI. of *Scotland* and the firſt of *England*, that all former Hoſtilities betwixt the two Nations ceaſed, and came to an End upon the Union of the Crowns in the King's Royal Perſon, *anno* 1603; and in the Honourable Family of *Derby*, and their Heirs, the Lordſhip of *Man* and the *Iſles* has continued ever ſince, except for twelve Years during the Civil War, when it was given to General *Fairfax* the Lord *Cameron*, but was returned to its antient Lords at the Reſtoration of the King in the 1660. I ſhall only further obſerve, that tho' there were, in the more antient Times, Kings of *Man*, yet the Lords of it, both when it belonged to the Crown of *Scotland*, and ſince it came to the Crown of *England*, have waved the Title of *Kings*, and now are only ſtiled *Lords of Man and the Iſles*, tho' they have moſt of the *Regalia*, as the giving the final Aſſent to all new Laws, and the Power of pardoning Offenders, of changing the Sentence of Death into Baniſhment, of appointing and placing the Governor and Officers, with a Right to all Forfaultures for Treaſon, Felony, *Felo de ſe*, &c.

I ſhall conclude with the Opinion of all the great Lawyers in *England*, who have had Occaſion to mention the *Iſle of Man*, *viz.* That it is a Royal Feif of the Crown of *England*, and the only one: So that I may venture to ſay, without Cenſure, That if his Grace the Duke of *Athole* is not the richeſt Subject the King of *Britain* has, he is the greateſt Man in His Majeſty's Dominions.

His Grace was married in the 1726, to *JEAN FREDERICK*, now Dutcheſs of *Athole*, who brought with her a conſiderable Fortune: The firſt Accounts we have of her Grace's Family is, That her Great-Grandfather *John* came from the *Palatinate* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was Phyſician to Her Majeſty. His Son *John Frederick* was Lord Mayor of *London* the Year King *Charles* was reſtored, and was then knighted by His Majeſty, preſented the City Preſents to Queen *Katharine*, and died Father of the City, leaving an only Son *Thomas*, Father to her Grace by *Leonora Mariſcoe*, who was one of the greateſt Fortunes in *England* at that Time, whoſe Predeceſſors came originally from *Normandy*, and were of very conſiderable Account in that Country.

ME

(*a*) Dr. Gibſon the Lord Biſhop of London in his new Edition of Cambden's Britannia, and Biſhop Wilſon's Account of the Iſle of Man.

MEMORIAL of the VISCOUNT of STORMONT, Lord SCONE and Lord BALVAIRD, COCKPOOL and LOCHMABEN.

THE Barony of *Arngosk*, alias *Forgey*, in the County of *Fiſe*, tho' it has been poſſeſſed by the *Murrays* for many Ages paſt, yet in the more antient Times that Eſtate belonged to Gentlemen of the Sirname of *Friſeley*. This is vouched and inſtructed by a Donation which *Gilbertus de Friſeley, dominus de Forgey*, made, *Deo & eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Cambuskenneth, & ibidem canonicis deo ſervientibus, illam partem terræ quæ jacet propinquior domui, quæ eſt ſacerdotis in territorio de Arngosk, una cum jure patronatus eccleſiæ de Arngosk*. The Deed is confirmed by *William* Biſhop of St. *Andrews, die Mercurii proxima poſt feſtum exaltationis ſanctæ crucis*, 1281 (*a*). There we meet with *Henricus de Friſeley dominus de Forgey*, who gave to the Abbot and Convent of *Cambuskenneth molendinum de Arngosk pro ſalute animæ ſuæ* (*b*). This Donation bears Date *ſexto calendas Auguſti* 1295. After *Henry de Friſeley* there is *Willielmus de Friſeley miles, dominus de Forgey*, who ratifies the Deed of his Predeceſſor of the Miln of *Arngosk*, to the Convent of *Cambuskenneth*, which is ratified by a Charter under the Great Seal of King *Robert* I. at *Glaſgow, decimo die Junii, anno regni ſui nono*, that is the Year of our Lord 1316 (*c*). From the Family of the *Friſeleys* the Barony of *Arngosk, & dominium de Forgey*, as it is called in the Record, was transferred by the Marriage of the Heir-female to the *Barclays* of *Kippo*, a Branch of the once great and powerful Family of the *Barclays* Lords of *Brichen*, which terminated in an Heir-female, who was married to *Walter Stuart* Earl of *Strathern, Athole* and *Caithneſs*, one of the younger Sons of King *Robert* II. (*d*). The Family of the *Barclays* of *Kippo* and *Arngosk* ſubſiſted a long while in Honour and Luſtre, till the Reign of King *James* IV. that *James Barclay* Son and Heir of another *James Barclay* of *Kippo*, died without Iſſue-male, and left only one Daughter, his ſole Heir, *Margaret Barclay domina de Arngosk & Balvaird*, who brought her Eſtate to her Husband Sir *Andrew Murray*, ſecond Son of Sir *William Murray* of *Tillibardine*, paternal Anceſtor to the preſent Duke of *Athole* (*e*), in the 1499, at leaſt that is the firſt Time I have found him firſt deſigned of *Arngosk*, and Dame *Margaret Barclay* his Wife, *nepti & hæredi quondam Jacobi Barclaii de Kippo*. That ſhe was ſprung from, and deſcended of the antient Lords of *Arngosk* and *Forgey*, is inſtructed from a Deed I have ſeen (*f*), in which ſhe is deſigned *hæres quondam Henrici de Friſeley domina de Arngosk & Forgey*; it is dated the ſecond of *December* 1513 (*g*). This Lady, on the 24 of *January* 1507, reſigns in the Hands of King *James* IV. her whole Eſtate for new Infeſtment to herſelf, and Sir *Andrew Murray* her Spouſe in Liferent, and the Fie to the Heirs procreated or to be procreated betwixt them: Upon the Marriage of Sir *Andrew Murray* with Dame *Margaret Barclay*, he did not quarter the Coat of Arms of the *Barclays* with the paternal Bearing of the *Murrays*, but chooſe rather to compoſe them by placing the *Croſs Patee*, the Figures in the Armorial Bearing of the *Barclays*, in the Center of the *Shield* betwixt the *three Mollets*, as may be ſeen on the South-Iſle of the collegiate Church of *Tillibardine*, which has been founded by this Gentleman, after he became poſſeſſed of the Eſtates of *Arngosk, Balvaird* and *Kippo*.

THIS Lady Dame *Margaret Barclay*, Lady *Arngosk*, with Conſent of Sir *Andrew Murray* her Husband, and Sir *David Murray* her Son and Heir apparent, both Knights, founds and endows a Chapplainry in the Pariſh Church of *Arngosk, In honorem Dei & ſanctæ individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, Filii & Spiritus Sancti,*

(*a*) Charta Cambuskenneth in Bibl. jurid. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Chartulary of Cambuskenneth. (*d*) Charta in publicis archivis, ad annum 1373. (*e*) Charta penes dominum Drummond. (*f*) Charta Cambuskenneth. (*g*) Ibidem.

& beatæ Mariæ, & beatæ Columbæ, patronas eccleſiæ de Arngosk, of an Annuity of fourteen Merks and two Acres of Land, lying contiguous to the Church (*a*), *pro proſperitate ſereniſſimi principis Jacobi quinti regis Scotorum*; Alſo for the Health and Welfare of themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, *& omnium fidelium defunctorum*. This Charter of Mortification bears Date, *apud caſtrum noſtrum de Balvaird, primo die menſis Auguſti* 1527 (*b*). This Sir *Andrew Murray* left Iſſue by Dame *Margaret Barclay* his Wife aforeſaid,

Sir *DAVID MURRAY* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor,

JOHN MURRAY of *Conland* (*c*), which Lands he held in Vaſſalage of the Family,

ELIZABETH a Daughter, who was married to Sir *Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy* (*d*).

Sir *DAVID MURRAY* of *Arngosk*, the ſecond in the Line of this noble Family, made an Alliance in Marriage with the Houſe of *Lindſay*, for he married Dame *Janet Lindſay*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Lindſay* of the *Byres*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Crawford*, by Dame *Helen Stewart* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole* (*e*), by whom he had Iſſue three Sons, *viz.*

Sir *ANDREW MURRAY* the Heir of the Family,

WILLIAM MURRAY of *Letterbanachie*, the ſecond Son, and the paternal Anceſtor of the preſent Viſcount of *Stormont* (*f*), of whom afterward.

DAVID MURRAY Portioner of *Airdeth*, the third Son (*g*). This Sir *David Murray* of *Arngosk*, died in the Month of *September* 1550 (*h*), and was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir,

Sir *ANDREW MURRAY* of *Arngosk*, whom we find, from a very authentick Deed and Voucher, was one of the Gentlemen that were on the Aſſize of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, when he was condemned, after his Death, for the Rebellion he had headed at the Battle of *Corrichie*, *anno* 1563.

In the 1547 he married Dame *Janet Graham*, Daughter of *William* the ſecond Earl of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Montroſe*, by Dame *Janet Keith* his Lady, who was Daughter of *William* Earl *Mariſchall* of *Scotland* (*i*); by this Lady he had Iſſue,

Sir *DAVID MURRAY* of *Goſpertie* his ſecond Son, who was raiſed firſt to the Honour of Lord *Scone*, and after that to the Dignity of Viſcount of *Stormont*; of whom in the Sequel of this Memorial.

Mr. *ROBERT MURRAY* the third Son, who was bred to the Service of the Church, and had the Benefice of the Arch-deanry of *Dunkeld* beſtowed on him, by the Bounty and Favour of King *James* VI. the better to enable him, as the Narrative and Preamble of the Gift bears, to proſecute and carry on his Studies in the View of ſerving in the Church (*k*), but he died without any Succeſſion.

Sir *PATRICK MURRAY* the fourth Son was deſigned of *Byn* and *Drumcairn*, and was Lieutenant of His Majeſty's Guard, and was a bold brisk Man, frequently imployed by the King in the Affairs of the Church; more eſpecially as to the ſettling Epiſcopacy, to which the Brethren were not a little averſe (*l*). He married Dame *Iſabel Blair* of the Houſe of *Balthayock* in *Perth-Shire*, but he died without Succeſſion in the 1604, and his Eſtate came to the Lord *Scone* his Brother, who is ſerved Heir to him in the Year 1607 (*m*).

Sir *ANDREW MURRAY* of *Arngosk* the Father died in *anno* 1576 (*n*), and was ſucceeded by his Son,

Sir *ANDREW MURRAY* of *Arngosk*, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to King *James* VI. and in a very conſiderable Degree of Confidence and Favour with that Prince (*o*). This Gentleman took a new Inveſtiture of his Eſtate to himſelf in Liferent, and to *Andrew Murray* his Son and Heir

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(*a*) Chartulary of Cambuskenneth. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Mr. Home's Hiſtory of the Douglaſes. (*e*) Charta in publicis archivis, ad annum 1526. (*f*) Charta penes Jacobum Murray de Abercairny. (*g*) Charta in publicis archivis, ad annum 1563. (*h*) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont, etiam charta in Rotulis Reg. Parl. (*i*) Charta in publicis archivis, ad annum 1547. (*k*) Ibidem, ad annum 1584. (*l*) Spotiſwood and Calderwood's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories. (*m*) Rotul. in Cancellaria. S. D. N. R. (*n*) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. (*o*) Charta in publicis archivis.

Heir apparent in Fie, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *David Murray* his Brother-german, and the Heirs male of his Body, and, in Failure of theſe, to *Robert Murray* his Brother-german, and to the Heirs male of his Body, and theſe failing, to *Patrick Murray* their Brother-german, and the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *David Murray* Portioner of *Airdeth* his Uncle. The Charter is expede the Great Seal the 26th of *September* 1560 (*a*). In this Subſtitution 'tis pretty odd, that Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Arngosk* ſtrikes out his Uncle *William Murray* of *Letterbanachie*, and his Iſſue-male out of the Succeſſion, who was elder than *David Murray* of *Airdeth*, whom he ſubſtitutes directly and immediately after his own Brothers: But we ſee that ſome Time after this, in a ſubſequent Settlement of the Eſtate of the Family, Juſtice is done to *David Murray*, Son of *William Murray* of *Letterbanachie*, and he is repon'd in his due Room and Right of Succeſſion, before the Iſſue male of his Uncle *David Murray* of *Airdeth*.

THIS Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Arngosk* married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Crichton* of *Strathurd*, an antient and conſiderable Family in the County of *Perth*; her Mother was a Daughter of the Lord *Ruthven*'s Family, who were afterwards Earls of *Gourie* (*b*), by whom he had *Andrew* his Son and Heir, and one Daughter *Anne*, who was married to Sir *Mungo Marray* the ſecond Viſcount of *Stormont*, but had no Iſſue. To this Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Arngosk* ſucceeded *Andrew* his Son and Heir, who was the firſt of the Family that relinquiſhed the Deſignation of *Arngosk*, and uſed the Title and Deſignation of *Balvaird*. He took an Inveſtiture of his Eſtate, and is ſtiled *Andreas Murray de Balvaird, filius & hæres, quondam domini Andreæ Murray de Arngosk, militis.* He provides his whole Eſtate to the Heirs male of his own Body, and failing theſe to Sir *David Murray* of *Goſpertie*, Knight, his Majeſty's Comptroller, his Uncle, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to *Robert Murray* his Uncle, and the Heirs male of his Body; which failing, to *David Murray* of *Balgonie*, his Father's Couſin-German, Son of *William Murray* of *Letterbanachie*; and failing his Heirs Male, to another Couſin-German of his Father's, Mr. *William Murray* of *Ardeith*. This Charter bears Date the 8th of *May* 1604 (*c*). This Gentleman was Heir apparent to the Viſcount of *Stormont*, both in his Eſtate and the Title of Honour. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *William Monteith* of *Carſe* by Dame *Helen Bruce* his Wife, of the Houſe of *Airth*: But he died without Iſſue in the Month of *September* in the Year 1624, ſo that his Eſtate devolved to his Uncle *David* Viſcount of *Stormont*, who was ſerved and retoured Heir Male to his Nephew ſome ſhort Time thereafter.

SIR *DAVID MURRAY* the firſt Viſcount of *Stormont*, was from his Youth bred at the Court of King *James* VI. He was firſt made Cup-bearer to his Majeſty, in which Employment he ſoon rendered himſelf very gracious to his Maſter, inſomuch as in few Years he was preferred to be Maſter of the Horſe, and Captain of the Guard, and being knighted, was made Comptroller of the Royal Revenue in the 1599, upon the Removal of Sir *David Home* of *Wedderburn* from the Office (*d*). In this Station he ſerved his Majeſty with great Diligence, Fidelity, Aſſiduity and Application. He had the Honour to be attending on his Majeſty from the Palace of *Faulkland* to the Town of *Perth*, on the memorable 5th of *Auguſt* 1600, when the Earl of *Gourie* and his Brother Mr. *Ruthven*, by an unparallelled Attempt, thought to have embrued their Hands in the ſacred Blood of the King: This wicked Deſign was by a happy Providence defeat, juſt when it was upon the very Point of being execute. In his Majeſty's happy Preſervation, Sir *David Murray* the Comptroller was highly inſtrumental. At the ſame Time he did the Court a Piece of exceeding acceptable Service; for when the Town of *Perth* were all in an Uproar and Tumult upon the killing of the Earl of *Gourie*, who was their Provoſt, he had the chief Hand with his Friends in compoſing the Citizens, in quelling the Tumult, and carrying the King and the Court ſafe back to *Faulkland* (*e*).

(*a*) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont, ac etiam in publicis archivis. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Ibidem, ad annum 1604. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Hiſtory of Gourie's Conſpiracy.

THIS Accident in which Sir *David Murray* had ſo great a Share of Merit, laid a deep Root with his Majeſty, and begot ſuch a Confidence that was never afterward ſhaken. He upon this came to be conſidered as one of the firſt Favourites, and in whom the King could well repoſe the firmeſt Confidence. His Majeſty came now to heap Favours on him; he began with giving him the Barony of *Ruthven*, the chief Seat of the Earl of *Gourie*, which he called *Huntingtower*, and had come to the Crown by the Earl's Forfeiture. Soon after that he gave him the Lands of the whole Abbacy of *Scone*, of which the Earl of *Gourie* had been Commendator (*a*), erected, united and incorporated into a temporal Lordſhip, to be called the Lordſhip of *Scone*, with Place, Seat and Voice in Parliament, and was thereupon, with the greateſt Solemnity, inveſted in the Honour the 7th of *April* 1605 (*b*), by a ſpecial Commiſſion directed to the Earl of *Dunfermling* the Lord Chancellor for that Effect. The Ceremony was in Preſence of the Earls of *Angus*, *Sutherland*, *Mariſchal*, *Linlithgow*, the Lords *Fleming*, *Drummond* and *Thirleſtane*: The Erection of the Lordſhip of *Scone* was confirmed to the Lord *Scone*, by a ſpecial Act of Parliament in the 1606 (*c*). Quickly after this his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow upon his Favourite the Lord *Scone*, the Office of *Ranger*, or the Rangery of the *Lommonds*, the Forreſtry of the Woods, and the old Caſtle-ſteed of *Faukland* (*d*), and ſeveral other beneficial Grants from the Crown.

THE King his Maſter well knowing his favourite Servant the Lord *Scone* to be a Man of more than ordinary Courage and Reſolution, made Choice of him to repreſent his Royal Perſon as High Commiſſioner in ſeveral of the General Aſſemblies of this Church, where he deported himſelf ſo boldly and reſolutely in the King's Service, that he had a peculiar Hand in carrying thro' Things that met with a very high Oppoſition in Reference to the ſettling a Liturgy, and in bringing the Church of *Scotland* to ſome nearer Degrees of Uniformity with the Church of *England*, which the King had ſet his Heart ſo much upon, and could not have been well brought about by a Man of leſs Reſolution and Spirit than that Lord (*e*). As he acted his Part to the King's great Contentment and Satisfaction in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, and with ſo much Succeſs; ſo his Lordſhip ſhewed no leſs Zeal in promoting the King's Service in the Parliament 1621, when the Decrees of the Church came to receive the Sanction of Law: How ſoon the five Articles of *Perth* Aſſembly paſſed into Laws, the Lord *Scone* was diſpatched to Court, to inform his Majeſty of the Succeſs of his Inſtructions, by the Marquis of *Hamilton* his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner: To commemorate his long and faithful Services, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe him to the Honour of Viſcount of *Stormont*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 16th of *Auguſt* of the Year 1621 aforeſaid (*f*). The Dignity is limited to the Heirs male, which would have carried the Peerage to his Nephew Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, as he had all along intended, for he never had any Children of his own: But there is no abſolute Happineſs in this ſublunary World; for, in the 1624, he received a great domeſtick Affliction in his own Family, by the Death of his Nephew Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, to whom the Viſcount himſelf ſucceeded. This Accident altered all his Schemes of the Succeſſion of his Honour and Eſtate, and made him take new Meaſures; for as he, by the King's Favour, got his Honours after his Death conveyed to Sir *Mungo Murray*, Son to the Earl of *Tillibardine*, who had married his Neice, and to the Heirs male of his Body, and failing theſe, to *John* Earl of *Annandale* and his Heirs male, and in Failure of theſe, to his own Heirs male, and his Eſtate of Conqueſt; ſo, moved from Principles of Honour and Conſcience, to preſerve his Family of *Balvaird* in the Line of the Heirs male, he adopted for his Nephew his Couſin-german's Son, Mr. *Andrew Murray* then Miniſter at *Ebdie*, Son to *David Murray* of *Balgonie* and *Kippo*, and immediately ſettled on him the Fie of the Eſtate of *Balvaird*, &c.

Hi

(*a*) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont, etiam charta in archivis, ad annum 1580. (*b*) Mr Workman's Manuſcript, who was a famous Herald, and aſſiſted at the Solemnity of the Inveſtiture himſelf. (*c*) Charta penes Viſcomitem de Stormont. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Spotiſwood and Calderwood's Hiſtories of the Church. (*f*) Charta in publicis rotulis, ad annum 1621.

His other Eſtate of Conqueſt he provided, together with his Title of Honour, as we obſerved, to Sir *Mungo Murray*, and after him to the Earl of *Annandale*, and after their reſpective Heirs male, to Mr. *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird* his own Heir male; the Crown countenanced all theſe Settlements of the Viſcount of *Stormont*, and thereupon Sir *Mungo Murray* his Heir of Entail came to be deſigned Maſter of *Stormont*, as much as if he had been the Viſcount's own Son, even in his Lifetime.

DAVID the firſt Viſcount of *Stormont* was married to Dame *Elizabeth Beaton*, Daughter of Sir *David Beaton* of *Crich*, in the County of *Fife*; but dying on the 27th of *Auguſt* 1631, he was with great funeral Solemnity interred in a Vault within the Church of *Scone*, on the 23d of *September* thereafter, under a noble and magnificent Monument of various coloured Marble, erected by himſelf many Years before his Death, with his Statue as big as the Life, in a Poſture of Devotion, with this Inſcription upon a Tablet of black Marble, wherein moſt of his remarkable Actions are ſet forth.

The Right Honourable Sir DAVID MURRAY *of* Goſpertie, *Knight; Son to Sir* Andrew Murray *of* Balvaird; *his Grandſire Brother to the Earl of* Tillibardine; *his Mother Daughter to the Earl of* Montroſe; *his Gooddame of the Father, Daughter to the Lord* Lindſay; *his Goodd ame of the Mother, Daughter to the Earl* Mariſchal; *who for his good Services done to King* James VI. *whom he faithfully ſerved from his Youth in many honourable Employments, from a Cup-bearer, Maſter of his Horſes, Maſter of his Houſe, Comptroller of his Rents, Captain of his Majeſty's Guards, one of his honourable Privy-Council, was created Lord* Scone. *He married Dame* Elizabeth Beaton, *an ancient Baron's Daughter of* Crich, *died without Iſſue, left his Eſtate to his Nephew of* Balvaird, *and to Dame* Agnes Murray *his Neice, whom he married to a Brother of the Earl of* Tillibardine's, *from whom he firſt deſcended; he helped his other Friends, who enjoy the Fruits of his Labour; his Buildings pruifs he was politique; good Men knew he loved Virtue, and Malefactors that he maintained Juſtice; he founded this Hoſpital, and builded this Church; his Soul enjoys Happineſs: And under this Tomb, builded by himſelf, lyeth his Body, expecting the joyful Reſurrection.*

To *DAVID* the firſt Viſcount of *Stormont* ſucceeded, as Heir of Proviſion and Entail, *Mungo* Viſcount of *Stormont* aforeſaid, in the Honour and in the Lordſhip of *Scone*, and Barony of *Stormont*. He married Dame *Anne Murray*, only Daughter of Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, Brother to the firſt Viſcount, and, after her Death, *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Weems*, Widow of *Alexander Lindſay* of *Edzle*: But by neither of theſe two Ladies his Wives had he any Iſſue; and departing this Life in *September* 1642, the Lordſhip of *Scone*, and the Honour of Viſcount of *Stormont* came to *James* then Earl of *Annandale*, in virtue of the Viſcount's Deſtination; and ſo being the leſſer Dignity, it was immerged and abſorbed in the higher Honour of the Earl of *Annandale*, and there it remained for about the Space of ſixteen Years, that the Earl of *Annandale* dying without Iſſue in the Year 1658, the Honour of Viſcount of *Stormont* was again revived, and devolved to *David* then Lord *Balvaird*, Heir male and of Entail to *David* the firſt Lord *Scone*, and Viſcount of *Stormont*.

The Anceſtor of the Lord *Balvaird* was *William Murray* of *Letterbanachie*, ſecond Son to Sir *David Murray* of *Arngosk*, and Dame *Janet Lindſay* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Lord *Lindſay*, and Uncle to *David* the firſt Viſcount of *Stormont*. This is vouched, and clearly inſtructed from a Charter granted by his Brother Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Arngosk*, *Willielmo Murray fratri ſuo germano, de terris de Letterbanachie, in vicecomitatu de Perth, & hæredibus ſuis*, in the 1553 (*a*).

This

(*a*) Charta penes Jacobum Murray de Abercairny.

This *William Murray* of *Letterbanachie*, who was the ſecond Brother of the Family of *Arngosk*, allied in Marriage with the Houſe of *Oliphant* (*a*), and had *Andrew Murray* of *Letterbanachie* his eldeſt Son, who died without Iſſue; and

DAVID the ſecond Son, who was Heir to his Father, and at different Times is deſigned *David Murray* de *Linthill*, *de Balgony* and *Kippo*. There is a Charter I have ſeen, wherein he calls himſelf *David Murray de Balgony*, *filius & hæres quondam Willielmi Murray de Letterbanachie* (*b*). He is by this Deſignation ſubſtitute in an Inveſtiture of the Eſtate of *Balvaird*, in Favours of Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, in the 1604, to whom he was a Couſin-german, and is placed before *David Murray* Portioner of *Airdeth*, whom Sir *Andrew* calls his Uncle his Father's Brother, and who was an immediate younger Brother to *William Murray* of *Letterbanachie*. This *David Murray* of *Balgony* came after that to acquire from the Family of *Balvaird* the Eſtate of *Kippo* in *Fife*; which he afterward ſold to Dr. *David Philp*, *anno* 1623 (*c*). This Gentleman married *Agnes Moncrief*, Daughter to the Laird of *Moncrief* of *That-ilk* (*d*); by whom he had Iſſue.

GILBERT MURRAY his eldeſt Son, who died without Iſſue,

Mr. *ANDREW MURRAY* the ſecond Son, afterward Lord *Balvaird*,

WILLIAM the third Son,

DAVID the fourth Son, and

KATHARINE a Daughter, who was married to *John Arnot* of *Pitoﬅie*, and had Iſſue.

Mr. *ANDREW MURRAY*, afterward Lord *Balvaird*, being at firſt a younger Brother, was bred to the Church, and taking holy Orders, he was ſoon after inſtitute Miniſter of the Pariſh of *Ebdie* in the Shire of *Fife*, as ſoon as the 1618 (*e*). Upon the Death of Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, the preſumptive Heir of the Viſcount of *Stormont*, and his Lordſhip having no Iſſue of his own, nor Hopes of any, he from henceforth conſidered Mr. *Murray* as his Heir male, as indeed he was. The Viſcount, now moved from Principles of Honour and Conſcience to preſerve his paternal Eſtate intire in the Blood and Line of the Family, however he ſhould diſpoſe of his other Conqueſts, did now, in the 1625, upon the Back of his Nephew's Death, take a new Inveſtiture of the Eſtate of *Balvaird* and *Arngosk* to himſelf in Liferent, and the Fie to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing to Mr. *Andrew Murray* Miniſter at *Ebdie*; this Deed is dated the 26th of *November* 1625 (*f*). Accordingly, as Heir of the Inveſtiture, he ſucceeded the Viſcount of *Stormont* his Couſin in that Part of his Eſtate, on his Death in the 1631. Immediately on the Back of that, he gets a Charter of his whole Eſtate, which was now very conſiderable, and which he provides to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to *Mungo* then Viſcount of *Stormont*, and to the Heirs male of his Body, which failing, to the Heirs male of the Bodies of *Gilbert*, *William* and *David Murrays* his Brothers, *reſpective*. This Charter is of the Date the 14th of *July* 1632 (*g*). At the Solemnity of the Coronation of King *Charles* I. on the 18th of *June* 1633, Mr. *Murray* of *Balvaird*, the Miniſter at *Ebdie*, was one of thoſe Gentlemen the King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on, tho' he was an actual Miniſter at the Time: Mr. *Murray* was eſteemed, and had the Character of a wiſe, grave, prudent, pious Man, and well diſpoſed to the whole Frame of the Government, and the Conſtitution as eſtabliſhed by Law: Poſſeſſed with all theſe Qualities, he was pitched on as a very proper Member for the Aſſembly of *Glaſgow* in the 1638, where, by his Temper, Authority and Moderation, he ſtudied all that was poſſible to allay the Heats, and compoſe the Differences that were there agitate with ſo much Warmth and Zeal in Reference to Epiſcopacy, and the Government of the Church by Biſhops: His Conduct and Behaviour was much taken Notice of by his Majeſty's Commiſſioner the Marquis of *Hamilton*, inſomuch as the Marquis was pleaſed to give the King a very good Character of

Sir

(*a*) Herald Books. (*b*) Penes Abercairny, ad annum 1612. (*c*) Herald Books, MSS. (*d*) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. (*e*) Ibidem. (*f*) Ibidem. (*g*) Ibidem.

Sir *Andrew Murray*, as a Clergyman well diſpoſed to Peace for healing Breaches, and much averſe from carrying Matters to Extremities on either Side. Tho' he ſtill leaned to the King's Side, he continued to ſit in the Aſſembly, till the Commiſſioner thought fit to leave them, and he then retired with others of the Brethren, who were not inclined or diſpoſed to make thoſe Alterations in the Conſtitution of the Church that were carried through, and driven on by the remaining Part of the Aſſembly. However, he took the Covenant, when it was enjoin'd by Authority, as the only Mean that was left for preſerving the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom, which was then ſtrangely divided.

In the 1641, when the King came down to hold the Parliament in his own Royal Perſon, to cement all Differences, to redreſs all Grievances, and to give a general Satisfaction; at the End of the Seſſion he was pleaſed to create ſeveral Peers, and, among the reſt, Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, was created Lord *Balvaird*, by Letters Patent the 14th of *November* 1641 (*a*). Soon after this he got a very conſiderable Acceſſion to his Eſtate, the Barony of *Stormont*, by the Death of his Couſin *Mungo* Viſcount of *Stormont*, to whom he is ſerved and retoured Heir of Tailie and Proviſion in that Barony, in *May* 1643 (*b*). With all this Acceſſion of Wealth and Honour, he notwithſtanding continued ſtill to exerciſe his paſtoral Function in the Miniſtry at his Pariſh of *Ebdie* till his dying Day. The Troubles that enſued, and the fatal Breach betwixt the King and the Parliament, had a conſiderable Influence on his Health, and quickly haſtned him to his Grave. His Teſtament I have ſeen, dated the 24th of *September* 1644 (*c*), and his Death happened in three or four Days thereafter. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *David* the firſt Earl of *Southesk*, by whom he had Iſſue,

DAVID Lord *Balvaird* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, thereafter Viſcount of *Stormont*.

Sir *ANDREW MURRAY* of *Pitlochie*, of whom is *Murray* of *Murrayshall* in *Perth-ſhire*:

JAMES MURRAY, Eſq; the third Son, was a Doctor of Medicine, a Man of Learning and Reputation in his Profeſſion. He left a Daughter his Heir, who was married to Dr. *Robert Carmichael* of *Bamblae*, Mother by him to Dr. *James Carmichael* of *Bamblae*.

Sir *JOHN MURRAY* of *Drumcairn* the fourth Son, who was educate to the Profeſſion of the Law; and after he had long practiſed at the Bar, with Reputation, Learning and Integrity, he was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, where he continued till the Revolution. He left a Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was the firſt Wife of *Francis* the preſent Earl of *Murray*.

Mr. *WILLIAM MURRAY* the fifth Son, was a famous and celebrated Lawyer before the Court of Seſſion, and was eſteemed one of the firſt Men of that Profeſſion in his Time. The Lord *Balvaird* had alſo three Daughters,

KATHARINE the eldeſt was never married.

BARBARA the ſecond was married to *Andrew* Lord *Gray* of *Foulis*, and had Iſſue.

MARJORY the third was married to Sir *Alexander Gibſon* of *Durie*, by whom he had only one Daughter his Heir, who was married to *John Murray* of *Polmais* in the County of *Stirling*, a very ancient Family of the *Murrays*, and had Iſſue.

DAVID the ſecond Lord *Balvaird* ſucceeded his Father in his Eſtate and Honour: He was a high Royaliſt, and adhered to the Intereſt of the Royal Family, when it was at the loweſt Ebb of Fortune, with inflexible Fidelity. This expoſed him to the Reſentments of *Cromwell*, who, when he impoſed Fines on all Men of Rank and Condition, that favoured the King's Intereſt, in the 1654 the Lord *Balvaird* was fined in *L.* 1500 *Sterling* (*d*).

(*a*) The Book in the Regiſters, where theſe Patents have been inſert is torn out; but the Minute-book has it marked 14th November. (*b*) In archivis. (*c*) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. (*d*) Cromwell's Act of Indemnity.

On the Death of *James Murray* Earl of *Annandale*, as has been hitherto obſerved, he ſucceeded to the Honour and Dignity of Viſcount of *Stormont*; and to the Lordſhip of *Scone*, who had that Honour and Eſtate in his Perſon. He married *Jean*, Daughter of *James* the ſecond Earl of *Southeſk*, and Widow and Relict of *James* Earl of *Annandale* aforeſaid, by whom he had *David* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Katharine*, who was married to *William* Earl of *Kintore*, and had Iſſue. He died the 7th of *July* 1667, and was ſucceeded by

DAVID Viſcount of *Stormont* his Son, who married *Marjory*, only Daughter of *David Scot* of *Scotſtarvet* (a), Heir male of the moſt noble Family of *Buccleuch*, by *Nicolas* his firſt Wife, only Daughter of Sir *John Grierſon* of *Lagg*, and of his Wife *Iſabel*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Robert* Lord *Boyd*; and that Way the preſent Viſcount of *Stormont* is come of one of the Heirs of Line of Sir *James Murray* of *Cockpool*, who was elder Brother to *John Murray* of *Dundrenen*, thereafter Viſcount of *Annan*, and Earl of *Annandale*: For Sir *John Grierſon* of *Lagg*'s Mother was eldeſt Daughter of Sir *James Murray* of *Cockpool*. The other Children of the late Viſcount of *Stormont*, beſide *David* now Viſcount of *Stormont*, are *James Murray* Eſq; who was bred a Lawyer, and for ſome Time practiſed before the Court of Seſſion; *John* who died young, Mr. *William Murray* of *Lincolns-Inn*, that great Honour and Ornament of his Country and Family, *Charles Murray* Eſq; and *Robert* who died young, likewiſe ſix Daughters.

KATHARINE,

ELIZABETH, who died unmarried.

MARJORY, married to Colonel *John Hay* of *Cromlix*, ſecond Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Kinnoule*.

ÆMILIA married to Sir *Alexander Lindſay* of *Evelick* Baronet, in the County of *Perth*, hath Iſſue

MARGARET,

JEAN,

HELEN-NICOLAS,

MARY, who died unmaried.

He died on the 9th Day of *November* 1731, and was ſucceeded by

DAVID now Viſcount of *Stormont* his Son, who married *Anne*, only Daughter of *John Stuart* of *Innernytie*, by whom he has Iſſue,

DAVID Maſter of *Stormont*,

JAMES,

ANNE and

MARJORY.

(a) Charta penes David Scot de Scotſtarvet.

RUTHERFURD *Lord* RUTHERFURD, *and* *Earl of* TEVIOT.

THIS was an ancient powerful Family on the Border in the County of *Teviotdale*; the Origin of the Name and Family, ſo far as the Tradition may be credited, is ſaid to be deſcended from a Perſon who was Guide to *Ruther* King of *Scots*, thro' the River *Tweed*, in an Expedition againſt the *Britons*, at a Place from that called *Ruther-foord*, which was beſtowed on him, and from whence his Deſcendants took a Sirname, how ſoon Sirnames became hereditary. However this be, ſo much is certain, That the Family of *Rutherfurd* was always looked on as one of the moſt ancient and powerful Families that reſided on the Borders, and were a Race of very gallant brave Men, frequently concerned in their Inroads, and other warlike Enterprizes, made into *England* by the Earls and Lords of *Douglas*. The firſt of the Family of *Rutherfurd*, for which I have ſeen any Voucher, is *Nicolaus de Rutherfurd*, that is, *Rutherfurd* of *That-ilk*, who is one of the great Barons in the County of *Roxburgh*, who ſwore Fealty and Alledgeance to King *Edward* I. in the Bond of Submiſſion we call the *Ragman-Roll* (*a*). As *Alimer de Rutherfurd* makes another Submiſſion to King *Edward*, from the ſame Authority we have juſt now cited (*b*). The learned and exact Hiſtorian Dr. *John Barber* Arch-dean of *Aberdeen*, takes Notice in the Hiſtory of King *Robert the Bruce*, of many gallant brave Men, who eminently exerted themſelves in Defence of the Sovereignty and Independency of their Country, and in maintaining the Right and Title of their glorious Sovereign to the Crown of this Realm; and, among others, he mentions Sir *Robert Rutherfurd*. The firſt of this ancient noble Family that I have deſigned of *Rutherfurd*, or of *That-ilk*, was *Ricardus de Rutherfurd dominus ejuſdem, miles*, who is a Witneſs to a Charter granted by *William Turnbull* to *William Stewart* his Nephew, of the Lands of *Minto*, in 1390, which is ratified and confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Archives. This Sir *Richard Rutherfurd* of *That-ilk*, by his Lady, who was a *Douglas*, had two Sons, *James* the eldeſt his Heir and Succeſſor, and *John* who had a Grant from *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, of the Lands of *Chatto*, *anno* 1424, and was the Anceſtor of the *Rutherfurds* of *Hunthill*, who came afterwards to enjoy the Honour of Lord *Rutherfurd*. *James Rutherfurd* of *That-ilk* is one of the great Men on the Border, who were Conſervators of the Peace with *England* in the 1457 (*c*). *July* the 13th. There are marked and ranked in the Vouchers after the Nobility, *Archibaldus Rutherfurd vicecomes de Roxburgh*, *Alexander Hume*, *Walterus Scot*, *Robertus Crichton vicecomes de Nithſdale*, *William Cranſton*, *Symon Glendining*, *David Hume*, *milites*; *Thomas Cranſton de eodem*, *Jacobus Rutherfurd de eodem*, *Joannes Johnſton de eodem*, *Andreas Ker de Ceſsford*, *Georgius Ormiſton de eodem*, *Carolus Murray de Cockpole*, *Willielmus Carlyle de Torthorald*. This *James Rutherfurd* of *That-ilk* was ſucceeded by another *James Rutherfurd* of *That-ilk*, whom I have found deſigned *Jacobus Rutherfurd filius & hæres quondam Jacobi Rutherfurd de eodem*, in a Gift of the Patronage of the Kirk of *Rutherfurd*, that had formerly pertained to the Earls of *Douglas* (*d*) In the Year 1483, he had a Charter, under the Great Seal, of his Eſtate, and to *Margaret Erskine* his Spouſe, who was Daughter to the Lord *Erskine*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Philip* his eldeſt Son and Heir apparent, who, in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Elizabeth Ker*, Daughter to Sir *Walter Ker* of *Ceſsfoord* (*e*), Anceſtor to the preſent Duke of *Roxburgh*, by whom he had a Son, *Richard*, his Grandfather's Heir, and two Daughters; *Helen*, who afterwards became her Brother's Heir, and married Sir *John Forman* of *Davin*, Brother to *Andrew* Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, Commendator of *Pittenweem* and

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(*a*) Pryn's Hiſt. Page 688. (*b*) Ibidem Page 688. (*c*) Firſt Vol. Nisbet's Hiſt. (*d*) Carta in Regiſtro.

Cudringham in *England* (*a*), but had no Iſſue, and *Katharine* the other Daughter, who was married to Sir *James Stewart* of *Traquair*, Son to *James* Earl of *Buchan*, and thereby got the Eſtate of *Rutherfurd* and *Wells*, and is the Anceſtor of the Earl of *Traquair*, who carries the Coat of *Rutherfurd* in his *Atchievement*. Of the *Rutherfurds* of *Chatto* and *Hunthill*, the *Rutherfurds* of *Quarrelholes* were a Branch; *William Rutherfurd* of *Quarrelholes* married *Iſabel*, Daughter to the above Sir *James Stewart* of *Traquair*, by whom he had Iſſue a Son, Lieutenant General *Andrew Rutherfurd*, firſt dignified with the Honour of Lord *Rutherfurd*, and after that raiſed to the Title of Earl of *Teviot*, and a Daughter *Chriſtian*, who was married to *Robert Durie* of *Grange* in the County of *Fiſe*, whoſe Deſcendants are Heirs of Line and Proviſion to the Earl of *Teviot*, Lord *Rutherfurd*, and now carry the Title of Lord *Rutherfurd*. This illuſtrious Perſon, Lieutenant General *Rutherfurd*, having acquired great Honour, Glory and Fame by his military Atchievements in foreign Parts, was, upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. raiſed to the Honour of Lord *Rutherfurd*. In the Preamble of the Patent, the King's Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to give ſuch a noble ſhining Character of Lieutenant General *Rutherfurd* the Patentee, and does expreſs and ſet forth his Merit and Services in ſuch Terms, and ſo much to his Honour, that it would be unjuſt not to give at leaſt Hints of it here. His Majeſty declares the Motive inducing him to raiſe the ſaid Lieutenant General to the Dignity of Lord *Rutherfurd*, was, “For his diſtinguiſhed Merit and extraordinary Qualities in the Service of the Crown of *France*, in the Quality of Lieutenant General; as alſo the Honour he hath not only done to his private Family, but his Country in general, by his glorious Actions performed among foreign Nations, both in Peace and War, with equal Valour and Succeſs, upon the publick Theatre of *France*, *Italy*, *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, and likewiſe the Loyalty and Conſtancy with which he hath always adhered to Us, and with what Zeal and Readineſs he ever ſtood affected toward the ſerving of Our Cauſe; and therefore raiſes him to the Honour and Dignity of Lord *Rutherfurd*, and to his Heirs and Aſſignies whatſomever, and that under what Proviſions, Reſtrictions and Conditions the ſaid Lord *Rutherfurd* ſhall think fit.” The Patent is dated at *Whitehall* the 10th *January* 1661. General *Rutherfurd* was made Governor of *Dunkirk*, which he enjoy'd till it was ſold to *France*; upon that he was raiſed to the Honour of Earl of *Teviot*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 2d of *February* 1662 (*b*), and the Honour is limited to the Heirs-male of his own Body. Soon after that he was made Governor of *Tangier*, where he died on the 4th of *May* 1664. The Earl leaving no Iſſue of his own, before he went over to *Tangier*, made his Latter-will and Teſtament, dated at *Portſmouth* the 29th of *December* 1663 (*c*), wherein he conveyed his Eſtate and Dignity of Lord *Rutherfurd*, to Sir *Thomas Rutherfurd* of *Hunthill*, a very remote Relation, merely on Account of the Name, who accordingly enjoyed the Honours of Lord *Rutherfurd*, as did alſo his two Brothers, Lord *Archibald* and *Robert*, in Courſe of Succeſſion; and all of them having not only died without lawful Iſſue, (upon which the Heirs-male of the Family of *Hunthill* became intirely extinct) but alſo having incurred the Irritancies contained in the Earl's Diſpoſition of the Honours in their Favours, the ſaid Honour, Title and Dignity of Lord *Rutherfurd*, in conſequence of the above incurred Irritancies, legally devolved on *John Durie* of *Grange*, the Earl's Grand-Nephew and Heir of Line and Proviſion, ſerved and retoured 1671, and are accordingly poſſeſſed by his Son *George* the preſent Lord *Rutherfurd*, ſerved and retoured Heir of Line, Tailie and Proviſion, to that Noble Earl in his Title and Dignity of Lord *Rutherfurd* in 1733.

GEORGE Lord *Rutherfurd* married Mrs. *Margaret Ogilvie*, only Child of Captain *David Ogilvie* of the *Scots* Guards, by whom he has Iſſue,

DAVID Maſter of *Rutherfurd*, and a Daughter *Agatha*.

MEMO-

(*a*) Charta in Regiſtro. (*b*) In the Regiſters of Parliament. (*c*) Extract of the Latter-will and Teſtament of the Earl of Teviot, Lord Rutherford, out of the Regiſter of the Prerogative Court of Canterberrie, dated 29th of December 1663.

EMORIAL of the Ancient and Honourable Family of the CAMPBELLS of GLENORCHY, now dignified with the Honour of Earl of BREADALBANE.

HE Earl of BREADALBANE is lineally deſcended from Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, ſecond Son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, by he Lady Marjory Stewart his Wife, Daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, Earl f Fife and Monteith (a), ſecond lawful Son of Robert the Second, King of Scot- and, the firſt of our Royal Race of the Stewartine Line, who ſucceeded to the Crown on the Demiſe of his Uncle King David Bruce in the 1371. The Duke f Albany was long Guardian and Regent during the Reign of his Brother King Robert III. as well as in the Minority of his Nephew King James I. Upon his Demiſe he was ſucceeded by Murdoch Duke of Albany his Son, after whoſe For- eiture the Eſtate of Breadalbane came to his Nephew Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy aforeſaid. He was provided by the Knight of Lochow his Father, to he Barony of Glenorchy; but he acquired a much greater Eſtate himſelf, by is Marriage with the eldeſt Heir-female of the Houſe of Lorn, as will appear fur- her in the Sequel of this Memorial. Sir Colin married to his firſt Lady, Dame Mary, one of the Daughters of Duncan Earl of Lennox: But the Lady dying uickly after the Marriage, the Eſtate, which was very conſiderable, lying moſtly n the North ſide of Lochlomond, which was provided to any Heirs they ſhould ave, returned to the Lennox Family (b).

HE married next Dame Margaret Stewart, eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of John Lord Lorn; the Lady was a great Heireſs, and upon that Account it is, that the amily of Glenorchy, and the Earls of Breadalbane, ever ſince carry in their At- hievement the Coat of Stewart and Lorn, the Feſs Chequé and the Gally, in he ſecond and third Quarters.

UPON the Death of the Knight of Lochow his Father, he became Tutor in aw and Guardian to his Nephews, the Sons of his elder Brother. Colin the ldeſt was the firſt Earl of Argyle: He was a moſt faithful Guardian to is Pupils; for to the eldeſt he procured a rich Match with Dame Iſabel ewart the ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of John Lord Lorn, his Lady's ounger Siſter; and the Third of the Co-heirs of Lorn, Dame Mariotta tewart, he gave in Marriage to a younger Nephew of his own, Archibald Camp- ell, who was the firſt of the old Branch of the Campbells of the Houſe of Oattar (c). t was this Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, who built the Houſe of Caſtle-Kelchurne n Glenorchy, which is ſtill a Seat of the Family. He was a juſt and generous Man, nd throughout all his Life long, eminently remarkable and loyal to all his Sovereigns, s they came in their Turn to reign. Upon the deplorable Murder of King James I. Anno 1438, all the Kingdom over, mourned and lamented the Loſs of ſo gracious Sovereign, taken ſo immaturely and ſo barbarouſly away; ſo Sir Colin Campbell, ho had the Honour to ſtand ſo nearly related in Blood to the ſlaughter'd Monarch, ſeems to have been more than ordinary touched and affected with the enſe thereof; this put him anxiouſly on, to ſeek out and purſue the Regicides, ome of whom were lurking in the Country of Breadalbane; accordingly he pur- ed them ſo cloſe, and with ſuch Diligence and Aſſiduity, that very quickly he pprehended and brought to Juſtice two of the moſt notorious of the Aſſaſſines, hriſtopher Colquhoun and Robert Chalmer, who had been drawn in by the Earl Athole, to concur and be aiding to him, who was the chief Architect in that

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(a) For inſtructing this Deſcent, there is a Charter granted by Robert Duke of Albany, dilecto is ſuo Duncano Campbell de Lochow militi, of the Lands of Minſtry, on his own Reſignation, penes cem de Argyle, in the Foundation Charter of the Collegiate Church of Kilmun, by Sir Duncan mpbell the Knight of Lochow, Anno 1445, Colinus Campbell de Glenorchy filius meus, is a itneſs. The Charter is in the Regiſter. (b) Contract of Marriage ſtill extant in the Archives of is noble Family. (c) Charters in the Regiſters vouching all theſe Facts.

diſmal Tragedy. In Conſideration and Remuneration of this eminent Service to th Crown and Kingdom, he afterwards got a Grant from the Crown of the Lands and Eſtate of *Lawers*, provided to any Iſſue-male he ſhould raiſe betwixt himſelf and Dame *Margaret Stirling* then his Wife (*a*). The Grant is from King *James* III. and afterwards ratified and confirmed by King *James* V. The Narrative and Preamble of the Charter bears, That the Lands had been given *per nobiliſſimum avum noſtrum Jacobum tertium, bonæ memoriæ, quondam Colino Campbell de Glenorchy militi, & heredibus ſuis maſculis, inter ipſum, & quondam Margaretam Strivelyne ſponſam ſuam, pro bono & fideli ſervitio per dictum quondam dominum Colinum, factam in arreſtatione & captione, quondam Thomæ Chalmer, qui interfuit crudeli interfectione, quondam nobiliſſimi prædeceſſoris noſtri Jacobi primi bonæ memoriæ.* There is another Grant and Deed from the Crown of the Lands of *Achnarach* in the Regiſters, bearing Date the 3d of *November* 1466, to the ſame Sir *Colin*, and Dame *Margaret Stirling* then his Lady (*b*). In the 1485, I find Sir *Colin* is a Witneſs to two ſeveral Charters granted by *Maliſe* Earl of *Monteith*, to *John* and *Walter Grahams* his younger Sons, which is ratified by a Charter under the Great Seal in the Archives; from this Time I have found no Mention of him in any Deed that has paſſed my Hands, either in the publick Archives or otherwiſe, for 13 Years. After this he is Witneſs to a Charter granted by *Angus Menzies* of *Comrie*, *Willielmo Stewart de Balindoran & Mariotæ Campbell, ſponſæ ſuæ, filiæ Colini Campbell de Glenurchy, de terris de Innererchan in comitatu de Strathern, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, pro eorum vita, & Waltero Stewart, eorum filio & heredibus ſuis. Datam apud Lochlay quinto Octobris* 1498. Of three Sons of this *Walter Stewart* of *Balindoran*, are the *Stewarts* of *Balquhiddar* all ſprung.

This Sir *Colin Campbell* the firſt Knight of the Houſe of *Glenorchy*, according to the Accounts that are ſtill preſerved in the Family, was a gallant brave Man, travelled much, and far, into foreign Parts: He was a Knight of *Rhodes*, now *Malta*, and by his Conduct and Valour acquired immortal Glory and Honour; he lived to a great Age, and ſaw a numerous Progeny and Off-ſpring come of himſelf in his own Time. He died in the 1498, and was interred in the Chappel of the bleſſed Virgin of *Finlarig*, at the Weſt-end of *Lochlay*, the Burial-place of this noble Family to this Day.

By Dame *Margaret Stewart* his Lady, who, as we have hitherto obſerved, was the eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of the Houſe of *Lorn*, he had Sir *Duncan* his Son and Heir, the next Knight in Succeſſion of the Family. He married after that, *Margaret*, Daughter of *Robert Robertſon* of *Strouan* (*c*), by whom he had a Son *John*, who was educate to the Church, and, after he took holy Orders, was preferred to the Biſhoprick of the *Iſles*, *Epiſcopus Sodorenſis*, as that Prelacy is called, on the Demiſe of *Angus* Biſhop of that See (*d*). In the 1506, he is joined in Commiſſion from the Crown with *David* Biſhop of *Argyle*, to ſet in Tack and Aſſedation the Crown Lands of *Bute* (*e*): Here the Biſhop ſat and exerciſed the Offices of his Function till his Death in the 1509 (*f*). Beſide the Biſhop, Sir *Colin* had by this ſecond Lady, a Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to Sir *Archibald Napier* of *Merchiſton*, of whom, by two Sons of this Marriage, are deſcended the preſent Lord *Napier* (*g*), and Sir *Theophilus Napier* of *Luttonhoe*, Knight and Baronet in *England*, of the County of *Bedford* (*h*). The ſame Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy* married again *Margaret*, Daughter of *Luke Stirling* of *Keir*, an ancient Family in the County of *Stirling* (*i*), by whom he had a Son, *John Campbell*, the firſt of the Branch of the Houſe of *Lawers*, of whom the Earl of *Loudon* is the lineal Heir-male. The Houſe of *Lawers* is repreſented by Brigadier *James Camp-*

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(*a*) Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Regiſters. (*b*) In the publick Archives, carta i Regiſtro. (*c*) Carta penes comitem de Breadalbane. (*d*) Vitæ Epiſcoporum Sodoren. MSS. pene me. (*e*) Carta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1506. (*f*) Vitæ Epiſ. Sodoren. (*g*) Carta in publi Archivis Arch. Napier de Merchiſton, & Margaretæ Campbell ſponſæ ſuæ ad annum 1509. (*h*) Ca penes Dom. Napier, and the Baronage of England. (*i*) Carta penes Dominum Lawers, etiam ca in publicis archivis, ad annum 1525.

ll of *Lawers* his Uncle. Of this laſt Marriage of Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, there was a Daughter *Marion*, who was married to *William Stewart* of *Balindoran*, Grandſon of *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany* (a), of whom a numerous Tribe of the *Stewarts* in the Weſt-end of *Perth* Shire, in *Balquhidder*, are all deſcended, and who, upon all Occaſions, are firmly attached in their Dependance on the Houſe of *Glenorchy*.

SIR *DUNCAN CAMPBELL* the ſecond Knight in the Line, and Courſe of Succeſſion in this noble Family, was in a high Degree of Favour with King *James* IV. being early in the Fie of the Eſtate of the Family, which was now become very conſiderable, he took the Title of *Dominus de Glenorchy*, in the Lifetime of his Father: This is vouched and inſtructed by a Charter under the Great Seal in the Records, *Colino Comiti de Argyle*, of many Lands erected *in baronia de Kilmochill, & heredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis, ſeu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Duncano Campbell de Glenorchy*; which failing, to ſeveral other collateral Heirs-male *nominatim*, and their Heirs-male *reſpective*: The Charter is of the Date the 26th of *February* 1480 (b). This Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, as we noticed, was in a good Meaſure of Favour and Confidence with his Prince and Sovereign *James* IV. There is a Charter in the publick Archives from the Crown, *dilecto familiari ſuo*, as the King deſigns him, *D. Duncano Campbell de Glenorchy, pro ſuo fideli ſervitio nobis impenſo, & impendendo officium Balliatis omnium & ſingularum terrarum noſtrorum de Dyſbar, Toyer, Glenlyon de Baronia de Glendochart*, of the Date the 3d of *September* 1498 (c). He had alſo another Grant from the Crown of the Port of *Lochlay* (d). Further, he had another Grant from the King of the Lands of *Glenlyon*, to himſelf in Liferent, and to *Archibald Campbell* his Son in Fie, and to the Heirs-male of his Body; which failing, to *Patrick Campbell* his Brother-german, and failing his Heirs-male, to *John Campbell*, Son to the deceaſt Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, and who was the firſt of the Family of *Lawers*: The Charter is dated the 7th of *September*, of the Year 1502 (e). Soon after this he acquired the Lands and Barony of *Finlarig, jacen. in Dominio de Glendochart in vicecomitatu de Perth*, on the Reſignation and Surrender of *John* Lord *Drummond, quequidem terre ac Baronia proprius pertinuerunt Joanni Domino Drummond. Datum viceſimo ſecundo die menſis Aprilis* 1503 (f).

THIS Gentleman, Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, in the Year 1476, married into a very noble and renowned Family, *viz.* the Houſe of *Angus*, for he is then contracted to Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Angus*, Siſter to *Archibald* then Earl of *Angus* (g). The Contract is very ſolemn; by Way of Indenture, her Brother the Earl of *Angus* is the Party-Contracter for the Lady; the Portion is 600 Merks, for which there are Cautioners, *Robert Douglas* of *Lochleven*, the Anceſtor of the preſent Earl of *Morton*, and *Alexander Ramſay* of *Dalhouſy*, the Predeceſſor of the Earl of *Dalhouſy*, and *Eliſabeth* Counteſs Dowager of *Angus*, the Lady's Mother, gave the Cautioners her Bond of Relief. This Marriage with the Family of *Angus*, brought the Houſe of *Glenorchy* a very great and noble Alliance and Affinity; for the Lady had one Siſter that was married into the Earl of *Rothes*'s Family, another to the Lord *Graham*, another to the Laird of *Dalhouſy*, and one to *Robert Graham* of *Fintrie*. Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy* had Iſſue by his ſaid Wife, Dame *Margaret Douglas*,

SIR *COLIN* the eldeſt Son, who carried down the Line of this noble Family.

Archibald the ſecond Son, who was provided to the Fee of the Eſtate of *Glenlyon*, in the Charter of the Lands to Sir *Duncan* his Father (h) from the Crown; He was the Anceſtor of the Branch of the *Campbells* of *Glenlyon*. *Patrick Campbell* a third Son, who is ſubſtitute by his Brother *Archibald* in the Right and Title of the Eſtate of *Glenlyon* (i). Beſides theſe Sons, he had only one Daughter, who

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(a) Carta in publicis archivis, ad annum 1484, terrarum de Balindoran Jacobo de Albania. (b) In the publick Regiſter. (c) Charter under the Great Seal, by King James IV. in the Regiſters. (d) Item, a Charter in the Records, of the Date the 4th of July 1498. (e) Carta in rotulis Jacobi quarti ad annum 1502. (f) Carta in regiſtro ad annum 1503. (g) Carta penes ducem de Douglas, and Mr. Hume's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Douglas, and the Life of Gavin Biſhop of Dunkeld. (h) Charter in the Regiſters. (i) Ibidem.

who was married to the Laird of *Monivaird* in *Perth-ſhire* (*a*). This Sir *Duncan Campbell* accompanied his Sovereign King *James* IV. to the Battle of *Floudon*, where he was ſlain with his Maſter; and, I may venture to ſay, the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, on the memorable 9th of *September* 1513 (*b*); his Body being known by his Friends and Followers, was brought off the Field, and carried to the Chappel of *Finlarig*, and was interred with his Anceſtors. To Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenurchy*, ſucceeded his Son and Heir,

SIR *COLIN*, the Third in the Line and Succeſſion of this noble Family. He was a fine Gentleman: His Relation to the Houſe of *Angus*, linked him in a firm Friendſhip with the *Douglaſſes*, and the Earl of *Angus*. 'Tis related and recorded, to the Honour of Sir *Colin Campbell*'s Memory, that he was of great Uſe, and very aiding and aſſiſting to his Couſin-german, the learned and celebrated *Gavin Douglas*, Provoſt of *St. Giles*, in getting into the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Epiſcopa See of *Dunkeld*, to which he was promoted in the 1514 (*c*), againſt a very powerful Competitor, *Andrew Stewart* Prebend of *Craig*, Brother to the Earl of *Athole*. But Sir *Colin*'s Aſſiſtance and Support to Biſhop *Douglas*, muſt have been more to the real Worth and Merit of the Biſhop, and the ſhining Qualities he was endowe with, gave greater Luſtre to his Character than the Tye of Relation in Blood, if Relation could have biaſſed him; for the Gentleman, the other Competitor, Mr *Stewart*, was his Brother-in-law. I may venture to ſay, 'tis a great deal of Honou to the Memory of Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, that he was *Biſhop* Douglaſs' *Friend*, which was at that Time enough to raiſe the Character of any Man; for he was, without all Doubt, in every Reſpect, one of the greateſt Men that were hi Cotemporaries.

THIS Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy* married the Lady *Margaret Stewart* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*, who was uterine Brother to King *James* II. b his ſecond Lady Dame *Eleanora Sinclair*, Daughter of *William* the great Earl o *Orkney*, who was Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King *James* II. (*d*). Thi Marriage, as it was great and illuſtrious in itſelf, ſo it brought a noble Alliance t the Family of *Glenorchy*; and a Flood of Relations along with it, of the firſt Ran and Quality in the Kingdom; for the Lady *Glenorchy* had one of her Siſters tha was married into the Family of *Huntly*, Anceſtor to the Duke of *Gordon* one to the Lord *Forbes*, another to the Lord *Gray*, one into the Family of *Ar burthnot*, one to the Houſe of *Tillybardine*, the direct and immediate Anceſtor t the Duke of *Athole*, and the youngeſt of them all was married to *John* Earl o *Lennox*; ſhe was Mother to *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, who was Regent of *Scot land* in the Minority of his Grandſon King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and the fi Monarch of *Great Britain*.

THE Iſſue of Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, and Dame *Margaret Stewart* hi Lady, were *Colin* his Heir and Succeſſor in the Family. He had alſo a Daughter,

KATHARINE, who was married to Sir *William Murray* of *Tillybardin*, o whom the Duke of *Athole*'s Family, and all their noble and illuſtrious Relation are come, and that way ſprung from the Houſe of *Glenorchy* (*e*).

SIR *COLIN CAMPBELL*, the next ſucceeding Knight of this noble Fa mily, married Dame *Margaret Colquhoun*, Daughter of Sir *John Colquhoun* o *Luſs*, Knight, a very ancient and honourable Family in the Weſt, by Dame *Agn Stewart* his Wife, Daughter of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* (*f*), the paternal Anceſto of our Kings of the *Stewartine* Line, by whom he had *John* his Heir and Suc ceſſor, and *Colin*, who afterward became his Brother's Heir: He had alſo tw Daughters, *Beatrix*, who was married to *Robert Menzies*, at that Time So and Heir apparent of Sir *Robert Menzies* of *That-ilk*, and Baron of *Weem* (*g*), o whom that Family is deſcended. *Margaret* the ſecond Daughter was married t

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(*a*) Carta penes comitem de Breadalbane. (*b*) Carta penes comitem de Breadalbane. (*c*) Life Gavin Biſhop of Dunkeld, prefixed to his noble Tranſlation of Virgil. (*d*) Lives of the Officers State. (*e*) Charta in publicis archivis Willielmo Murray de Tullybardine, & Catharinæ Campb ſponſæ ſuæ, ad annum 1538. (*f*) Charta in publicis archivis ad annum 1498. (*g*) Charta penes co tem de Breadalbane, etiam charta in archivis.

ohn *M'Dougall* of *Raray* in *Lorn*, a Family that can carry up their Antiquity
an. This Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy* died in the Year 1534 (*a*), and was
ucceeded by his Brother *John Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, who married Dame *Marion*
Edmondſton, Daughter of Sir *Archibald Edmondſton* of *Duntreath*, a Family
nobly deſcended; for Sir *William Edmondſton* of *Culloden* and *Duntreath*, one of
this Lady's Progenitors, had the Honour to ally in Marriage with the Lady
Mary, Daughter of King *Robert* III. and Counteſs Dowager of *Angus* (*b*). As the
Edmondſtons of *Duntreath* were an opulent Family, with Regard to an Eſtate;
ſo they made very noble Alliances in Marriages, for at one Time they had a
Daughter of their Family, who was married into the Earl of *Eglinton*'s Family,
another to the Earl of *Montroſe*, another to the Lord *Roſs*, and one to a great
Baron, at that Time the Laird of *Buchanan* of *That-ilk* (*c*): By this Lady the
Baron of *Glenorchy*, had no Male-iſſue, but only two Daughters, *Margaret*, who
was married to *Alexander Home* of *Argathy* in the County of *Perth* (*d*), and
Chriſtian the ſecond to *Edward Redheugh* of *Cultabragin*, in the ſame County of
Perth (*e*); ſo he dying without Heirs male, and the Inveſtitures of the Eſtate being
moſtly to Heirs-male, was ſucceeded by his Brother Sir *Colin Campbell*, the next
Knight and Baron of *Glenorchy*. It was he who built the Houſe of *Taymouth*
in *Broadalbine*, now the chief and principal Seat of the Family; likewiſe another
Seat at *Ednample*, which, together with that Eſtate, became afterward a Patrimony
to a younger Brother of the Family, of whom afterward. This Sir *Colin*
Campbell of *Glenorchy*, had the Reputation and Character of a Gentleman of great
Wiſdom, Sagacity and Prudence, in all the Conduct of his Life: He was among
the firſt of his Quality, who went into the Reformation of the Church, tho' not
in the tumultuary Way, but in a fair open regular Manner, by addreſſing the Queen-Regent,
in whom the Government was lodged, to grant the Body of the Reformers
the free Exerciſe of their Religion, at leaſt till Matters were regularly ſettled in a
legal Way, and was on the Side of the Reformed in the Parliament 1560, when
the Proteſtant Doctrine firſt received the Sanction of a Law. Sir *Colin Campbell*
being a great Confident, and in a firm Friendſhip with the Earl of *Marr* during
his Regency, he was appointed, in the 1573, one of the Commiſſioners for
ſettling and eſtabliſhing a firm and laſting Policy and Government in the Church:
His Colleagues in the Commiſſion were the Earl of *Morton*, the Lord Chancellor,
the Lord *Ruthven*, afterward Earl of *Gowrie*, the Lord Treaſurer, the Secretary
of State, the Commendator of *Dunfermling*, the Lord Regiſter, Mr. *James*
M'Gill of *Nether-Rankeillor*, and the Lord Juſtice-Clerk, Sir *John Ballandine* of
Auchinoule (*f*).

Sir *COLIN CAMPBELL* of *Glenorchie* married Dame *Katharine Ruthven*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Ruthven* the great Reformer, by Dame *Janet Haliburton*, one of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of *Patrick* Lord *Haliburton* of *Dirleton*; ſhe was Siſter to *Patrick* Lord *Ruthven*, and Aunt to *William* the firſt Earl of the Houſe of *Gowrie*. This Match of the Family of *Glenorchie* brought a numerous Train of Relations with it; for the Lady had a Siſter, Dame *Lillias Ruthven*, who was married to *David* Lord *Drummond*, Anceſtor to the Family of *Perth*, another to the Lord *Gray*, another to Sir *David Weems* of *That-ilk*, the Progenitor of the Earl of *Weems*; others of the ſame Generation were married to the Barons of *Strathurd*, *Aldie*, *Lundine* of *Lundine*, *Elphinſton*, and the ancient Family of *Wood* of *Bonnington* (*g*).

The Iſſue flowing from the Marriage of Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, and his Lady Dame *Katharine Ruthven*, were Sir *Duncan* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, *COLIN CAMPBELL* deſigned of *Ardbeath* the ſecond Son (*h*).

(*a*) Charta in publicis archivis. (*b*) Charta penes dominum Duntreath, Willielmo Edmonſton militis, & dominæ Mariæ ſponſæ ſuæ, amitæ noſtræ, in a Charter to them by King James II. in the 1458. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d* From Vouchers in the Regiſters in the 1558, it appears, that theſe two Ladies, the Heirs of Line, and at Law, of John Campbell of Glenorchy, make over their Title of the Lands of Ardbeth, to Colin Campbell of Glenorchy their Uncle. (*e*) Collections from the Records. (*f*) Biſhop Spotiſwood's Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland. (*g*) MSS. of the Houſe of Ruthven. (*h*) Charta in rotulis ad annum 1558.

MR. *PATRICK CAMPBELL* of *Auchinryre* the third Son,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL the fourth Son, who got a Part of the Barony of *Monzie*, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Andrew Toſhoch* of *Monzie* (*a*).

SIR *COLIN* had alſo by Dame *Katharine Ruthven* four Daughters.

BEATRIX the eldeſt, as ſhe is deſigned, was married to Sir *John Campbell* of *Lawers*, Progenitor to the preſent Earl of *Loudon*, and of a younger Son came the *Campbells* of *Aberuchill* (*b*), the Anceſtor of Sir *James Campbell* Baronet.

MARGARET the ſecond Daughter, was married to *James* Earl of *Glencairn*; the Iſſue that flowed from this Marriage, were great, noble and illuſtrious, they were diffuſed amongſt a great many of the Nobility, who are all that Way come off the Houſe of *Glenorchy*; ſo that I may venture to ſay, that the Earl of *Breadalbane*'s Family is more frequent in the Branches, or the probative Quarters of the Nobility, on their Funeral Eſcutcheons, than any other of our great Families. But that I may ſhow, how the Houſe of *Glenorchy* has this Way diffuſed their Blood thus far and near, I ſhall mention only the immediate Iſſue of the Earl of *Glencairn*, and Dame *Margaret Campbell* Counteſs of *Glencairn*, which were, *William* the next Earl of *Glencairn*; *Katharine*, the eldeſt Daughter, was married to Sir *James Cunningham* of *Glengarnock*, *Anne* the ſecond, to *James* the ſecond Marquis of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hamilton*; ſhe was Mother to *James* and *William*, both Dukes of *Hamilton*; the third Daughter *Margaret*, to Sir *James Hamilton* Baron of *Evandale*, and after that to Sir *James Maxwell* of *Calderwood*, *Mary* to *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, Anceſtor to the Viſcount of *Garnock*, and *Suſan* to *Alexander Lauder* of *Hatton*.

MARY the third Daughter, was married to *John* Earl of *Montieth* (*c*), by whom he had *William* Earl of *Airth* and *Monteith*, afterward Earl of *Strathern*, Lord Preſident of the Council in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and a Daughter *Chriſtian*, who was married to Sir *John Blackadder* of *Tillyallan* Baronet. The Counteſs Dowager of *Monteith* married afterward Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Lundie*, Son to the Earl of *Argyle*.

ELISABETH, the fourth Daughter, was married to Sir *John Campbell* of *Ardkinglaſs*, of whom that Family. This Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy* died in the Year 1584, and was interred among his Anceſtors in the Chapel of *Finlarig*.

SIR *DUNCAN CAMPBELL* of *Glenorchy*, Son and Succeſſor of Sir *Colin*; was a Gentlemen of great Reputation for Parts and Integrity: He was much honoured and eſteemed by King *James* VI. who named him one of the Barons, who had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him, for the greater Splendor of the Coronation of Queen *Anne*, the Royal Conſort of King *James* (*d*), the 18th of *May* 1590. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. Sir *Duncan Campbell* was conſtituted and appointed Sheriff-Principal of the Sheriffdom of *Perth*, which had heritably been in the Family of *Ruthven*, Earls of *Gowry*, and he executed the Office till his Death; the Barons of *Glenorchy* being ſtill reckoned among the moſt honourable and moſt opulent Families that were under the Degree of the Lords of Parliament, and, without Diſpute, one of the beſt allied in the Kingdom, of any Rank whatſoever, Sir *Duncan* was prevailed on, by his Majeſty, to accept of the Dignity of a Baronet, to give the greater Luſtre to that Order; the Patent bears Date the 30th of *June* 1627 (*e*). This Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, the firſt Baronet of the Family, married firſt Lady *Jean Stewart*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*, who had been Lord Chancellor, by Dame *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Malcolm* Lord *Fleming*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Wigton*; this Lady had two Siſters, of the full Blood with herſelf, *Griſel* Counteſs of *Crawford*, and *Anne* Counteſs of *Errol*. By Dame *Jean Stewart*, Sir *Duncan Campbell* had a numerous Iſſue of both Sexes, that carried the Alliances and Relations of the Family far and near, *viz.*

SIR

(*a*) Charta in publicis archivis, ad annum 1584. (*b*) Colin Campbell the ſecond Son of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, got a Charter from his Father of the Lands of Aberuchill in the 1590. (*c*) Charta penes ducem de Montroſe, ad annum 1587. (*d*) Mr. Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (*e*) Patent in the Regiſters.

SIR *COLIN* the eldeſt Son, and his Father's Succeſſor in his Eſtate and Honour.

SIR *ROBERT CAMPBELL* of *Glenfalloch*, who ſucceeded his Brother.

ARCHIBALD the third Son, of whom are ſprung the *Campbells* of *Monzie* and *Finab*, by a younger Brother: Beſides theſe Sons, Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy* had theſe following Daughters,

JEAN the eldeſt, was married to Sir *John Campbell* of *Caldar* Knight, of whom *John Campbell* of *Caldar* is the lineal Heir,

ANNE the ſecond, to Sir *Patrick Ogilvie* of *Inchmartine*, paternal Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Findlater* and *Seafield*,

MARGARET the third, to Sir *Alexander Menzies* of *Weem* Knight.

SIR *DUNCAN*, after the Death of his firſt Lady, married to his ſecond Wife Dame *Elizabeth Sinclair*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Sinclair*, by whom he had a Son *Patrick Campbell*, who was provided in Patrimony by his Father to the Lands and Barony of *Edinample*, and a Daughter *Jean*, who was married to *John* Earl of *Athole*, Mother by him to *John* the firſt Marquis of *Athole*.

SIR *DUNCAN CAMPBELL* of *Glenorchy*, as is credibly reported, was in a Manner courted by King *James*, after his going to *England*, to accept of the Peerage, which he always declin'd, unleſs he got the Title of *Breadalbane*, which was his own Eſtate; but that being deem'd a Royal Title, the Thing went no further. He died in the Month of *June* 1631 (*a*), and was interred in the Burial-Place of the Family, at the Chapel of *Finlarig*, with his Anceſtors, his Eſtate and Honour devolving upon his eldeſt Son and Heir Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, the ſecond Baronet in the Family; he married *Juliana*, Daughter of *Hugh* the firſt Lord *Loudon*, but he died without Iſſue in *September*, in the Year 1640 (*b*), and was ſucceeded by his Brother and Heir,

SIR *ROBERT CAMPBELL* of *Glenorchy*, who, in the Lifetime of his Brother married *Iſobel*, Daughter of Sir *Lauchlan M‘Intoſh* of *Duntachlan*, Captain of the Clan *Chattan*, a powerful Tribe in the Highlands, by Dame *Agnes M‘Kenzie* his Wife, Daughter of *Kenneth M‘Kenzie* of *Kintaill*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Seaforth*, by whom he had a great many Children of both Sexes that came to Maturity, *viz.*

SIR *JOHN* the eldeſt Son, and his Father's Succeſſor,

SIR *COLIN CAMPBELL* of *Mochaſter* the ſecond Son,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL of *Glenfalloch* the third Son,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of *Lochdochart* the fourth Son,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL of *Auchlyne* the fifth Son.

HE had alſo ſeveral Daughters, *Margaret*, who was married to *John Cameron* of *Locheill*, Captain of the Clan *Cameron*; Sir *Evan Cameron* their Son was a famous Man in his Time,

MARY to *James Campbell* of *Ardkinglaſs*; their Son Sir *Colin Campbell* was the firſt Baronet in that Family,

JEAN to *Duncan Stewart* of *Appine*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to *Alexander Campbell* of *Lochnell*, Mother to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Lochnell*,

ISOBEL to *Robert Irvine* of *Fidderit*, Son to Sir *Alexander Irvine* of *Drum*, by whom he had two Daughters his Heirs, the one was married to *Gordon* of *Gight*, and the other to *Thomas Fraſer* of *Strichen*,

ISOBEL to *John M‘Lean* of *Lochbowie*,

——— to *Robertſon* of *Lude*,

——— to ——— *Robertſon* of *Faſcallzie*,

——— to ——— *Toſhoch* of *Monievaird*,

——— to ——— *Campbell* of *Glenlyon*.

SIR *JOHN CAMPBELL* of *Glenorchy*, the fourth Baronet in this Honourable Family, was a Gentleman of good Parts, and of high Reputation for Honour and Integrity:

(*a*) Charta in Cancellaria, S. D. N. R. (*b*) Retour in the Chancery.

He married Lady *Mary Graham*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Monteith*, *Strathern* and *Airth*, Lord Juſtice-General in the Reign of King *Charles* I. with whom he was in high Favour. By *Agnes* Counteſs of *Monteith* his Wiſe, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, he had Sir *John* his Son and Heir, who was afterward raiſed to the Honour of Earl of *Breadalbane*, and a Daughter who was married to Sir *Alexander Menzies* of *Weem* Baronet.

After the Death of his firſt Lady, Sir *John Campbell* of *Glenorchy* married again *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *John Muſhet* of *Craighead* in *Monteith*, by whom he had ſeveral Daughters, of whom are deſcended *Archibald Campbell* of *Stonfield*, the preſent Sheriff of *Argyle*, the Family of *McNaughton*, *Campbell* of *Airds*, and *Campbell* of *Ardchattan*.

Sir *JOHN CAMPBELL* the next ſucceeding Baronet in the Family of *Glenorchy*, having, during the Times of the Uſurpation, teſtified his Duty and Loyalty to his exil'd Sovereign King *Charles* II. both by his Council and Aſſiſtance, to the Forces that appeared for his Majeſty in the Highlands, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Middleton*; and having contributed all that was poſſible to bring General *Monk* to declare for a free Parliament, which was underſtood to be a declaring for the King, he was upon theſe, and other Conſiderations, on the Reſtoration, taken into a good Degree of Confidence; he ſerved in Parliament after the King came in, as a Member or Knight of the Shire for the County of *Argyle*, wherein, with other Royaliſts, he went in with great Zeal, in repealing the Acts that had been made in the former Times during the War, that had limited the Prerogative of the Crown, and ſettling Things on the ſame Footing they had been in before the War began, or the King was anyways diſtreſſed by the Perplexity of his Affairs. Sir *John Campbell* of *Glenorchy* being a Man of bright and lively Parts, and of a good Judgment, and having much of the King's Confidence, he acquired from the Earl of *Caithneſs* the whole Eſtate of the Earldom of *Caithneſs*; and his Lordſhip likewiſe reſigned in his Majeſty's Hand his Honours in Favours of Sir *John Campbell*, after his own Demiſe. Accordingly upon the Earl of *Caithneſs*'s Death, he was, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, created Earl of *Caithneſs*, the 28th of *June* 1677, and to his Heirs-male (*a*), which four Years after, with his Majeſty's Approbation, was changed to the Title of Earl of *Breadalbane*, *Anno* 1681 (*b*), a Title that long before that had been claim'd by the Barons of the Houſe of *Glenorchy*; and becauſe they could not procure that Title, being deem'd a Royal one, declin'd accepting any other Title of Honour or Peerage; for the Eſtate of *Breadalbane* had been in the Family for many Ages before, as is hinted in this Memorial. The Earl of *Breadalbane* was of the Council of King *James* VII. was much in his Confidence, and ſtuck firm in his Intereſt to the laſt; but the Revolution coming on, and all Hopes and Views of ſerving King *James*, to any Purpoſe, being at an End, and the Earl being ſolicitous to have the Peace of the Country ſettled and ſecured, he came into the new Government, and undertook to try at laſt what could be done with the Heads of the Clans, to diſpoſe them to lay down their Arms, and come under King *William*'s Protection: To carry that Deſign as far as poſſible, he got a conſiderable Sum of Money put into his Hands, to be diſtributed among the Clans, in order to a full and perfect Settlement of all the Diſturbances in the Country; but the Chiftains in the Highlands refuſing to accept of the Earl's Offer, he return'd the Money into the Treaſury. In conſequence of the Clans refuſing this Offer of the Government, it was thought fit to make ſome Examples to ſtrick a Terror into the reſt; the People of *Glenco* were pitched on to execute the Deſign upon. I am well aſſured the Earl of *Breadalbane*, who was at *London* at the Time, oppoſed the Deſign of executing the Maſſacre at *Glenco* all that was in his Power, and warned the Miniſtry that were concerned in it, what Effect it might not only have upon themſelves, but what a Load it would caſt upon the King and his Government.

The Earl of *Breadalbane* had all his Life long an unconquerable Averſion to the Union of the Kingdoms; that Principle led him unhappily into thoſe Meaſures that brought

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(*a*) Charta in cancellaria. (*b*) Ibidem ad Annum 1681.

brought on the Rebellion in the 1715; for the diſſolving of the Union lay moſt at Heart with him, as what he always thought was both highly diſhonourable, as well as detrimental to his Country; but by Reaſon of his great Age, and the ſignal and eminent Loyalty of the Lord *Glenorchy*, his Son, the preſent Earl of *Breadalbane*, he was not included in the Puniſhments that others ſuffered by an Act of Attainder.

His Lordſhip made two very noble Alliances by Marriage; his firſt Lady was the Lady *Maryet Rich*, Daughter of the noble valiant Earl, *Henry* Earl of *Holland* in *England*, who was Son of *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, by the Lady *Pendope* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex*; he was in high Favour with King *James* and King *Charles*; for he was Ambaſſador and Plenepotentiary in the Treaty of Marriage betwixt the King and *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of *Henry* IV. of *France*. He was Captain of the Guard, Groom of the Stool, General of the Horſe, in the firſt Expedition to *Scotland*, in the 1639, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter: He ſuffered for his Loyalty with the Duke of *Hamilton*, by the ſame pretended Court of Juſtice that had proceeded againſt the King in the 1649. By *Eliſabeth* Counteſs of *Holland*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Walter Cope* of *Kenſington*, he had *Robert* Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*; and beſide the Earl of *Breadalbane*'s Lady, he had three other Daughters, the Lady *Frances*, who was married to *William* Lord *Paget*, Lady *Iſabella* to Sir *James Thyne* of *Long-litte*, Anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount of *Weymouth*, and Lady *Suſan*, to *James* Earl of *Suffolk*: By this noble Lady, the Earl of *Breadalbane* had two Sons, *Duncan* who died unmarried, and *John* Lord *Glenorchy* his Succeſſor in his Eſtate and Honour. The Earl married to his ſecond Lady, Lady *Mary Campbell*, Daughter of *Archibald* Marquis of *Argyle*, Counteſs Dowager of *Caithneſs*, by whom he had a Son, Mr. *Colin Campbell*, who died a young Man unmarried.

JOHN, the ſecond Earl of *Breadalbane*, is one of the ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*, elected to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and is alſo Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Perth*. His Lordſhip married firſt the Lady *Frances Cavendiſh*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Henry* Duke of *Newcaſtle*; it was a great Alliance, for the Duke had other Daughters, one married to the Earl of *Thanet*, who had ſeveral Daughters married into ſome of the greateſt and moſt noble Families in *England*; another who was married to the Earl of *Clare*, after created Duke of *Newcaſtle* by King *William*, after the Death of his Father-in-law, the former Duke of *Newcaſtle*; another Daughter was married to the Duke of *Albemarle*, another to the Earl of *Sunderland*, who was Secretary of State in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, who has a Daughter Counteſs of *Carliſle*; but the Lady *Glenorchy* died without any ſurviving Iſſue.

His Lordſhip married a ſecond Lady, *Henrietta*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Villiars* Knight, fourth Son of *Edward* Viſcount of *Grandieſon*, Brother to *George* the great Duke of *Buckinghame*, the Favourite of the two ſucceeding Monarchs *James* VI. and *Charles* I. The Lady *Villiars* the Wife of Sir *Edward Villiars*, was the Lady *Frances Howard*, Daughter of *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*, by the Lady *Eliſabeth Hume* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *George* Earl of *Dunbar*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. the Son of Sir *Edward Villiars*. Sir *Edward Villiars* was by King *William* created Earl of *Jerſey*. Her Siſters were all nobly married; *Barbara* was married to *John* Viſcount *Fitzharding*, *Anne* to *William* Earl of *Portland*, *Eliſabeth* to *George* Earl of *Orkney*, *Mary* to *William* Earl of *Inchequin*, and *Katharine* firſt to the Marquis de *Pizzare* a *French* Gentleman, and again to *William Villiars* Eſq; a Relation of her own. By *Henrietta* Counteſs of *Breadalbane* the Earl has had Iſſue,

JOHN, his only Son and Heir apparent, and two Daughters.

LADY *CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL*, a young Lady of great Beauty and extraordinary Accompliſhments, who died unmarried; her Death was univerſally lamented, more eſpecially by thoſe who had the Honour to know her.

LADY *HARIOTTE CAMPBELL*, who in the 1736, was appointed a Lady of the Bed-chamber to their Royal Highneſſes Princeſs *Æmelia* and *Caroline*; which honourable Station and Employment her Ladyſhip at preſent enjoys.

JOHN Lord *Glenorchy*, Son and Heir apparent of *John* Earl of *Breadalbane*, in the Year 1718, married the Lady *Annabella de Gray*, eldeſt Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, by *Jemima* his Lady, Daughter of the Lord *Crew*; the Duke of *Kent*'s ſecond Daughter *Jemima* was married to the Earl of *Aſhburnham*, Father to the preſent Earl; the third, *Anne*, to Lord *Charles Cavendiſh*, Brother to the preſent Duke of *Devonſhire*; Lady *Mary* the fourth and youngeſt is yet unmarried. By this Lady the Lord *Glenorchy* had one Son *Henry*, who died in his Infancy, and one Daughter now living, called *Jemima*: His Lordſhip afterward in the 1730 married Mrs. *Arabella Perſhall*, Grand-daughter and Heireſs of Sir *Thomas Perſhall* of *Sugnall* in the County of *Stafford* Baronet, a very ancient and honourable Family, by which Marriage his Lordſhip now enjoys a conſiderable Eſtate in that County; by which Lady he has two Sons, *George* Maſter of *Glenorchy*, and *John Campbell*, Eſq;

In the 1718 his Lordſhip the Lord *Glenorchy* was made Maſter of the Horſe to the Princeſs Royal of *Great-Britain*, and in the 1720 imployed by His Majeſty King *George* I. as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of *Denmark*, in which honourable Office he continued till the Death of his *Daniſh* Majeſty in the 1730: In the 1725 his Lordſhip was created one of the Knights of the moſt Honourable Order of the *Bath*, when his late Majeſty reſtored or revived that ancient Order, which had been in Deſuetude for ſeveral Years. In the 1727, his Lordſhip was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Saltaſh* in the County of *Cornwal*, which Place he ſtill repreſents in this preſent Parliament.

OGILVIE of BARRAS in the Shire of KINCARDINE.

THE antient Progenitors of this Family, were Heritors of the Lands of *Balnagarro* in *Angus*, and the firſt of them ſeems to have been a Son of *Ogilvie*, who firſt purchaſed the Lands of *Innerquharity*, by a Charter of Confirmation, dated at *Tamtalen* the 8th *October* 1455, granred by *George* Earl of *Angus*, Lord of *Lidſdale* and *Jedwart* Forreſt, confirming a Charter granted by *Alexander* Lord *Ogilvie* of *Auchterhouſe*, and Sheriff of *Angus*, with Conſent of *Walter Ogilvie* his Brother, to their Couſin *Andrew Ogilvie*, Brother-german to *John Ogilvie* of *Innerquharity*, of the Lands of *Balnagarro* and *Chappelton*, with the Pertinents, lying within the Regality of *Kirrymuir*, and Sheriffdom of *Forfar*, dated at *Auchterhouſe* the penult Day of *Auguſt* 1455; the Lands now belong to Sir *John Ogilvie* of *Innerquahrity*, and theſe Charters are in his Cuſtody. This *Andrew* ſeems to have been Couſin-german to the Lord *Auchterhouſe*, and to the foreſaid *Walter Ogilvie*, who was the firſt Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*. See *Crawford*'s *Officers of State*, Page 537.

And indeed they appear to have been a long Time Inheritors of that Place: However *William Ogilvie*, ſecond Son to the laſt Laird of *Balnagarro* of that Race, whoſe Mother was the only Daughter and Child of *Ogilvie* of *Balfour*, who was Son to the firſt Lord *Ogilvie*; I ſay, this *William Ogilvie* married *Katharine Strachan*, Daughter to *Strachan* of *Bridgtoun* in *Angus*, and Neice to *Strachan* of *Thorntoun* in *Mearns*, and his eldeſt Brother being dead, *William* came to the *Mearns* with *Margaret* Daughter to the Lord *Ogilvie*, who was married to the Earl *Mariſchal*, to whom he was a near Relation by his Mother, and brought the Remains of the Price of the Eſtate of *Balnagarro*, which his Father ſold, and laid it in the Earl *Mariſchal*'s Hand, for which the Earl gave him a Wadſet-right upon the Lands of *Lumgair*, about *L.* 50 *Sterl.* of yearly Rent.

GEORGE OGILVIE his only Son, married *Eliſabeth* Daughter to Mr. *John Douglas* of *Barras*, by *Jean* Daughter to *Fraſer* of *Durris*. This Mr. *John* was fourth lawful Son to *William* the tenth Earl of *Angus*, and Third of that Name, by *Giles* a Daughter of Sir *Robert Graham* of *Morphie*, the ſaid Earl's other three Sons being *William* his Heir, Sir *Robert* of *Glenbervie* in the *Mearns*, and Mr. *Gavin* of *Bridgeford*, Anceſtor to the preſent Heireſſes thereof. The foreſaid Earl was Son of Sir *Archibald Douglas* of *Glenbervie*, and *Agnes* Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Keith*, eldeſt Son to *William* the ſecond Earl *Mariſchal*, Grandchild to Sir *William Douglas* of *Braidwood*, and *Eliſabeth* ſole Heireſs of Sir *James Auchinleck* of *Glenbervie*, and Great Grandchild to *Archibald* the ſixth Earl of *Angus*, and firſt of that Name, who was Chancellor of *Scotland*, and commonly called *Archibald Bell the Cat*, and *Eliſabeth* Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Boid*; *George*'s Contract of Marriage is in the Cuſtody of Sir *William* his Great Grandchild, and bears Date the laſt Day of *January* 1634. He purchaſed the Lands of *Barras* from the eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *John Douglas* his Brother-in-law, at the earneſt Deſire of Mr. *Douglas*'s neareſt Relations, as appears by a Writ, under their Hands, in Sir *William*'s Cuſtody.

WILLIAM Earl *Mariſchal*, in the Time of the Uſurpation, being by King *Charles* II. and Committee of Eſtates, entruſted with the Care and keeping of the Houſe and Caſtle of *Dunnottar*, in which were lodged, among other valuable Things, the antient Monuments of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *viz.* the Crown, Sword and Sceptre, he looked out for a Man of Fidelity, Loyalty and Courage, to be Governor and Lieutenant of that Fort, and pitched upon *George*, afterwards Sir *George Ogilvie* of *Barras*, as a Perſon having theſe Qualifications, (in which neither he nor his Prince were deceived) wherefore he gave him a Commiſſion for that Effect, which bears Date at *Stirling* the 8th Day of *July* 1651, and which is ſubjoined to this Memorial, N°. 1ſt.

IN the executing of which Commiſſion, he ſhewed to the World that his Fidelity and Loyalty were impregnable, and his Courage undauntoned, for he looked with great Diſdain and Contempt upon the Threatnings, and large and fair Promiſes of the Rebels, and kept out that Caſtle as long as it was in his Power; and after all the other Caſtles in the Kingdom were given up to the Uſurper's Army, as is evident from two Letters and a Summons by the Commanders in Chief of the Enemy's Army, and the Governor's Anſwer to theſe Letters all ſubjoined, N°. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. The Reaſon that the Governor ſaid in his Anſwer, N°. 4th, That he had his Commiſſion from the King and none elſe, probably was for the Safety of the Earl *Mariſchal*'s Perſon, and Preſervation of his Houſes; yet after peruſing the Letters, ſubjoin'd No. 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, he might be allowed to ſay, that altho' he had his Commiſſion firſt from the Earl *Mariſchal* (who was then Priſoner to the Rebels) he then had it from his Majeſty. The Governor at laſt would not ſurrender the Caſtle, (even when he was not able to hold it out) but upon honourable Terms, which were made betwixt him and Colonel *Thomas Morgan*, who, with a conſiderable Body of the Uſurper's Army, lay at the *Black Hill* of *Dunnottar*, bombarding and cannonading the Caſtle, by Order of General *Richard Dear*.

AMONG the Capitulations betwixt the Governor and Colonel *Morgan*, dated the 26th *May* 1652, there was one, which would appear inconſiſtent with the Governor's Character, to wit, that he ſhould deliver up to the Colonel the abovementioned Honours of *Scotland*, if in the Caſtle; and if not, to give a good Account of them. Now, for the Vindication of that Gentleman's Character, it will be neceſſary to give a ſhort genuine Account, what was become of theſe antient Monuments, and how by a good Providence they were keeped out of the Hands of the Rebels in the Time of the Uſurpation, and, after the Reſtoration, delivered ſafe and entire to his Majeſty King *Charles* II. in which Account there ſhall be nothing inſert, but what is ſufficiently documented by the original Papers ſubjoined.

CAPTAIN *GEORGE OGILVIE* of *Barras* being Governor of the Caſtle of *Dunnottar*, as is ſaid, did carefully preſerve the foreſaid Regalia, ſome Papers belonging to his Majeſty, the Regiſters of the Church of *Scotland*, *James* I. Duke of *Hamilton*'s Papers, and the Monuments of the Univerſity of *St. Andrews*, and did faithfully reſtore them all to the right Owners, or others having their Commoſſion, as appears by the Earl *Mariſchall's* Receipt for the King's Papers ſubjoined, N°. 6th. *Alexander* Lord *Balcarras* his Receipt for the Church-Regiſters, in Vertue of a Power from the Commiſſion of the Kirk, a Letter from *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Hamilion* to the Governor, and her Servants Receipt, and a Letter from the Univerſity of *St. Andrews*, and their Servants Receipt; all which are regiſtred in the Regiſter of probative Writs, at *Edinburgh* the 6th of *March* 1701.

The King's Papers were before the Surrender of the Caſtle, packed and ſhewed up in a Girdle of Linnen by the Governor's Lady, and the ſame put about the Middle of *Anne Lindſay* her Relation, afterwards Wife to Doctor *Willocks*, Miniſter at *Kemnoe* in *Aberdeen* Shire, and afrer that Manner conveyed out of the Caſtle, and ſaved from the Enemy.

As to the Regalia, the Governor and his Lady preſerved them with extraordinary Care, while in the Caſtle; but at laſt, ſeeing a powerful Army at the Gates every Day bombarding the Fortreſs, and having little or no Hopes of Relief, notwithſtanding the King had their comfortleſs Circumſtances much at Heart, as appears by a Letter from his Majeſty, written with his own Hand, under Lieutenant General *Middleton*'s Cover, delivered to the Governor by Sir *John Strachan*, both which Letters are ſubjoined. N°. 7th and 8th, they conſulted betwixt themſelves how to preſerve theſe antient and royal Monuments, in the Event that through want of Aſſiſtance the Caſtle ſhould be either taken in or ſurrendered, about which Time the Lord *Balcarras* wrote the Governor to deliver the Honours to Sir *Arthur Forbes*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Granard* in *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Lowdon* Chancellor wrote him likewiſe to get the Honours tranſported to ſome remote and ſtrong Caſtle in the Highlands, conform to their Letters, regiſtrate in the Regiſter of probative Writs, at *Edinburgh* the 6th of *March* 1701, and hereto ſubjoined, N°. 9th and 10th.

But the Governor not having the Truſt from theſe Lords, and fearing, that in the Way they propoſed to carry off the Honours, they might fall in the Enemies Hands, the Governor and his Lady contrived, and made up a Letter, as if from the Honourable Mr. *John Keith*, the Earl *Mariſchal*'s Brother, and afterwards Earl of *Kintore*, (who was then abroad) directed to the Governor, and bearing, That he was ſafely arrived at *Rotterdam*, with the Crown, Sword and Scepter of *Scotland*, to be delivered to His Majeſty King *Charles* II. which Letter, if the Caſtle was either taken or ſurrendred, was to be dropped, in order to fall in the Enemies Hands; and the Governor and his Lady agreed, that the *Regalia* ſhould be conveyed out of the Caſtle to ſome private and ſecure Place, of which Place he was not to know for ſome Time, for Fear, that in caſe he fell in the Hands of the Rebels, he might by Torture be obliged to devulge the Place: And the Way that the Governor's Lady fell upon to tranſport the *Regalia* was, to cauſe *Chriſtian Fletcher*, Spouſe to Mr. *James Grainger* Miniſter at *Kinneſſe*, go to *Stonehive*, the next Burgh, and buy a Quantity of Flax, which being put on her Servant's Back, ſhe and her Servant came through the Enemies Camp, juſt before the Seige, telling, She wanted to go into the Caſtle to ſpeak to the Governor's Lady, which they permitted, and promiſed her and her Servant a ſafe Regreſs, which happening, the Governor's Lady (without the Knowledge of her Huſband) packed up the Crown, Sword and Sceptre, in the Burden of Flax, that Mrs. *Grainger*'s, Servant-Maid had carrying upon her Back, and ſo diſmiſſed them, with Orders to cauſe hide the *Regalia* under Ground, in the Kirk of *Kinneſſe*, but to take ſpecial Care, that they ſhould be well wrapped up in clean Linnen, and the ſame frequently renewed, becauſe it could not laſt long under Ground; the Value of which Linnen, and all other Charges anent preſerving of the *Regalia*, with a ſuitable Reward for Pains, was paid by the Governor to Mr. *Grainger* and his Wife.

This was a very great Truſt by the Governor's Lady to Mrs. *Grainger*, and moſt faithfully executed by that worthy Gentlewoman, and her worthy and Reverend Huſband the Miniſter of *Kinneſſe*, within which Pariſh the Governor had an Eſtate, and his Manour-houſe, whereby his Lady had good Opportunity to know, that the Miniſter and his Wife were Perſons deſerving of Truſt, otherwiſe, let the Event be what it will, ſhe could not have anſwered to have given them ſuch a Truſt.

Soon after, the Governor was neceſſitate to ſurrender the Caſtle to the Uſurpers Army, as is ſaid, who looked upon their getting into their Cuſtody, the Honours of our antient Kingdom, a much greater Advantage than the Poſſeſſion of that Houſe; and, upon their Diſappointment, would of Conſequence be much chagreen'd. Short Time after the Surrender of the Caſtle, the above Letter fell in the Enemies Hands, which was thought would contribute to the Preſervation of the Royal Monuments, and to the Peace and Safety of the Governor, his Lady and Family.

But when the Uſurper's Officers had ſearched the Caſtle, and did not find the *Regalia*, they were much more out of Humour than before they had got the Poſſeſſion of that Fortreſs, and ſo it appeared, by their Treatment of the Governor and his Lady, which was the Cauſe of the Death of the laſt.

They required the Governor, upon his Word of Honour, to perform that Article of Capitulation, at the Surrender, of delivering up the *Regalia*, or to give a good Account of the ſame; and he, without Breach of Honour, told, that he did not know where they were, but had ſeen a Letter, bearing, They were carried abroad to his Majeſty King *Charles* II. to which they gave no Credit. Thereafter they examined his Lady, who aſſerted, they were carried abroad to the King, to which they gave as little Truſt; ſo their next Courſe was, at one Time, to threaten the Governor and his Lady with Torture, and, at another Time, to promiſe them large Rewards, to give an Account of the Honours, neither of which were prevailing Arguments with ſuch loyal and worthy Perſons.

After which the Governor's Eſtate was ſequeſtrate, and he and his Lady both confined Priſoners to a Room in the Caſtle, for the Space of a whole Year, during which Time they were not allowed the Uſe of a Servant, but treated with the hardeſt Uſage, until the 10th of *January* 1653, that Sir *Robert Graham* of *Morphie* gave a Bond to preſent the ſaid Captain *George Ogilvie* and his Lady, true Priſoners to the then Governor of *Dunnottar*, when called for, under the Failzie of *L.* 2000 *Sterl.* by which they were obliged not to go above three Miles from their own Houſe: At laſt upon *James Anderſon* of *Uras* giving a Bond for *L.* 500 *Sterling* more, they were allowed ſix Weeks to go about their lawful Buſineſs; the Governor, after his Lady had told him, That ſhe had truſted the Honours to Mr. *Grainger* and his Wife, it ſeems became ſupicous, and wrote a Letter to Mr. *Grainger*, which occaſioned the honeſt Miniſter, in Vindication of his Fidelity, to write the Anſwer, ſubjoined No. 11th.

And according to it the Governor came and took home with him the Scepter, but, it ſeems, gave a Receipt for the whole, and took Mr. *Grainger*'s Obligation to deliver the Crown and Sword upon Demand, which is ſubjoined No. 12th.

Whether the Miniſter was afraid to be baulked of his Reward, or if any other was inſiſting to have theſe Jewels, to whom he might produce the Governor's Receipt, is unknown.

After the Reſtoration he ſent up his Son, the late Sir *William Ogilvie* of *Barras*, to *London*, to get His Majeſty's Directions what to do with the *Regalia*, who gave in to His Majeſty a Petition to that Effect, and was ordained to deliver them to the Earl *Mariſchal* of *Scotland*; which Petition and Deliverance are ſubjoined, No. 13th. How ſoon this Order came to Captain *George Ogilvie* the late Governor's Hands, he delivered up the *Regalia*, to wit, *Crown*, *Sword* and *Scepter*, to *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, entire, compleat, and in the ſame Condition that he had received them from his Lordſhip, conform to the Earl's holograph Receipt ſubjoined, No. 14th.

As Captain *GEORGE OGILVIE* and his Lady had acted a very dutiful and loyal Part in preſerving of the Honours, for about the Space of eight Years, and thereby ſuffered not only great Hardſhips in their Perſons, but alſo a great Loſs of their Means, they were not altogether left unrewarded by His Majeſty, who, by Patent dated 5th *March* 1661, made Captain *George Ogilvie* a Knight

Baronet, and gave Warrant to the Lord *Lyon* to matriculate his Coat of Arms in the *Lyon-Regiſter*, conform to the Blazon under-written: In which, for his ſignal Service to the King and Country, he is allowed to bear, *A crown'd Thiſtle*, the Royal Badge of *Scotland*, and got for his Motto, *Præclarum Regi & Regno ſervitium.* His armorial Bearing is blazoned thus, *Argent, a Lion paſſant guardant, Gules*, crown'd with an *Imperial Crown*, and gorged with an *Open One*, both *Proper*, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a *Sword Proper*, defending a *Thiſtle Vert* (in the *Dexter Chief*) inſigned with a *Crown, Or*, with the Badge of *Knight Baronet*, by Way of *Canton* in the *Siniſter Chief*; Creſt, a *Demi-Man armed at all Points, Proper*, holding forth his *Right-hand*, and on an *Eſcrol* the foreſaid *Motto*.

His Majeſty likewiſe, by a Charter dated 3d *March* 1662, granted by him in Favours of the ſaid Sir *George Ogilvie*, upon the Lands of *Barras*, changed the Holding of the ſaid Lands from Ward to Blench; which Charter is ratified in Parliament the 11th of *Auguſt* 1679, in which Patent, Charter and Ratification, Sir *George*'s Services above-mentioned are ſpecified as the onerous Cauſes; to whom ſucceeded his only Child

Sir *WILLIAM OGILVIE*, who was three Times married; 1ſt, To *Margaret*, Daughter to *Forbes* of *Leſlie*, and Relict to *Turrin* of *Foveran*, both in the Shire of *Aberdeen*; 2dly, To *Marjory*, Daughter to *Raitt* of *Halgreen*, by whom he had one Daughter *Margaret*, married to *Ogilvie* of *Pilmuir*; 3dly, To *Iſabel*, Daughter to Sir *John Ogilvie* of *Innerquharity* Baronet, by whom he had *David* his Heir, Mr. *William*, *Helen* and *Jean Ogilvies*: Mr. *William* married *Mary*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Gordon* of *Braichly*, and Relict of Mr. *Iſaac Fullarton* Advocate, by whom he has one Daughter named *Margaret*, *Helen* married *Lindſay* of *Pitskandlie*, and *Jean* was Lady *Carsbank*.

Sir *DAVID OGILVIE* was three Times married; 1ſt, To *Suſanna*, Daughter to *Scot* of *Benholm*, by whom he had the preſent Sir *William*, and a Daughter named *Katharine* married to *Hercules Taylor* younger of *Burrowfield*, in *Angus*; 2dly, To *Jean*, Daughter to *George Roſs* of *Clochan* of *Aberdeen* Merchant, by whom he had three Daughters, *Iſabel*, *Elizabeth* married to *Peter Anderſon* of *Bourtie* in *Aberdeen* there, and *Mary*; 3dly, To *Anne*, Daughter and Co-heireſs to Mr. *John Guthrie* of *Weſthall*, a Cadet of *Guthrie* of *Thatilk*, by whom he had five Children, *David*, *James*, *Anne*, *Margaret* and *Suſanna*. His eldeſt Son and Heir

Sir *WILLIAM OGILVIE*, has been twice married; 1ſt, To *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Barclay* of *Urie*, by whom he had two Sons, *David* and *John*, and his preſent Lady is *Anna*, Daughter to the above Mr. *Iſaac Fullarton*, by whom he has already three Daughters, *Mary*, *Suſanna* and *Iſabel*.

COMMISSION *William* Earl *Mariſchal* to *George Ogilvie* of *Barras*, to be Governor of *Dunnottar* Caſtle.

Nº. 1ſt. FORASMUCHAS the King's Majeſty and Committee of Eſtates have entruſted the Care and keeping of the Houſe and Caſtle of *Dunnottar*, to us *William* Earl *Mariſchall*, and have allowed Forty Men, a Lieutenant and two Serjeants to be entertained within it, upon the publick Charge; THEREFORE, we do hereby nominate *George Ogilvie* of *Barras* to be our Lieutenant for keeping of the ſaid Houſe, and gives unto him the ſole and full Power of the Command thereof, and of the Men that are to be entertained therein for keeping thereof, under us, with Power to him to bruik, enjoy and exerce the ſaid Place, with all Fees, Dues and Allowances belonging thereto, as fully, in all Reſpects, as any other Lieutenant in ſuch a Caſe may do. In Witneſs whereof, we have ſubſcribed thi Preſents at *Stirling* the 8th *July* 1751.

MARISCHALL.

ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE *Witneſs*.
WILLIAM KEITH *Witneſs*,
ALEXANDER LINDSAY *Witneſs*.

Overtoun's LETTER to the Governor.

Gentlemen,

No 2.] I Have Power to demoliſh your own, and the Remainder of my Lord *Mariſchall's* Houſes in thir Parts, except you timeouſly prevent the ſame, by giving up the Caſtle of *Dunnottar* to the Uſe of the State of *England*, upon ſuch Terms as other Gentlemen of Honour have heretofore (when the Forces of this Nation were more ſignificant) accepted. You may obſerve this Seaſon, which the moſt ſignificant Perſons of your Nation cloſe with, by putting their Perſons and Eſtates under our Protection: You may likewiſe conſider how imprudent, at leaſt improvident, a Part it may be reputed in a Time of Pacification, for your Arms to be the only Antagoniſts to an Army, whoſe Arms God Almighty hath hitherto made ſucceſsful againſt your moſt conſiderable Citadel; I dare not promiſe you the like Opportunity for good Terms in future to come off upon, as is ready upon ſpeedy Capitulation at preſent to perform, who reſts,

Your Humble Servant,

Stonhyve, Novem. 8th,
1651.

R. OVERTON.

Directed, To the Honourable Governor of Dunnottar *Caſtle, and to the reſt of the Gentlemen there.*

Dutton's LETTER to the Governor.

Honoured Sir,

No 3.] WHEREAS you keep *Dunnottar* Caſtle for the Uſe of your King, which Caſtle doth belong to the Lord *Mariſchall*, who is now Priſoner to our Parliament of *England*; Theſe are to adviſe and require you, in their Names, to ſurrender the ſaid Caſtle to me for their Uſe; and I do aſſure you, by the Word of a Gentleman, that you ſhall have very honourable and Soldier-like Conditions: If you refuſe this Offer, then, if any Thing ſhall happen to you, contrary to your Expectations, by the Violence of our Soldiers, blame your ſelf and not me; for I may tell you, that the Lord hath been pleaſed to deliver unto us many ſtronger Places by Storm than that is, ſince our unhappy Difference hath been, and I doubt not but the ſame God will ſtand by us in our Attempts in this. I deſire your ſpeedy Anſwer, and ſhall reſt,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

Stonhyve, Novem. 11th,
1651.

THO. DUTTON.

Directed thus, For the Commander in Chief of Dunnottar *Caſtle, theſe preſent.*

The Governor's LETTER to *Dutton*, in Anſwer to the above Two Letters.

Honoured Sir,

No 4.] WHEREAS you write, that I keep the Caſtle of *Dunnottar* for the Uſe of the King's Majeſty, which Houſe, as you ſay, doth belong to the Earl *Mariſchall*, you ſhall know that I have my Commiſſion abſolutely from his Majeſty, and none elſe; neither will I acknowledge any Man's Intereſt here, and intends, by the Aſſiſtance of God, to maintain the ſame for his Majeſty's Service, upon all Hazard whatſoever. I hope you have that much Gallantry in you, as not to wrong my Lord *Mariſchall* his Lands, ſeeing he is a Priſoner himſelf for the preſent: Whereas you have had Succeſs in former Times, I attribute it to the Wrath of God againſt us for our Sins, and to the Unfaithfulneſs of thoſe Men who did maintain the ſame, none whereof you ſhall find here, by the Lord's Grace, to whom I commit my ſelf,

Dunnottar, Nov. 22. 1651.

And am SIR,
Your very humble Servant,
GEORGE OGILVIE.

Lambert's SUMMONS to the Governor.

SIR,

N° 5.] BEING deſirous to avoid the Effuſion of Blood, and the deſtroying of the Country, I have thought fit to ſend you this Summons to ſurrender up the Caſtle, with the Proviſions of War thereto belonging in my Hands, for the Uſe of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*. If you ſhall hearken hereto with Speed, you ſhall have Conditions for your ſelf, and the Soldiers under your Command, as may befit a Man of Honour, and one in your Condition. I expect your ſpeedy Anſwer,

Dundee, Jan. 3d, 1652.

And am, SIR,
Your Servant,

Directed, *For the Governor of Dunnottar Caſtle.*

LAMBERT.

RECEIPT Earl of *Mariſchal* to the Governor of *Dunnottar*, for the King's Papers.

N° 6.] WE *William* Earl *Mariſchal* grants us to have received from *George Ogilvie*, ſome Time Governor of *Dunnottar*, ſome Papers belonging to the King's Majeſty, which were in the Caſtle of *Dunnottar* the Time of his being Governor there, in two little Coffers; which Papers, conſiſting to the Number of Eight Score ſixteen ſeveral Pieces, whereof there are four Packets ſealed, and one broke open: Of which Papers I grant the Receipt, and obliges me to warrant the ſaid *George* at His Majeſty's Hands, and all others whatſoever, by this my Warrant, ſigned, ſealed and ſubſcribed at *London* the firſt Day of *December* 1655.

MARISCHALL.

The King's LETTER to the Governor, &c.

Gentlemen,

N° 7.] ASSURE yourſelves, I am very careful of you, and ſenſible of your Affections to me. Give Credit to what this Bearer ſhall ſay to you, and obſerve any Directions you ſhall receive from Lieutenant General *Middleton*: You ſhall ſhortly hear from me again, and I would have you find ſome Way frequently to advertiſe me of your Condition, which I ſhall take all poſſible Care to relieve.

Paris, 26th March 1652.

CHARLES R.

General *Middleton*'s LETTER to the Governor.

My dear Friend,

N° 8.] I Am ſo overjoyed, that you in this Time do behave your ſelf ſo gallantly, that I ſhall be moſt deſirous to do you Service: The Particulars I remit to the Bearer, my Couſin and yours, to whom give Truſt, ſince he is particularly inſtructed from him, who ſhall rather periſh, than be wanting to his Friend, and who in all Conditions is, and ſhall be yours,

J. M.

Lord

Lord *Balcarras*'s LETTER to the Governor.

SIR,

N° 9.] YOU are now, I believe, hardly in Expectation of Relief; and ye know how much it concerns not only the Kingdom, but your ſelf in particular, that the Honours be ſecured. I ſhall therefore again deſire you, by virtue of the firſt Warrant which you ſaw, and of this likewiſe which I have lately received, and now ſend you incloſed, that you deliver them immediately to the Bearer Sir *Arthur Forbes*, whoſe Receipt of them, under his Hand, I do hereby declare ſhall be as valid for your Acquittal and Liberation, as if you had it under the Hand of your affectionate Friend, to ſerve you,

BALCARRAS.

Duffies, 11th October 1651.

POSTSCRIPT, I ſhall not now repeat the Arguments I uſed to you at *Dunnottar*; if they were ſtrong then, I am ſure they are much more now, for the Condition of Buſineſs is much altered ſince. I ſay no more, but remember what I then ſpoke to you as your Friend.

Directed, *For the Governor* *of* Dunnotar.

The Chancellor's LETTER to the Governor.

SIR,

N° 10.] YOUR Letter of the laſt of *October*, came to my Hand upon the 9th of *November* Inſtant; and the Parliament being appointed to meet here upon the 12th Day, I ſtayed the Bearer, in Expectation that I might return you the Parliament's Anſwer and Orders; but the Parliament not having met, and there being no Meeting of the Committee of Eſtates, I can give you no poſitive Advice nor Order; but I conceive, that the Truſt committed to you, and the ſafe Cuſtody of theſe Things under your Charge, did require, that Victual, a competent Number of honeſt and ſtout Soldiers, and all other Neceſſaries, ſhould have been provided, and put in the Caſtle, before you had been in any Hazard; and if you be in good Condition, or that you can timely ſupply yourſelf with all Neceſſaries, and that the Place be tenable againſt all Attempts of the Enemy, I doubt not but you'll hold out; but if you want Proviſions, Soldiers and Ammunition, and cannot hold out all the Aſſaults of the Enemy, which is feared, and thought you cannot do, if you be harldly purſued, I know no better Expedient, than that the Honours of the Crown be ſpeedily and ſafely tranſported to ſome remote and ſtrong Caſtle or Hold in the *Highlands*; and I wiſh you had delivered them to the Lord *Balcarras*, as was deſired by the Committee of Eſtates, nor do I know of any better Way for Preſervation of theſe Things, and your Exoneration; and it will be an irreparable Loſs and Shame, if theſe Things ſhall be taken by the Enemy, and very diſhonourable for yourſelf. I have herewith returned your Letter to the Lord *Balcarras*, hearing he is ſtill in the North, and not to come to this Country. I have written to Sir *John Smith* to furniſh you the Remainder of the Victual you wrote he ſhould have given you; if he be in the North, you will ſend it to him, but if he be gone home to *Edinburgh*, I cannot help it; ſo having given you the beſt Advice I can at preſent, I truſt you will, with all Care and Faithfulneſs, be anſwerable, according to the Truſt committed to you, and I ſhall ſtill remain

Your very aſſured,

and real Friend,

LOUDON, CANCELLARIUS.

Finlarge, Novem. 13th, 1651.

Directed thus, *For my much reſpected Friend*, George Ogilvie *Governor of* Dunnottar.

Mr. *James Grainger's* LETTER to the Governor.

SIR,

N° 11.] I Have received yours, and before it came to my Hand, I had ſecured the Things you know of, upon the Night-time, and am perſuaded, tho' any Army ſhould come, they could not be the better; ſo that there needs no Fear: As for myſelf, my Neck ſhall break, and my Life go for it, before I fail to you; yet ſome little Difficulty makes me loth they ſhould be tranſported as yet, whilk ſhall be fully made known to you at Meeting, whilk, I deſire, ſhall be on *Monday* once a Day; and if you be loth to come here, ſend me Word, and I ſhall come to you: But for the Buſineſs itſelf, fear no more, nor if they were in your Houſe preſently; for I truſt, he who hath preſerved them in my Cuſtody till this Day, will preſerve them in Safety, till they go as ye yourſelf deſires; ſo, till Meeting, I continue

Kinneſſe, July 21ſt. *Your real and true*
1660. *Friend and Servant,*

To his honoured and loving Friend,
The Laird of Barras *elder.*

J. GRAINGER.

Mr. *James Grainger's* OBLIGATION to the Governor.

N° 12.] WHEREAS I have received a Diſcharge from *George Ogilvie* of *Barras*, of the Honours of this Kingdom, and he hath got no more but the Sceptre; Therefore I oblige myſelf, that the reſt, *viz.* the Crown and Sword, ſhall be forthcoming at Demand, by this my Ticket, written and ſubſcribed this ſame Day. I received the Diſcharge the 28th *September* 1660.

J. GRAINGER.

PETITION by the Governor's Son to the King, with his Majeſty's Deliverance thereon, anent the *Regalia.*

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Humble PETITION of William Ogilvie, *Son to* George Ogilvie *of* Barras,

Sheweth,

N° 13th.] THAT whereas your Petitioner is ſent up here by his Father, to give your Majeſty notice, That his ſaid Father hath had, and ſtill preſerves the Crown, Sword and Sceptre of *Scotland* in his Cuſtody, long before the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed the Caſtle of *Dunnottar*, with great Hazard of his Life, and long and ſtrait Impriſonment, which occaſioned the Death of his Wife; and in reſpect of your Petitioner's Father, his great Intereſt with theſe Honours, he could not deſert that great Charge, to come here and attend your Majeſty himſelf:

Wherefore he hath ſent your Petitioner, to have your Majeſty's particular Order, in relation to the foreſaid Honours.

Whitehall, September 28. 1660.

" His Majeſty ordains the Petitioner's Father, to deliver his Crown, Sceptre and
" Sword to the Earl of *Mariſchal* of *Scotland*, and get his Receipt of them.

LAUDERDALE.

The Earl *Mariſchal's* RECEIPT for the *Regalia.*

N° 14th. AT *Dunnottar* the 8th Day of *October* 1660, I *William* Earl *Mariſchall*, grants me to have received from *George Ogilvie* of *Barras*, the Crown, Sword and Sceptre, the ancient Monuments of this Kingdom, entire and compleat, in the ſame Condition they were entruſted by me to him, and diſcharges the foreſaid *George Ogilvie* of his Receipt thereof, by this my Subſcription, Day and Place foreſaid.

MARISCHALL.

Of the Family of CALDER.

THE Deſtruction of our ancient Records, has not only been an irretrivable Loſs to the Nation in general, but alſo to many particular Families: The Memory of many heroick Atchievements performed in Service of the Country, and of many noble Families who deſerved well of it, are thereby buried in Oblivion, while the Riſe and Origin of many great and powerful Families, is either wholly left in the Dark, or at leaſt rendered doubtful and uncertain: 'Tis for this Reaſon, and ſome others which ſhall be hereafter noticed, that the Family of *Calder*, tho' antiently dignified with the higheſt Titles of Honour then in Uſe in this Kingdom, and ſtill in an opulent and flouriſhing Condition, are not able to trace themſelves back to their firſt Original, nor condeſcend upon their Founder.

THE firſt Account Hiſtory gives of the *Thanes* of *Calder*, is about the Year 1047, during the Uſurpation of *M'Beth*: Amongſt ſeveral Nobles who became Victims to the Cruelty and Avarice of that Tyrant, *Buchanan* enumerates the Thane of *Nairn*, whom *Boetius* and *Hollinſhend* deſign *Thane of Calder*. This Miſtake of *Buchanan*, (who perhaps took too much upon Truſt) has probably been occaſioned by Reaſon of the Vicinity of the chief Seat of the Family of *Calder*, to the Town of *Nairn*, a conſiderable Part of their Eſtate lying within that County; but there is great Reaſon to believe, that the Family had been of a conſiderable Standing, previous to that Period, and before they attained to that Degree of Grandeur and Honour they are then repreſented to have been placed in.

THE next Thane of *Calder*, we find on Record, is *Hugo de Cadella*, who was very inſtrumental in the Reſtoration of King *Malcolm Canmore*, and liberally rewarded by that generous Prince (*a*); but it is not evident what Relation he was to the former Thane: However, there is good Reaſon to believe, that it was very near, and it is highly probable he was his Son. We are aſſured, that amongſt other Acts of Gratitude and Juſtice, King *Malcolm* reſtored the Poſterity of ſuch as had ſuffered by the Tyrant's Cruelty, to their Predeceſſors Eſtates, from the Names of which many antient Families, among whom that of *Calder*, aſſumed their Sirnames (*b*), a Cuſtom then introduced by that wiſe and politick Prince, with a View to put an End to the violent Feuds that then raged in the Country.

To this *Hugh*, ſucceeded his Son *Gilbertus de Cadella*, who, in the Year 1104, got a Charter from King *Edgar*, of the Lands of *Calder*, &c. which is ſaid to be ſtill extant in the Lawyers Library at *Edinburgh*. He was ſucceeded by

ALEXANDER his Son, who diſcovered a Conſpiracy of the *M'Donalds*, *Murrays* and *Cumings*, to aſſaſſinate King *Alexander* I. at *Bell-Edgar*, in his Expedition to the North (*c*); for which good Service, this Prince, on his Return, confirmed to him the Thanedom of *Calder*, &c. in the Year 1112.

AFTER this *Alexander*, there is nothing found on Record concerning the Family of *Calder* for three Generations; only in the Year 1230, *Helen*, Daughter to the Family of *Calder*, was married to *Schaw M'Intoſh* of That-Ilk (*d*).

IN the Year 1260, mention is made of *Dovenaldus*, or *Donald*, *Thane* of *Calder*, who is ſaid to have valued the Barony of *Geddes* at 24 *l. Scots per annum*, and that of *Kilravock* at 12 *l. Scots*, from which ſome Judgment may be formed of the Value of Lands at that Time. He was ſucceeded by his Son

WILLIAM, whoſe Daughter *Finvola* was married to *William M'Intoſh* of That-Ilk, and he was ſucceeded by his Son

THOMAS, who adhered to the Intereſt of King *David Bruce*, againſt *Edward Balioll*; and for his Fidelity and good Services to that Prince, was knighted by him, and was ſlain in Battle fighting againſt the *Cumings*, who ſided with *Balioll*, about the Year 1350 (*e*). He left behind him a Daughter *Jean*, who was married to *Hugh Fraſer* Laird of *Lovat*, and a Son who ſucceeded him.

(*a*) Home's Hiſtory of the Family of Douglas. (*b*) Buchanan, Dr. Abercromby. (*c*) MSS. Hiſtory of the Family of M'Intoſh. (*d*) MSS. Hiſtory of Kilravock's Family. (*e*) Boetius.

WILLIAM, Thane of *Calder*, who was murdered by Sir *Alexander Rait* of That-Ilk, about the Year 1380, and the Lands of *Rait* were given to the *Thane* of *Calder*'s Heir, in Conſideration of his Father's Murder.

WILLIAM ſucceeded his Father, concerning whom we have nothing memorable. There is yet extant a Charter, anent ſettling the Marches of their Lands betwixt him and *Hutcheon Roſe* of *Kilravock*, dated the 29th *December* 1408. He was ſucceeded by his Son

DONALD, who, in *anno* 1430, obtained a Charter of Confirmation of the Thanedom of *Calder*, and heritable Sheriffſhip of the Shire of *Nairn*, from King *James* I. (*a*), and enlarged his former Eſtate by ſeveral new Acquiſitions. He had two Sons, *William* and *Hutcheon*, or *Hugh*; *Hutcheon* attended *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, in his Expedition againſt the Earls of *Crawford* and *Douglaſs*, then in Rebellion againſt the King; and *Huntly* having routed the Forces of theſe two Earls at the Battle of *Brechin*, *anno* 1452, *Hutcheon* being too eager in the Purſuit, was taken Priſoner by the Enemy, and brought to *Finhaven*, whither *Crawford* had fled; but he being alarmed, while at Supper, with the News of *Huntly*'s being at Hand in purſuit of him, fled with ſuch Precipitation, that among ſeveral other Priſoners who made their Eſcape, *Hutcheon* was one, and carried off the ſilver Cup out of which *Crawford* drunk, which he preſented to *Huntly* at *Brechin*, as a ſure Evidence of *Crawford's* Flight; for which Service, *Huntly* upon his Return Home, gave him the Lands of *Aſſivanly*, and *George* Duke of *Gordon* gave to his Succeſſor a maſſy ſilver Cup gilded, whereon the Hiſtory of this Action is engraven, to preſerve the Remembrance of it (*b*). From this *Hutcheon* is deſcended the Family of *Muirtoun*, the preſent Sir *Thomas Calder* of *Muirtoun* being a Great Grandchild of the Family of *Calder* of *Aſſivanly*.

THE before named *Donald Thane* of *Calder*, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *William*; in a Charter of Confirmation granted by *Alexander* Earl of *Roſs* to Sir *Walter Innes*, of the Lands of *Aberchirdir*, dated 22d *February* 1438, he is a Witneſs, and is deſigned *Willielmus de Calder*, his Father being then alive in *anno* 1450; he went with *William* Earl of *Douglas* to the Jubile at *Rome* (*c*). He had three Sons, *John*, *William* and *Alexander*, the laſt of whom, or another Brother, whoſe Name is not handed down, went, with ſeveral other *Scots* Gentlemen, to aſſiſt *Charles* VII. of *France*, againſt the *Engliſh*; and from him is deſcended the Family of *Dela Campagna* in *Tholouſe* in *France* (*d*).

TO the ſaid *William* ſucceeded his eldeſt Son *John*, who died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his Brother

WILLIAM, who was the laſt Thane in *Scotland*, that Title having fallen in Deſuetude, thro' introducing the new Title of Earl, which is ſaid to have come in Place thereof; however he obtained the Thanedom, and other Lands belonging to him, erected into a free Barony in the 1476, and declared to ly within the Shire of *Nairn*, notwithſtanding they lay in different Shires (*e*). He married *Marjory Sutherland*, Daughter to the Earl of *Sutherland*, by whom he had Iſſue, *William* his eldeſt Son, *John*, *Alexander* and *Hutcheon*, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Ewan M'Intoſh* Son to *M'Intoſh* of That-Ilk: *William*, the eldeſt Son, inclining to the Church, upon the 29th *April* 1488, renounced his Right to the Eſtate, which the Father entailed to his ſecond Son *John*, and his Heirs, who, in Vertue thereof, was infeſt in the 1493, and the Father being then aged, yielded the Eſtate to him, and retired.

THIS *John* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Hugh Roſs* of *Kilravock*, *anno* 1492, and died the Year following, leaving his Wife big with Child of two Daughters, *Janet* and *Murriell*; *Janet* died young, and *Murriell* ſucceeded to the Eſtate, in Vertue of the Entail made by her Grandfather.

ARCHIBALD the ſecond Earl of *Argyle*, and *Hugh Roſs* of *Kilravock*, Uncle to the ſaid *Murriell Calder*, being appointed Tutors *dative* to her by King *James* IV. *anno* 1494. *Kilravock* delivered up the young Lady to *Campbell* of *Innerliver*, who had come to *Kilravock* in the Year 1499, with Sixty Men to carry

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her to *Inverary*, to be educate in the Family of *Argyle*. But in their Way thither, they were purſued by *Hutcheon Calder* her Father's Brother, and a Body of Men who came up with them in *Strathnairn*, whereupon *Inverliver* ſent her away with one of his Sons, and a few Men, and with the reſt gave the *Calders* Diverſion, till he was ſure ſhe was at a conſiderable Diſtance; and when he had got clear of the *Calders*, with ſome Loſs on both Sides, he followed and conducted her to *Inverary*, where ſhe was educate, and in *anno* 1510, married to Sir *John Campbell* the Earl of *Argyle*'s ſecond Son, by his Counteſs *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John* the firſt Earl of *Lennox*, to whom the Earl gave the Lands of *Lochow*. After this Marriage, Sir *John Campbell* continued his own Sirname, and did not aſſume that of *Calder*, as is frequently done by thoſe who marry Heireſſes, whereby he ſeem'd rather to found a new Family, than to continue an old one, *which ſo exaſperated the Heirs-male*, and Relations of the Name of *Calder*, that they had conſtant Feuds and Skirmiſhes with the *Campbells* of *Calder* for a conſiderable Time, and carried off all the ancient Writings belonging to the Family, which are ſince either loſt or deſtroyed; and this, in a great Meaſure, has occaſioned the original Tranſactions of the Family of *Calder* to be in ſo much Obſcurity. But to return,

SIR *JOHN CAMPBELL* of *Calder* had Iſſue by *Murriell Calder*, ſix Sons, viz. *Archibald* who ſucceeded him, *John* Biſhop of the Iſles, of whom are deſcended the Families of *Inverſtrigan* and *Ardchattan*; *Donald*, of whom the Family of *Kirktoun*, *Sonchan* and *Balnabie*; *Duncan* and *William*, who had no Iſſue, and *Alexander* of *Flynes*, Anceſtor to the Families of *Moy* and *Torrich*; and as many Daughters; *Katharine* married to *James* Lord *Ogilvie*, thereafter to the Earl of *Crawford*; *Jean* married to *Alexander* Lord *Lovat*, —— married to *Roſs* of *Balnagown*, —— married to *Urquhart* of *Meldrum*, *Iſobel* married to *M‘Dougall* of *Rary*, and —— married to —— of *Folly*.

SIR *ARCHIBALD* ſucceeded his Father Sir *John*, he married *Iſobel* Daughter to *Grant* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had a Daughter, who was married to *Grant* of *Glenmoriſton*, and a Son who ſucceeded him,

SIR *JOHN*, who was a very accompliſhed Gentleman; he was Tutor to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, which Office he diſcharged with ſo much Integrity and Fidelity, as procured him the Malice of the Enemies of that noble Family, who cauſed murder him at *Knipach* in 1592. He married *Marion*, Daughter to *William* Earl *Marſhal* of *Scotland*, by whom he had five Sons, *John*, who ſucceeded him, *Alexander*, *Archibald* and *William*, who all died without Iſſue, and *Colin* Anceſtor of the Family of *Dell* in *Iſla*, and two Daughters, *Margaret* who was married to Sir *James M‘Donald* of *Iſla*, who was Chief of that ancient and heroick Name, and *Beatrix*, who was married to *Campbell* of *Glenfauchin*: Beſides theſe, Sir *John* had a natural Son, (as is thought by a Lady of Quality) named *Donald*, who proved a very fine Gentleman, and was active in proſecuting his Father's Murderers, ſeveral of whom were brought to condign Puniſhment. He was created a Knight Baronet of *nova Scotia* by King *Charles* I. by the Title of Sir *Donald Campbell* of *Ardnamurchan*, and married *M‘Intoſh*'s Widow; but dying without Iſſue, left his Eſtate to *George* Tutor of *Calder*, his Brother's Son. Sir *John Campbell* had likewiſe two natural Daughters, *Jean* married to *Dallas* of *Cantray*, and *Eupham* married to *James Campbell* of *Auchindown*.

SIR *JOHN CAMPBELL* eldeſt Son to the former Sir *John*, firſt married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchie*, Great Grandfather to the preſent Earl of *Breadalbane*, by whom he had ſix Sons, *viz.* *John*, who ſucceeded him, *Colin*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Brodie* of *That-ilk*, *George*, who was Tutor to his Nephew, Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Calder*, and married the Captain of *Dunſtaffnage*'s Daughter, of whom are deſcended the Families of *Airds* and *Odomore*, and *Robert*, *Alexander* and *Duncan*, who all died without Iſſue; and one Daughter *Jean*, who was married to *Dunbar* of *Grange*. After the Death of his firſt Lady, Sir *John* married *Margaret*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Angus*, by whom he had one Son, *James*, who was married to the Widow of Sir *Donald Campbell* of *Ardnamurchan*, but had no Iſſue; and one Daughter, *Mary*, who was married to *Alexander Campbell* of *Sinderland*: But ſoon after his ſecond Marriage, *WILLIAM*, Thane of *Calder*, who was murdered by Sir *Alexander Rait* of That-Ilk, about the Year 1380, and the Lands of *Rait* were given to the *Thane* of *Calder*'s Heir, in Conſideration of his Father's Murder.

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SIR *JOHN CAMPBELL* of *Calder* had Iſſue by *Murriell Calder*, ſix Sons, viz. *Archibald* who ſucceeded him, *John* Biſhop of the Iſles, of whom are deſcended the Families of *Inverſtrigan* and *Ardchattan*; *Donald*, of whom the Family of *Kirktoun*, *Sonchan* and *Balnabie*; *Duncan* and *William*, who had no Iſſue, and *Alexander* of *Flynes*, Anceſtor to the Families of *Moy* and *Torrich*; and as many Daughters; *Katharine* married to *James* Lord *Ogilvie*, thereafter to the Earl of *Crawford*; *Jean* married to *Alexander* Lord *Lovat*, —— married to *Roſs* of *Balnagown*, —— married to *Urquhart* of *Meldrum*, *Iſobel* married to *McDougall* of *Rary*, and —— married to —— of *Folly*.

SIR *ARCHIBALD* ſucceeded his Father Sir *John*, he married *Iſobel* Daughter to *Grant* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had a Daughter, who was married to *Grant* of *Glenmoriſton*, and a Son who ſucceeded him,

SIR *JOHN*, who was a very accompliſhed Gentleman; he was Tutor to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, which Office he diſcharged with ſo much Integrity and Fidelity, as procured him the Malice of the Enemies of that noble Family, who cauſed murder him at *Knipach* in 1592. He married *Marion*, Daughter to *William* Earl *Marſhal* of *Scotland*, by whom he had five Sons, *John*, who ſucceeded him, *Alexander*, *Archibald* and *William*, who all died without Iſſue, and *Colin* Anceſtor of the Family of *Dell* in *Iſla*, and two Daughters, *Margaret* who was married to Sir *James McDonald* of *Iſla*, who was Chief of that ancient and heroick Name, and *Beatrix*, who was married to *Campbell* of *Glenfauchin*: Beſides theſe, Sir *John* had a natural Son, (as is thought by a Lady of Quality) named *Donald*, who proved a very fine Gentleman, and was active in proſecuting his Father's Murderers, ſeveral of whom were brought to condign Puniſhment. He was created a Knight Baronet of *nova Scotia* by King *Charles* I. by the Title of Sir *Donald Campbell* of *Ardnamurchan*, and married *McIntoſh*'s Widow; but dying without Iſſue, left his Eſtate to *George* Tutor of *Calder*, his Brother's Son. Sir *John Campbell* had likewiſe two natural Daughters, *Jean* married to *Dallas* of *Cantray*, and *Eupham* married to *James Campbell* of *Auchindown*.

SIR *JOHN CAMPBELL* eldeſt Son to the former Sir *John*, firſt married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchie*, Great Grandfather to the preſent Earl of *Breadalbane*, by whom he had ſix Sons, *viz. John*, who ſucceeded him, *Colin*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Brodie* of *That-ilk*, *George*, who was Tutor to his Nephew, Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Calder*, and married the Captain of *Dunſtaffnage*'s Daughter, of whom are deſcended the Families of *Airds* and *Odomore*, and *Robert*, *Alexander* and *Duncan*, who all died without Iſſue; and one Daughter *Jean*, who was married to *Dunbar* of *Grange*. After the Death of his firſt Lady, Sir *John* married *Margaret*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Angus*, by whom he had one Son, *James*, who was married to the Widow of Sir *Donald Campbell* of *Ardnamurchan*, but had no Iſſue; and one Daughter, *Mary*, who was married to *Alexander Campbell* of *Sinderland*: But ſoon after his ſecond Marriage, King *Charles* I. Wars coming on, he zealouſly adhered to the Royal Intereſt, for which he was forfeit by *Oliver Cromwel*, and obliged to retire to *France* until the Reſtoration; but his Son Sir *John* being in the Fie of the Eſtate, before the Forfeiture, retained Poſſeſſion of it. After the Reſtoration he returned home, and built a handſome Chappel at the Houſe of *Calder*, and being then old, retired to *Muckairn* in *Argyleſhire*, where he died, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son

Sir *JOHN*, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to Sir *Thomas Urquhart* of *Cromerty*, by whom he had a Son *Colin*, who died in his Youth, and two Daughters, *Jean*, who was married to *William* Lord *Forbes*, and *Chriſtian*, to *Dunbar* of *Tillinacht*. He was ſucceeded by his Nephew

Sir *HUGH*, eldeſt Son to *Colin*, ſecond Son to Sir *John Campbell*, and *Anne* Daughter to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, and *Elizabeth Brodie* his Spouſe; he married *Henrietta Stewart*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had four Sons, *Alexander* who ſucceeded him, Sir *Archibald* of *Clunies*, who married *Anne M^c Pherſon*, only Child of *Duncan M^c Pherſon* of *Clunie*, Chiftain of that Name, by whom he has Iſſue; and *Colin* and *George*, who were both Captains in Queen *Anne*'s Wars, and there ſlain, leaving no Iſſue. Sir *Hugh* had alſo four Daughters, *Margaret*, who was married to *Hugh Roſs* of *Kilravock*, *Jean*, married to *Urquhart* of *Meldrum*, *Sophia*, to *Brodie* of *Lethen*, and *Anne*, to *M^c Lean* of *Lochbuy*.

Sir *ALEXANDER* ſucceeded to his Father Sir *Hugh*; he married *Elizabeth Lort*, Daughter to Sir *John Lort* of *Stackpole* in *South-Wales*, by whom he had Iſſue, *John* his Succeſſor, and two Daughters, *Suſanna*, married to Sir *James Campbell* of *Auchinbreack*, and *Anne*, married to *Edmund Merris* of ——— Eſq;

JOHN CAMPBELL now of *Calder* Eſq; married *Mary Price*, Daughter to *Lewis Price* of *Gogerthin* in *South-Wales* Eſq; by whom he has Iſſue. He is Maſter of an opulent Fortune, preſent Member of Parliament for the County of *Pembroke*, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; and it is expected will make an Appearance not unworthy of his Anceſtors; his Children will ſucceed to the Eſtates of *Calder*, *Stackpole* and *Gogerthin*.

Before finiſhing this Account of the Family of *Calder*, it will not be improper to obſerve, that tho' none of the Family of *Calder* were created Baronets, yet, ſince the Marriage of Sir *John Campbell* with the Heireſs of *Calder*, each of the Repreſentatives of the Family (except the preſent) have had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon them, for their perſonal Merit.

BOTHWELL *Lord* HOLYROODHOUSE.

The Sirname of *Bothwell* muſt needs be exceedingly ancient; for it cannot be a Queſtion, that it was taken from the great Eſtate and Lordſhip of *Bothwell*, in the County of *Lanerk*, by the ancient Proprietors, when Sirnames were aſſumed among us, and tranſmitted as hereditary, to difference and diſtinguiſh Perſons and Families from one another: It is very preſumable, yea highly probable from ſome Preſumptions, that the *Oliphards*, once a great Family, and powerful, got the Barony of *Bothwell*, by Marriage of an Heir-female of the Sirname of *Bothwell*, aſſoon as the Reign of King *Alexander* II. (*a*) and which, from certain Documents and Vouchers in the next ſucceeding Reign, came to another Heir-female, who married Sir *Andrew Murray*, who upon that is deſigned *Dominus de Bothwell Juſtitiarius ac Panitarius Scotiæ* (*b*). However, the Family of the Sirname of *Bothwell*, 'tis moſt certain, continued in the Male-Line ever after this: For vouching this, there is a Charter ſtill extant in the Rolls of King *David* II. in the publick Archives, *Dilecto conſanguineo ſuo* (the King's Couſin, as he does him the Honour to call him) *Johanni de Bothwell de decem ſolidis Sterlingorum & quatuor* *Chal-*

(*a*) Chartulary of the Epiſcopal See of Glaſgow. (*b*) Ibidem.

Chaldris farinæ, nobis debitis de Thanagio de Darvon in vicecomitatu de Bamff, pro omnibus vitæ ſuæ diebus. The Charter is dated at *Dundee*, the 31ſt *July*, the 37th Year of his Reign, that is, the the Year of our Lord 1369. The ſame Prince gives another Charter to the foreſaid *John Bothwell, Dilecto conſanguineo ſuo omnes terras Parci noſtri de Inchbuthell, jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Bamff, pro vita ſua. Apud Edinburgh decimo nono die Menſis Aprilis, anno Regni noſtri quadrageſimo primo* 1371. The Family of the *Bothwells* at length came and fixed their Reſidence in the City of *Edinburgh*, where they had a very conſiderable Eſtate in Lands, ſo that they grew up to be among the greateſt Burgeſſes of any other whatſoever, both with Regard to Opulency and Reputation, and allied with many of the firſt Families in the Kingdom, as will evidently appear from the Sequel of this Memorial.

Since the Family of *Bothwells* came to *Edinburgh*, I have not ſeen Writs, or any other Documents, carrying back the Family of the *Bothwells* farther than the Reign of King *James* III. that *Richard Bothwell*, the Anceſtor of this Family, was Provoſt of that City (*c*), and executed the Office with great Diſcretion in a very turbulent Time. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Somervel* of *Plain* (d), in the County of *Stirling*, who was the ſecond Son of *William* Lord *Somervel* e), by whom he had two Sons and a Daughter, Mr. *Francis* his eldeſt Son, who carried down the Line of his Progeny; and Mr. *Richard Bothwell*, who being bred to the Service of the Church, and taking holy Orders, was made a Prebend of the Cathedral Church of *Glaſgow*, and was Rector of *Aſhkirk* (f), being a Perſon well ſeen, both in the Civil and Canon Law, and was created a Doctor in both: He was preferred to the Provoſtry of the Kirk of our *Ladie in the Fields*, within the Walls of the City of *Edinburgh*. *Præpoſitus Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ, de Campis infra muros civitatis Edinburgen.* I have found him ſo deſigned, in a Deed in the 1534 (*g*), to which his Seal of Arms is appended, the *Chiveron* charged with the *Molet*, betwixt the *three Treefoils* (h). He was alſo Director of the Chancery in the Reign of King *James* V. and one of the firſt Senators of the College of Juſtice; he died in the 1547 (*i*). *Margaret*, the only Daughter, was married to Sir *Duncan Forreſt* of *Garden*, Comptroller in the Reign of King *James* IV. *anno* 1503 (*k*).

Mr. *FRANCIS BOTHWELL* the elder Brother was a learned worthy Man: In the 1535 both he and his Brother, Doctor *Richard Bothwell*, were named Senators of the College of Juſtice, at the Inſtitution of the Court of Seſſion by King *James* V. (*l*) the one upon the temporal Side, and the other on the Spiritual; and at the very ſame Time, *anno* 1535, he was Provoſt of the City of *Edinburgh*, as is evident from the Records and Regiſters of Parliament. He married *Janet*, one of the two Daughters and Co-heirs of *Patrick Richardſon* of *Meldrumshugh*, and got with her theſe Lands lying within the Regality of *Broughton*, and Shire of *Edinburgh*. In his Infeftments he is deſigned *Magiſter Franciſcus Bothwell, honorabilis vir Burgen. Burgi de Edinburgh* (*m*). He had by his Wife two Sons and one Daughter, *Richard* who was Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and allied in Marriage with the Houſe of *Halton* (*n*). But his Male Progeny are all worn out and extinct, Mr. *Adam Bothwell* the ſecond Son, and *Janet*, who was married to Sir *Archibald Napier* of *Merchiſton*, Mother by Line to the Honourable and Learned Mathematician *John Napier* of *Merchiſton* (*o*), Inventor of the *Logarithms*. Mr. *Adam*, whoſe Son laid the Foundation of the Honour and Dignity of Lord *Holyroodhouſe*, was educate to the Service of the Church, and, after paſſing through ſome inferior Offices in the Church, he was elected Biſhop of *Orkney*, and had the Queen's Letters patent, confirming the Deed of the Chapter, 8th of *October* 1562 (*p*), the See being void by the Demiſe of Biſhop *Reid* (*q*).

Bishop *Bothwel* of *Orkney* fell in with the Reformation, and acted in a Parity with Mr. *Knox* and others, in ſettling the whole Syſtem of the Reformed Doctrine,

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(*c*) Charta penes Dominum Holyroodhouſe. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Charta in publicis archivis. (*f*) Chart. Glaſguen. (*g*) Charta penes Dominum Roſs. (*h*) Charta in rotulis. (*i*) Acts of Parliament. (*k*) Charta in publicis archivis, ad annum 1503. (*l*) Acts of Parliament. (*m*) Charta penes Dominum Holyroodhouſe, and Regiſters of the Regality of Broughton. (*n*) Charta penes Dominum Holyroodhouſe. (*o*) Charta penes Dominum Napier. (*p*) Charter under the Great Seal, in the publick Archives, anno 156? (*q*) Archbiſhop Spotiſwood's Hiſtory.

tho' they left the Diſcipline more at large. The Biſhop being inveſted in his Biſhoprick with a full Power to alienate, if he had a Mind, the whole Benefice, he made an Exchange of the Biſhoprick of *Orkney* with *Robert Stewart* Commendator of *Holyroodhouſe*, natural Son to King *James* V. for the *Abbay* of *Holyroodhouſe*, which is ratified and confirmed to the Biſhop the 25th of *September* 1569 (*r*): He was after that made one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, which Office he enjoyed till his Death in the 23d of *Auguſt* 1593. He was interred in the Nave of the *Abbay* Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, with a Tomb over him, with his Name and Arms; and underneath a Tablaturet here is this Inſcription and Epitaph.

Hic jacet reconditus, nobiliſſimus vir dominus, Adamus Bothuelius, Epiſcopus Orcadum & Zetlandæ, & Commendatarius Monaſterii Sancti Crucis, Senator & Concilarius Regis, qui obiit anno ætatis ſuæ 67. Die Menſis Auguſti 23. Anno Domini 1593.

Engliſhed thus.

Here lies a moſt noble Lord, *Adam Bothwel*, Biſhop of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, Commendator of the Monaſtry of *Holyroodhouſe*, and one of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, who died upon the 23d Day of *Auguſt* 1593, and in the 67th Year of his Age.

EPITAPHIUM.

Nate ſenatoris magni, magne ipſe ſenator,
Magni ſenatoris triplici laude parens;
Tempore cujus opem poſcens eccleſia ſenſit,
Amplexus eſt cujus cura forenſis opem.
Vixiſti, ex animi voto, jam plenus honorum,
Plenus opum ſenii, jam quoque plenus, obis
Sic nihil urna tui, niſi membra ſenilia celat.
Teque vetat virtus vir tua magne mori,
I Felix mortem requie ſuperato ſupremam,
Sic patriæ & liberis fama perennis erit.

The above Epitaph in *Engliſh*.

Thrice worthy Judge, Son to and Father alſo of a Judge,
Whoſe Aid the Church in Time of Need did feel,
And no leſs on the Bench thy Care was known.
As Heart could wiſh thy Days thou well didſt ſpend,
And now with Honour, and with Age full fraught,
To peaceful Shades thou makeſt a ſafe Retreat.
Of thee, great Man, here nothing but thy Duſt does ly,
Yet for thy virtuous Life thy Name ſhall never dy.
Go happy hence, and to all Ages bleſt, thy Fame
Shall by thy Sons and Country ever be rehearſt.

THE Biſhop of *Orkney* left Iſſue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *John Murray* of *Touchadum* in the County of *Stirling*, by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of the Lord *Erſkine*, and Siſter to the Earl of *Marr* the Regent (*s*), by whom he he had Iſſue.

JOHN his eldeſt Son, thereafter Lord *Holyroodhouſe*.

WILLIAM the ſecond Son, who had a Grant of ſeveral Lands from his Father, as Commendator of *Holyroodhouſe*, within the Regality of *Broughtoun*, dated the 12th of *May* 1582, in the Deed the Granter deſigned him *Gulielm*

Both-

(*r*) Charter in the publick Records. (*s*) Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Records

Bothwel filio meo legitimo (*t*), of whom this preſent Lord *Holyroodhouſe* derives his Deſcent (*u*).

MARGARET, a Daughter, who was married to *William Sandilands* of St. *Minnans*, Anceſtor to the Lords of *Abercrombie* (*x*), and had Iſſue.

Mr. *JOHN BOTHWEL*, deſigned of *Alhammer*, ſucceeded his Father in the Commendatory of the Abbay of *Holy-rood-houſe*, and in his Seat on the Bench in the Seſſion, and getting into a conſiderable Degree of Favour and Confidence with His Majeſty King *James* VI. he was graciouſly pleaſed to erect, unite and incorporate all the Lands that had formerly pertained to the Abbay and haill Convent, into a temporal Lordſhip, *Omni tempore a futuro Dominium de Holyroodhouſe nuncupandum* (*y*). The Peerage is ſpecially provided to the Heirs-male of the Patentee's own Body; which failing, to the Heirs-male of *Adam* Biſhop of *Orkney* his Father. He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *John Carmichael* of *That-ilk*; and dying in *November* in the Year 1609, was ſucceeded by *John* Lord *Holy-rood-houſe* his Son and Heir, who died unmarried in the Year 1635 (*z*). The Title of Honour was by no Means extinct, but it lay dormant for a hundred Years ſave one, that *Henry Bothwel* of *Glencorſe*, as Heir-male to the Lord *Holy-rood-houſe*'s Dignity, was ſerved Heir to him on the 8th of *February* 1734, he being the Nephew of his Great Grandfather's Father; thus reckoning the Line of the Deſcent, That *William Bothwel*, who was his Predeceſſor, was the ſecond lawful Son of *Adam* Biſhop of *Orkney*, Brother-german to *John* the firſt Lord *Holy-rood-houſe* the Patentee, who by his Wife *Helen*, Daughter of *John Cuninghame* of *Drumquhaſle*, had *Adam Bothwel* of *Philpſide* his Son and Heir, who, by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Hart* of *Preſton*, Juſtice-depute in the Reign of King *James* VI. had a Son his lineal Heir.

ALEXANDER BOTHWELL of *Glencorſe*, who by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *James Stewart* Knight, Son to *Robert* Earl of *Orkney*, who was one of the natural Sons of King *James* V. had *Alexander Bothwell* of *Glencorſe*, his Son and Heir, who, by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of *John Trotter* of *Mortonhall*, had

HENRY, now Lord *Holy-rood-houſe*, who married *Mary Campbell*, Daughter of Lord *Neil Campbell*, ſecond Son of *Archibald* Marquis of *Argyle*, and of *Vere Ker* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Lothian*, by whom he has Iſſue,

ALEXANDER Maſter of *Holy-rood-houſe*, who married Lady *Margaret Home*, Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Home*.

NEIL BOTHWEL Eſq; who is Factor to the South Sea Company.

ARCHIBALD BOTHWEL Eſq; the third Son, who is Maſter of His Majeſty's Mint in *Scotland*.

HENRY BOTHWEL who lives abroad in *France*. And

ROBERT a Surgeon in *Jamaica*.

And four Daughters, *Vere*, *Elionora*, *Mary* and *Anne*, the eldeſt of whom is married to Mr. *Francis Wauchope* of *Kekmuir* Advocate.

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The Family of de BERKELEY *or* BARCLAY, *formerly of* Mathers, *now of* Urie.

WHETHER the antient Sirname of *Berkeley* or *Barclay* be originally of *Caledonian*, *Britiſh* or *Saxon* Extract, is what cannot, at this Diſtance of Time, be certainly concluded; but it is vouched, beyond Contradiction, that there were four great and eminent Families of that Name ſettled in *Scotland*, *viz.* *Walter de Berkeley*, *William de Berkeley*, *Humphrey de Berkeley*, and *Robert de Berkeley*,

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(*t*) Regiſter of the Regality of Brughtoun. (*u*) Retour of this Lord Holyroodhouſe 1734 (*x*) Original Patent of the Erection of the Abbay of Holyroodhouſe, in the publick Archives. (*y*) Charta in Cancellaria, S. D. N. Regis. (*z*) Charta in Rotulis.

Berkeley, in the Days of *William* the Lion of *Scotland*, and *Henry* II. of *England*; the two firſt having been Great Chamberlains of the Kingdom, *Walter* being ſo deſigned in a Donation granted by him to the Monks of *Aberbrothick* of the Church of *Inerkeleder*, confirmed by *William* the *Lion*, both being in the old Cartulary of *Aberbrothwick*, in the Advocates Library in *Edinburgh*; and *William* being ſo deſigned a Witneſs to a Deed granted by the ſame King to the Monks of the *Ciſtertian* Order, copied from the original by *Anderſon* in his Independency of *Scotland*, and all four conſiderable Donators to the Abbacies.

All theſe Circumſtances determine us to believe their early Settlement in this Kingdom, no doubt before the Conqueſt, and makes it more than probable, that they were not of *Norman* Race; neither can we certainly determine how long they have been ſettled in this Kingdom, but this we have ſufficiently vouched, That this ſame *Walter de Berkeley* in the Shire of *Angus*, was one of the Pledges for King *William* the *Lyon* to *Henry* II. of *England*, as is mentioned in *Abercrombie's* Hiſtory of *Scotland*, he obſerving upon the Margin, that the Document is in the Cuſtody of *Panmure*; an evident Demonſtration that they had been long ſettled here before that Time, it not being to be ſuppoſed that a Stranger, immediately come to the Country, would have been accepted of as a Pledge for the King; neither that ſuch would have been honoured or truſted with being Great Chamberlains of the Kingdom. This *Walter* left no Children but two Daughters, one of them, according to *Nicol's* Peerage, married to *Seton* of *Seton*, Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Winton*.

It being certain that the Armorial Bearing of *Berkeley* of *Innerkeleder*, was the very ſame, both in the Tincture of the Field, *viz. Azure*, and the Croſſes, *Argent*, that has been always born by *Berkeley* of *Mathers*, and by no other Family of the Name that I know or ever heard of, either now in being, or formerly, excepting *Berkeley* Lord *Brichin*, and their other acknowledged Cadets; for, according to Heraldry, this proves *Brichin* to have been of them, *Inerkeleder* being extinct many Years e'er *Berkeley* married the Heireſs of *Brichin*; I ſay, altho' this proves *Inerkeleder* and *Mathers* to have been one Family, yet we have no ſufficient Document poſitively to determine their Relation; nevertheleſs the exact Parity of their Armorial Bearing, the Circumſtances of Time, *Walter de Berkeley* of *Innerkeleder*, and *Humphry* Son to *Theobald de Berkeley* being apparently Cotemporaries, as both having Confirmations from *William* the *Lyon*; all theſe Reaſons, corroborated by conſtant Tradition, confirm us in the Belief, that *Walter de Berkeley* of *Innerkeleder* was Couſin-german to *Humphrey*, and Brother Son to,

1. THEOBALD *de* BERKELEY, he being the firſt whoſe Name is tranſmitted down to us with ſuch Certainty as we may depend upon, to have been the original of the Family of *Mathers*, he appearing, by unqueſtionable Records, to have lived in the Days of *David* I. of *Scotland*, commonly called St. *David*, who began his Reign *anno* 1124, *Theobald* being, as we ſuppoſe, born about *anno* 1110, in the third Year of the Reign of *Alexander* I. Son to *Malcolm* III. commonly called *Canmoir*, both Kings of *Scotland*, and Tenth of *Henry* I. Son to *William* the Conqueror, both Kings of *England*. This *Theobald* had two Sons, *Humphrey* and *John*, *Humphrey* being in Poſſeſſion of a large Eſtate in the Shire of the *Mearns*, did, according to the Devotion of theſe Times, upon Part thereof, *viz. Balfeith*, *Monboddo*, *Glenfarquhar*, &c. in the Pariſh of *Fordoun*, grant a Donation to the Abbot and Monks of *Aberbrothwick*, witneſſed by *Willielmo & Waltero capellanis Dom. regis*, *Willielmo Cummin*, *Willielmo Giffard*, *Philippo de Moubray*, *Dom. de Aberbuthenot*, *Philippo de Malleovill*, *Johanne de Montfoit*, *Waltero Scot*, *& Waltero filio ſuo*, *Agatha ſponſa mea*, *cum multis aliis*. This Donation was confirmed by *William* the *Lyon* (who began his Reign *anno* 1165) before theſe Witneſſes, *Waltero & Willielmo capellanis noſtris*, *Will. Cummin*, *Philippo de Moubray*, *Roberto de Lundin*, *Roberto de Berkeley*, *cum multis aliis*; *apud Forfar* XXVI. *martii*. This ſame Donation of *Humphry's*, was renewed and augmented, by his only Child and Daughter *Richenda*, and *Robert* the Son of *Warnebald*

her Husband (who was, according to *Nicol's* Peerage, Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Glencairn*) the Witneſſes thereto, being *Dom. J. Wiſhart vicecom. de Mernis, & Johanne filio ejus, Dom. Duncano de Aberbuthenot, & filio ejus, Humphreo de Middleton cum multis aliis.* This ſecond Donation was confirmed by *Alexander* II. the Witneſſes thereto, *A. Abbato de Melroſs, Ro. Abbato de Newborle, Tho. de Hay, Alex. de Seton, cum multis aliis, viceſimo die martii. anno regni noſtri, viceſimo quarto.* After the Death of *Robert* the Son of *Warnebald*, the Monks got *Richenda* his Widow to diſpone theſe Lands to them for the third Time; *& ad majus hujus rei teſtimonium, in poſterum una cum Sigillo meo huic ſcripto, Sigillum venerab: Patris noſtri* R. *Abredonenſis Epiſc. & Sigillum Domini Anſelm Cammell feci aponi, coram his Teſt. Dom. A. Archide Brechin, Dom. Nigello de Moubray, Dom. Roberto de Montealto, & Dom. Will. de Hunyter, cum multis aliis.* This third Donation was confirmed by *Alexander* II. at *Aberbrothick*, the 7th Day of *March*, and 32d Year of his Reign. *Coram Teſt. venerab. Patr. Ro. Epiſ. Abre. Willielmo Comite de Marr, Waltero de Moravie, R. de Montealto.*

ALL theſe ſix Documents, *viz.* the three Donations, and their three reſpective Confirmations, being regiſtrate in the antient Cartularie of *Aberbrothick*, in the Advocates Library in *Edinburgh*, from whence the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie* had them extracted.

NOTWITHSTANDING all this Precaution of the Monks, *Humphry* and his Daughter *Richenda* being dead, and he having no Heirs-male of his own Body, was ſucceeded by his Brother

2. JOHN *de* BERKELEY, who not being ſatisfied with the Liberality of his Brother, and the other two Donators, turned the Abbot and Monks out of all their Poſſeſſions in his Lands; but was obliged, with Conſent and Concurrence of his Son and Heir *Robert de Berkeley*, to come to an Agreement with them, whereby, in lieu of what he diſpoſſeſſed them, to give them the Mill of *Conveth*, with the Appurtenances thereof, binding them, at the ſame Time, to pay to him and his Heirs, in all Time coming, the Sum of 13 Merks of Silver yearly.

THIS Agreement was not only ſigned and ſealed by the Abbot and Monks of *Aberbrothick*, by *John* and his Heir *Robert de Berkeley*, but alſo, *una cum Sigillis venerab. virorum Greg. Epiſco. Brechin & Dom. Willielmo de Boſco, Dom. regis Can. & Dom. de Lunden, fratris illuſtr. regis Alex. apponi. procurarent; coram Teſt. Willielmo Capellano, Dom. Epiſco. Brechin, mag. Andrea de Perth, mag. Hugo de Milburn, cum multis aliis*, and confirmed by King *Alexander* II. at *Dundee*, the firſt of *January*; *coram Teſt. Greg. Epiſco. Brechin, Willielmo de Boſco noſtro Cancellario, Ro. de Lunden, noſtro fratre, Hugo Cameron, cum multis aliis.*

BOTH this Agreement, with the Confirmation thereof, are alſo extracted out of the Cartulary of *Aberbrothick.*

ACCORDING to what hath been already obſerved, of *Theobald*'s being born about *anno* 1110, and that his Son *John*'s Agreement with the Abbot and Monks, being confirmed by *Alexander* II. it naturally follows, that *Theobald, Humphrey*, and *John*, muſt have lived in the Days of *Alexander* I. *David* I. *Malcolm* IV. *William* the *Lyon*, *Alexander* II. all Kings of *Scotland*, and of *Henry* I. King *Stephen*, *Henry* II. (the firſt of the Name of *Plantagenit*) *Richard* I. and *John*, all Kings of *England*. It may alſo be obſerved, that during that Time, *Jeruſalem* being taken by *Godfrey* of *Bulloin*, and the War in the Holy Land carried on by the Chriſtians againſt the *Saracens*, that the Armorial-bearing of the *Berkeleys* makes it very probable, they were of the Number of thoſe Zealots, who put on the Croſs, as is poſitively aſſerted by *Cambden*. Upon *John*'s Death he was ſucceeded by his Son.

3. ROBERT *de* BERKELEY, who, as is already obſerved, conſented to the Agreement between his Father and the Abbot, and the Monks of *Aberbrothick*, being ſucceeded by his Son.

4. HUGH *de* BERKELEY, who obtained a Charter from King *Robert Bruce*, upon *Weſterton*, being Lands lying near to the above mentioned Mill of *Conveth*, which Charter, *Nisbet* aſſerts to be regiſtrate in the Cartulary of *Melroſs*, his Son's Name being

5. **ALEXANDER** *de* **BERKELEY** of *Mathers*, who, by marrying *Katharine*, Siſter to *William de Keith*, Mariſhal of *Scotland*, obtained the Lands of *Mathers*, which he added to his paternal Eſtate, vouched by a Charter, dated *anno* 1351, granted by the ſaid *William* de *Keith*, with Conſent (as the Charter words it) of *Margaret* my Wife, to *Alexander* de *Berkeley*, and *Katharine* my Siſter his Spouſe, and the longeſt Liver of them Two, and the Heirs-male of their Bodies; my Lands of *Mathers*, *datum apud manſum capitale noſtrum de Strathekin die martii inventione ſanctæ crucis, anno* 1351. *Coram Teſt. reverendo in Chriſto Patr. Dom. Philippo, Dei gratia Epiſc. Brechin, Dom. Willielmo eadem gratia Abbato de Aberbrothick, David de Fleming, Willielmo de Liddel militibus, Johannes de Seton, & aliis.*

THIS Charter of Mariſchals being repeated *verbatim*, is confirmed by King *David Bruce*, at *Perth* the 18th Day of *March*, and 21ſt of his Reign, *coram Teſt. Roberto Seneſchallo nepoto noſtro* (the firſt King of *Scotland* of the Name of *Stewart*) *Tho. Seneſchall comite de Angus, Tho. de Moravie panacri noſtro Scotiæ, Roberto de Erskine, & Tho. de Falſide militibus.*

THIS original Charter from *Mariſchal*, with the original Confirmation thereof by King *David Bruce*, are both in the Cuſtody of the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie*. Upon the Death of this *Alexander*, he was ſucceeded by his Son,

6. **DAVID** de **BERKELEY** of *Mathers*, who, by all the Accounts we have, married *Seton*, Daughter to the ſame *John de Seton*, who witneſſed the preceeding Charter from *Mariſchal*, to his Father: Their Son's Name being,

7. **ALEXANDER** de **BERKELEY** of *Mathers*, by the Tradition of our Family, he married *Helen Græme*, Daughter to *Græme* of *Morphie*; their Son being,

8. **DAVID** de **BERKELEY** of *Mathers*, who, as is ſuppoſed, built the Caſtle, called the *Keim* of *Mathers*, where the Family, for their better Security, lived for a while during ſome troubleſome Times. By all the Accounts we have, he married *Elizabeth Strachan*, Daughter to *Strachan* of *Thornton*, then an ancient and flouriſhing Family in the *Mearns*; who bore to him,

9. **ALEXANDER BARCLAY** of *Mathers*, who is the firſt of our Family, whoſe Name we find, both by old Evidents, and by his own Subſcriptions, ſpelled as we now do, *viz. Barclay*, by a Charter granted to him, by *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, Sheriff-principal, and High Conſtable of the Shire of the *Mearns*, wherein he terms him, *Dilecto conſanguineo noſtro*, i. e. To our beloved Kinſman *Alexander Barclay* of *Mathers*, and *Katharine* his Wife, (this was *Katharine Wiſhart*) dated *anno* 1483; which Charter we have in the Family. As he lived to old Age, ſo upon his Son's Marriage, he put him in Poſſeſſion of the old Eſtate, reſerving *Mathers* to himſelf during Life: As he was reputed a Scholar, and ſomething of a Poet, ſo to him are aſcribed the Verſes made by a Laird of *Mathers*, and given as Advice to his Son and Succeſſors, which as worthy I inſert.

Giff thou deſire thy Houſe lang ſtand,
And thy Succeſſors bruik thy Land;
Abive all Things live GOD in Fear,
Intromit nought with wrangous Gear;
Nor conqueſs nothing wrangouſly,
With thy Neighbour keep Charity.
See that thou paſs not thy Eſtate,
Obey duly thy Magiſtrate:
Oppreſs not, but ſupport the Puire,
To help the Common Weill take Cuire.
Uſe no Deceit, mell not with Treaſon,
And to all Men do Right and Reaſon:
Both unto Word and Deed be true,
All Kind of Wickedneſs eſchew.
Slay no Man, nor thereto conſent,
Be nought cruel, but patient:

Allay ay in ſome guid Place,
With noble, honeſt, godly Race:
Hate Huirdome, and all Vices flee,
Be humble, haunt guid Companie.
Help thy Friend, and do nae Wrang,
And GOD ſhall cauſe thy Houſe ſtand lang.

It appears by the above Document, he married the already mentioned *Katharine Wiſhart*, Daughter to *Wiſhart* of *Pittarrow*, a Family for a long Time of great Eminency in the *Mearns*; ſome of them having been high or principal Sheriffs thereof, being ſo deſigned in ſeveral of our ancient Papers: She bore to him,

10. DAVID BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married *Janet Irvine*, Daughter to *Irvine* of *Drum*, then one of the moſt conſiderable Families in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. This our Marriage with *Drum*'s Daughter, we have vouched by ſeveral Documents in the Family, *viz.* an ancient *Manuſcript* wrote *anno* 1578, intituled, *Genealogy of the Barons of the Mearns*, in which are inſert the above Verſes) as alſo by Charters upon the Lands of *Falſide* and *Slains*, in the *Mearns*. His eldeſt Son was,

11. ALEXANDER BARCLAY of *Mathers*, vouched by the Genealogy of the Barons of the *Mearns*, old Charters, *&c.* to have married *Marjory Auchinleck*, ſecond Daughter to *James Auchinleck* Laird of *Glenbervie*, who was Son to *John Auchinleck* of *Auchinleck* in *Angus*; and who, by marrying the only Daughter of that ſame Sheriff, *John Melvil*, that was killed by the Barons of the *Mearns*, obtained the Eſtate of *Glenbervie*.

This ſame *James Auchinleck* leaving no Children but two Daughters, the eldeſt being married to Sir *William Douglas*, ſecond Son to the famous Earl of *Angus*, called *Bell* the *Catt*; by this Marriage came the *Douglaſſes* firſt into the Eſtate of *Glenbervie* in the *Mearns*, and from whom are deſcended the Earls of *Angus* and Dukes of *Douglas*.

This ALEXANDER BARCLAY ſold the Lands of *Slains* and *Falſide* in the *Mearns*, to *Andrew Moncur* of *Knapp*, to whom he granted a Charter of theſe Lands, to be holden of himſelf and his Heirs, dated *anno* 1497, which Charter we have in the Family; as alſo a Conveyance of the Lands, all writ and ſubſcribed with his own Hand at *Edinburgh* the 17th Day of *March* 1497, in which he obliges himſelf to bear the ſaid *Andrew Moncur* harmleſs, both from his Mother the above *Janet Irvine*, (theſe Lands being, as it ſeems, Part of her Jointure) and from a Contract he had entred into with Sir *James Auchterlony* of *Auchterlony* and *Kellie*, for a Marriage between his Son *George* and *Auchterlony*'s Daughter.

It was this ſame *Alexander Barclay*, who being Superior of the Lands of *Durn* in the Shire of *Bamff*, granted to Sir *James Ogilvie* of *Deſkford*, Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Findlater*, a Precept of *Clare-conſtat*, as Heir to his Grandfather Sir *James Ogilvie* of *Deſkford*, for infefting him in the Lands of *Durn*: The original of which Precept, with our Seal and Arms appended, bearing Date the 29th *April* 1510, at *Kirktonhill*, the Seat of the Family of *Mathers*, is in the Cuſtody of Sir *James Dumbar* of *Durn*, who favoured us with a Copy. This *Alexander*'s Son's Name being,

12. GEORGE BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married *Marjory Auchterlony*, Daughter to the above-mentioned Sir *James Auchterlony* of *Auchterlony* and *Kellie*, then a conſiderable Family in the Shire of *Angus*; their Son's Name being,

13. DAVID BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married firſt *Mary Rait*, Daughter to *Rait* of *Halgreen*; by whom he had *George* who ſucceeded him, and had for his ſecond Wife *Katharine Home*, by whom he had *John*, to whom he gave the Lands of *Johnſton* in the *Mearns*; as is evident by *Barclay* of *Johnſton*'s firſt Charter, dated *anno* 1560, and the Genealogy of his Family in his own Cuſtody. *Barclay* of *Balmaquean* is a Cadet of *Johnſton*'s Family. *Fullarton* of *Kinabre* married a Daughter of this *David Barclay*, whoſe eldeſt Son as above was,

14. GEORGE BARCLAY of *Mathers* married firſt *Mary Erskine*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Erskine* of *Breichen*, who was Secretary of State to King *James* the Vth of *Scotland*: He, or his immediate Succeſſor, exchanged the Eſtate of *Breichen* for that of *Pittoddrie* in the Shire of *Aberdeen*, his Poſterity continuing there a flouriſhing Family: For his ſecond Wife he married *Margaret Wood*, Daughter to *Wood* of *Bonningtoun* in *Angus*, who bore him a Son *Alexander*, to whom he gave the Lands of *Bridgetoun* and *Jackſtoun* in the *Mearns*, whoſe lineal Heir-male is *George Barclay* Merchant in *Bamff*. His eldeſt Son by *Mary Erskine* ſucceeding to the Eſtate, his Name being

15. THOMAS BARCLAY of *Mathers*, who married *Janet Straiton*, Daughter to *Straiton* of *Lauriſtoun* in the *Mearns*, a Family eminent both for its Antiquity and Greatneſs, extinguiſhed only in our Age; this *Thomas Barclay* died before his Father, leaving only one Son behind him,

16. DAVID BARCLAY of *Mathers*, Great Grandfather to the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie*, born *anno* 1580. He married *Elizabeth Livingſton*, Daughter to *Livingſton* of *Dunnipace*: He was called a very polite well bred Man; but by the Eaſineſs of his Temper, and living much at Court, he brought himſelf into ſuch Difficulties, as obliged him to ſell the Eſtate, firſt *Mathers*, after they had kept it near 300 Years, and then the old Eſtate, after they had kept it upwards of 500 Years. He had a Daughter *Anne*, firſt married to *Douglas* of *Tillewhilly*, by whom he had a Daughter, Grandmother to the preſent *Hogg* of *Raimoire*; her laſt Husband was *Strachan*, afterwards Biſhop of *Breichen*; he had alſo ſeveral Sons, *John* and *Alexander* both dying young and unmarried, Colonel *David*, of whom more afterwards, *Robert*, Rector of the *Scot's* College at *Paris*, and *James*, a Captain of a Troup of Horſe in his Brother *David's* Regiment, killed at *Philiphaugh*, alſo unmarried, as they all were, except his Son the above

17. Colonel DAVID BARCLAY of *Urie*, who purchaſed the Eſtate, *anno* 1648. He was born at *Kirktounhill* 1610, belonging to his Father, upon the old Eſtate, upon ſome of which, the Servitude had been granted by *Humphry*, &c. to the Abbot and Monks of *Aberbrothwick*, as is already mentioned; Part of which they had all along retained untill the Year 1651, as appears by a fitted Accompt, atteſtd by *Wiſhart* Notar-publick and Clerk, at the Overſight of the Viſcount of *Arbuthnot*, Sir *Robert Farquhar* of *Munie*, and *Summer* of *Beordie*, between the Colonel, as repreſenting his Father *David Barclay* of *Mathers*, on the one Part, and *John Barclay* of *Johnſtoun*, as having had the Management of *Mather's* Affairs for twenty Years, on the other Part; this Deciſion bears Date at *Bervie*, and Kirk of *Benholm*, from the 21ſt to the 26th Day of *May* 1651.

As hath been already obſerved, he purchaſed *Urie*, *anno* 1648, from *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, being deſigned in all the Conveyances of the Lands of *Urie*, Colonel *David Barclay*, lawful Son of *David Barclay* of *Mathers*; as he is alſo in his own Contract of Marriage, dated at *Bogg* of *Gight* (now *Caſtle-Gordon*) and *Gordonſtoun*, the 24th Day of *December* 1647, and likewiſe in his Siſter *Anne's* Contract of Marriage with her laſt Husband *Strachan*, afterwards Biſhop of *Breichen*, dated at *Aberluthnot* the 21ſt Day of *May* 1649, written by the above *John Barclay* of *Johnſtoun*, and ſubſcribed by *David Barclay* of *Mathers*, her Father, and Colonel *David Barclay* her Brother Conſenters, they being ſo deſigned in the Paper. Both theſe Contracts of Marriage, as alſo the fitted Accompt being in the Cuſtody of the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie*, his Grandchild. He married *Katharine Gordon*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſtoun*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Sutherland*, and ſecond Couſin to King *James* the VI. of *Scotland*, and I. of *Great Britain*, by his Grand-aunt Lady *Helen Steuart*, Siſter to *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, being the ſaid Sir *Robert's* Grandmother, his Mother being Lady *Jane Gordon*, Daughter to the Farl of *Huntly*.

Katharine Gordon bore to him three Sons, *Robert*, *John*, and *David*, and two Daughters, *Lucy* and *Jean*; *David* and *Lucy* died unmarried; *Jean* was married to Sir *Euen Cameron* of *Locheill*, to whom ſhe bore eight Children, who were all married; *John* married in *Eaſt-Jerſey* in *America*, and hath left Children. The eldeſt,

18. ROBERT BARCLAY of *Urie*, born *anno* 1648, he was the Author of the Apology in behalf of the People called *Quakers*, (which he preſented to King *Charles* IId.) with whom he joined himſelf about the 19th, and wrote the Apology in the 27th Year of his Age. He married *Chriſtian Molliſon*, Daughter to *Gilbert Molliſon* Merchant in *Aberdeen*, by whom he left ſeven Children behind him, three Sons, *Robert*, *David*, and *John*, and four Daughters, *Patience*, *Katharine*, *Chriſtian*, and *Jean*, he died in the 42d Year of his Age at *Urie*, the 3d of *October* 1690. All his ſeven Children being at this Time alive, now about 50 Years ſince he died, this being wrote *anno* 1740. His ſecond Son *David* ſettled in *London*, married firſt to *Anne Taylor*, Daughter to *James Taylor* Draper there, and afterwards to *Pricilla Frame*, Daughter to *John Frame* Bankier in *London*, having Children by both the Marriages. His eldeſt Son *James* being alſo married, and hath Children. His third Son *John* ſettled in *Dublin*, married *Anne Stretell*, Daughter to *Amos Stretell* Merchant there. His Daughters *Patience* and *Katharine* married to *Timothy* and *James Forbeſſes*, Sons to *Alexander Forbes* of *Aquorthes* in the Shire of *Aberdeen*, and Merchants in *Dublin*. His third Daughter *Chriſtian* married *Alexander Jaffray* of *King's-wells* in ſaid Shire. His youngeſt, *Jean*, married *Alexander Forbes*, Son to *John Forbes* of *Aquorthes*, in the ſame Shire, Merchant in *London*. The eldeſt Son,

19. ROBERT BARCLAY of *Urie*, born *anno* 1672, he married *Elizabeth Brain*, Daughter to *John Brain* of *London* Merchant, by whom he had two Sons, *Robert* and *David*, and three Daughters, *Molliſon*, *Elizabeth* and *Katharine*, his Son *David* ſettled a Merchant in *London*, married *Mary Pardoe*, Daughter to *John Pardoe* of *Worceſter* Merchant. His Daughter *Molliſon* married *John Doubleday*, Son to *John Doubleday* of *Alnwick-Abbay* in *Northumberland*, *Elizabeth* married Sir *William Ogilvie* of *Barras* in the *Mearns*. His eldeſt Son,

20. ROBERT BARCLAY of *Urie*, born *anno* 1699, married *Une Cameron*, Daughter to Sir *Euen Cameron* of *Locheill*, by whom he has four Children, three Sons, *Robert*, *David* and *Euen*, and one Daughter *Jean*. His eldeſt Son

21. ROBERT BARCLAY of *Urie*, born 1731-2.

THEIR armorial Bearing was formerly *three croſs Patees* with a *Chiveron*, and a *Mitre* for a Creſt. But the preſent *Barclay* of *Urie*, *anno* 1725, after the Example of *Strowan Robertſon*, threw out the *Chiveron*, as being by ſome thought a Mark of *Cadency*: Tho', as Sir *George M'Kenzie* obſerves in his Heraldry, it was anciently eſteemed an Ornament; ſo their preſent Bearing is *Azure, three croſs Patees in Chief Argent, with a Dove and Olive Branch in its Mouth* for a Creſt. In an *Eſcrole* above, *Cedant arma*, and below, *In hac vince*. As extracted from the *Lyons* Books, 1725.

* * *

CARNEGY *of* BALLINDARG.

CARNEGY of BALLINDARG, his Predeceſſor was *Carnegy* of *Gallery*, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Fullarton: Thomas Carnegy*, the Repreſentative of that Family, married *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter of *Alexander Carnegy* of *Bearhill*, near to *Brechin*; their only Son was *John Carnegy* Provoſt of *Forfar*, who purchaſed the Lands of *Ballindarg* from *Walter* Lord *Torphichen*; he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Dickſon* Merchant in *Forfar*; their Son *Robert Carnegy* of *Ballindarg*, by his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter to *Michael Gray* of *Turfbeg*, was Father to the preſent ROBERT CARNEGY of *Ballindarg*, who is married to *Anna*, Daughter and Heireſs of *John Carnegy* of *Kinell*; *Ballindarg*'s Predeceſſors alſo were poſſeſt of the Lands of *Kirktoun* of *Aboyn*, now the Property of *Farquharſon* of *Finghan*.

WHICH ROBERT CARNEGY's Coat of Arms is matriculate in the Regiſters of the Lyon Office, and is thus blaſoned, *viz. Or*, an Eagle diſplayed *Azure*, holding in his dexter Talon, *a Thiſtle proper*, Creſt, a dexter Arm *vambrac'd proper*, holding an Eſcutcheon *Azure*, and thereon a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs *Argent*, and in an Eſcroll above, this Motto, *Loyal in Adverſity*, and in another below, *Balenherd*.

JAMES CARNEGY of *Kinell* was ſecond Son to Sir *John Carnegy* of *Boyſack*, and *Margaret*, Daughter and only Child of   *Erskine* of *Dun*, by his firſt Wife, a Daughter of the Lord *Spinzie*; which *James* married *Anna*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *David Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*; their Son *John Carnegy* of *Kinell* married *Anna*, Daughter and Heir of *Archibald Auchinleck* of *Balmanno*; their only Child *Anna Carnegy* of *Kinell* is married to *Robert Carnegy* of *Ballindarg*, as above.

SIR *William Auchinleck* of *Balmanno* married *Janet*, only Child of Sir *Robert Bruce* of *Clackmannan* by *Janet Wardlaw*, Daughter to the Laird of *Torie*, his firſt Wife; their Son *Archibald Auchinleck* of *Balmanno* married *Anna*, Daughter to   *Arnot* of *Woodmiln*, whoſe only Child and Heir *Anna Auchinleck* was married to *John Carnegy* of *Kinell*, and their only Child, and Heir to both, *Anna Carnegy*, is married to the ſaid *Robert Carnegy* of *Ballindarg*.

Michael Gray of *Turfbeg*, was the ſecond Son of *William Gray* of *Hayſton*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to   *Paterſon* of *Denmuir*, he married *Jean*, Daughter to *John Smith* of *Glaſwall*; their Son *William* married *Mary*, ſecond Daughter to Sir *David Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*, and their Son Mr. *William Gray* is a Clergyman.

N. B. *The* Grays *of* Hayſton, *thereafter deſign'd of* Inverichty; *the* Grays *of* Invergoury, *thereafter deſign'd of* Braikie, *and the* Grays *of* Bullion, *were three Brothers by a ſecond Marriage, Sons of the* Lord Gray.

Of the Family of MENZIES *of* That-ilk, *or of* Weem.

IT is the Miſfortune of this Family, that moſt of their ancient Writs were conſumed, when their Manſion-houſe was burnt in the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century (*a*), whereby it is render'd the more difficult to diſcover the Antiquity of it, ſeeing moſt of our old Records were deſtroy'd by King *Edward* I. when he over-run *Scotland*; and that Writers and Hiſtorians have left this, among the many other ancient and noted Families in *Scotland*, moſtly in Oblivion.

THE Origine of this Family, firſt called *Maynoers*, or *Meyners*, afterwards *Meignes* or *Mengues*, and now *Menzies*, according to the corrupted Pronunciation and various Ways of Spelling, in the different Periods of Time in which they got their Charters and Grants, cannot, for the Reaſon above-mentioned, be now well diſcovered, tho' it is generally thought that they are of foreign Extract, and that the Sirname is originally the ſame with that of *Maners* in *England*, which came over at the Conqueſt, and were ſeated in *Northumberland*, and other Parts in the North of *England*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. about the 1170; and that ſoon after the Conqueſt, there were of this Name in *Scotland*, *Boetius* and others affirm, and mention *Menzies* as a Sirname in the Reign of King *Malcolm Canmore*, when Sirnames were firſt uſed in this Kingdom (*b*).

THE firſt of this Name that is to be met with in any private Grants or Records in *Scotland*, is, one *ANKETILLUS* de *MAYNOERS*, who lived in the Reign of King *William* the *Lyon*, and is a Witneſs, among others, to the Donation (*c*) made by *Willielmus de Vetere Ponte* to the Abbacy of *Holy-rood-houſe*, of the Lands of *Okclefas* (*d*), *pro ſalute Domini mei Regis Willielmi & Reginæ Emergardæ*.

2. THE next Perſon of this Name, and not improbably the Son of the former, is *ROBERT de MEYNERS* Knight, who flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. and who, upon the Acceſſion of King *Alexander* III. to the Crown, was promoted to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland* (*e*); and in that Character, as well as one of the Barons, called *Magnates Scotiæ*, was employed in ſeveral Embaſſies to *England*, which he diſcharged with great Honour and Commendation (*f*). This *Robert* granted a Charter (*g*) of the Lands of *Culdares*, *Matthæo de Moncrief pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo*, the Seal of which Charter is quite entire, and the Arms reſemble thoſe of the old Family of *Maners* in *England* (*h*), of which the Family of *Rutland* is deſcended; and this helps to ſupport what is ſaid before concerning the Affinity betwixt the two Sirnames; the Witneſſes to this Charter are among others *David de Meyners*, and *Thomas de Meyners*; and which *Thomas* is a Witneſs to the Confirmation of the Kirk of *Melvil*, to the Monaſtry of *Dumfermline*, by *Gregorius de Melvil*, *anno* 1251 (*i*). The above *Robert* died in the Year 1266 (*k*), and left a Son.

3. SIR *ALEXANDER* de *MEYNERS* Knight, (*l*) who was one of thoſe worthy Patriots, who ſtood firm to the Intereſt of their Country after King *Alexander* III. his Death, in Oppoſition to the violent Oppreſſions of King *Edward* I. of *England*, and for which he was thrown into Priſon by King *Edward*, as appears from *Reymer*'s *Fœd.* Vol. 2d, p. 728, where a Fifty Merk Land of old Extent is allotted for the Subſiſtence of his Wife and Children, *anno* 1296. This *Alexander* got the Lands of *Weem* and *Aberfeldy in vic. de Perth*, from *John de Strathbolgy* Earl of *Athole* (*m*), Father of *David*, who was Conſtable of *Scotland*, in the Beginning

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(*a*) Carta in pub. archiv. Baroniæ de Menzies, in favorem D. Roberti Menzies, de eodem, militis, anno 1510. (*b*) Abercromby's Hiſtory, King Malcolm Canmore's Life. (*c*) Carta nunc penes D. Robertum Menzies hujus familiæ Principem. (*d*) Ogleface in vic. de Linlithgow. (*e*) Crawford's Officers of State. (*f*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (*g*) Carta nunc penes Dom. Robertum Menzies. (*h*) The Family of Manners bore of old Or, two Bears Azure, and a Chief Gules, and the Seal at the foreſaid Charter is, Or, one Bear Azure, and a Chief Gules. How Mr. Nisbet, Vol. 1ſt P. 69. comes to diſtinguiſh betwixt the Arms of Menzies of That-ilk, and Menzies of Weem, is not known; and it is certainly a Miſtake, for the Families are, and always were, the ſame. (*i*) Cartul. Dumfermline. (*k*) Fordon's Scoti Cronicon. (*l*) Carta penes Dominum Robertum Menzies; whereby John Earl of Athole grants the Lands of Weem, &c. Dom. Alexandro de Meyners, filio & hæredi quondam Dom. Roberti de Meyners militis. (*m*) Ibidem.

of King *Robert* I. his Reign. He was alſo poſſeſt of the Lands of *Duriſdeer in vic. de Dumfries*; and which he reſigned (*a*) in Favours of his Brother-in-Law, *James* third Son of *James* High Steward of *Scotland*; but which he afterwards got back, and King *Robert* I. granted a Charter (*b*) of the Barony of *Duriſdeer* (*c*), to the ſaid *Alexander*: *Tenend. eidem Alexandro & Ægidiæ Seneſcallæ, ſponſæ ſuæ, de nobis*, &c. This *Alexander* is a frequent Witneſs in King *Robert* I. his Charters, and particularly he is a Witneſs to the Grant (*d*) made to *Gilbertus de Haya*, of the Office of Lord High Conſtable of *Scotland*, the ninth Year of the King's Reign, *anno* 1315; and 'tis obſervable he is inſert in the Charter before Sir *Robert Keith* Mariſchal of *Scotland*, from which it may be ſuppoſed, that at that Time he enjoyed ſome Place of conſiderable Rank, otherwiſe he never would had the Preference of the Mariſchal. *Alexander* left Iſſue by the above *Egidia*, or *Geils Stewart*, only Daughter of *James* High Steward of *Scotland* (e).

4. Sir *ROBERT* de *MEYNERS* his Succeſſor, who got in his Father's Lifetime from *Robert* de *Bruce*, *Dominus de Liddiſdale*, the Lands of *Fernauchie* and *Gowlantine*, in the Abthanage or Lordſhip of *Dull*, *vic. de Perth* (*f*), from his Father Sir *Alexander*; wherein he is deſigned his Son and Heir, a Charter (*g*) of the foreſaid Lands of *Weem* and *Aberfeldy*, and from *David* de *Strathbolgy*, Earl of *Athole* and Conſtable of *Scotland*, the Lands of the Thanage of *Cranach*, *in vicecomitat. prædict.* (*h*) The firſt of theſe Charters is confirmed by King *David* II. *anno* 1343 (*i*); and the ſecond by *Robert* Steward of *Scotland*, and Lord of *Athole* (*k*); thereafter the ſaid *Robert* got a Charter (*l*) from *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, whereby he grants to him *conſanguineo noſtro*, the Lands of *Edramuckie* and *Morinch* in *Deſewer*, *vic. prædict.* and this is likewiſe confirmed by the ſaid King *David* II. *anno* 1343 (*m*). This Sir *Robert* married *Margaret* de *Ouyoth* (*n*), one of the Daughters and Heirs-portioners of Sir *David* de *Ouyoth* Knight. This Lady in her Widowity, with Conſent of *John* de *Meyners* her Son and Heir, gave (*o*) to the Monaſtry of *Dumferline*, *Totam terram meam de Pilkfuran* (*Pitfirran*) *me jure hæreditario contingentem*; and which Charter was confirmed by King *David* II. *anno* 1360 (*p*): She likewiſe in her Widowity gave to her *conſanguineus Richard Evioth*, the Lands of *Buſey in vic. de Perth*; and which was alſo confirmed by the ſaid King *David* in the 23d Year of his Reign, *ad annum* 1362 (*q*). Of this Marriage there were two Sons, *John* the Heir of the Family, and *Alexander* de *Meyners*, de *Fothergill* (*r*); and of which *Alexander*, who, by his Wife *Janet*, got Lands in the Shire of *Aberdeen* in the North (*s*), it is reckoned the Family of *Pitfoddles*, and others of the Name in that Country, are deſcended.

5. *JOHN* ſucceeded to his Father Sir *Robert*, in the whole Lands before mentioned; and further, got a Grant from King *Robert* II. (*t*) by which His Majeſty gave to him and his Heirs, *Illum annuum redditum octo ſolidorum nobis debitum, ſive exeuntem caſtri, Wardæ ratione, de terra de Vogry, infra vicecomitat. de Edinburg*. So that it would appear, tho' there is no Document extant

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(*a*) Stewart's Hiſtory of the Stewarts, p. 52. (*b*) Carta in pub. archivis. (*c*) This Barony is afterwards called Enach, in all the ſubſequent Rights. (*d*) Carta penes comit. de Errol. (*e*) Stewart's Hiſt. of the Stewarts, p. 52. (*f*) Carta penes Dom. Robertum Menzies. (*g*) Carta penes eundem. (*h*) Ibidem. (*i*) Ib. (*k*) Ib. (*l*) Ibidem. (*m*) Carta in pub. archivis. (*n*) Ouyoth, Uyoth, or Evioth, the ſame Name, and which Family afterwards called Evioth of Buſey, was of conſiderable Note, and ſubſiſted till the Reign of King James VI. that Colin Eviot of Buſey was forfeit for Gowrie's Conſpiracy. (*o*) Cart. of Dumfermline. (*p*) Charta in pub. archiv. (*q*) Ibidem. (*r*) In the Charter granted by the before mentioned Sir Alexander, to Sir Robert his Son, Alexander de Meyners de Fothergill is called his Grandchild. (*s*) Cart. penes, Mr. George Crawford, by which Euphemia domina de Roſs, filia & hæres. Willielmi Comitis de Roſs, confirms as Superior, a Charter granted by Janet de Meyners, Domina de Fothergill, to Alexander Meyners her Husband, of the Lands of Fechelly in the Barony of Kinedicard and Shire of Aberdeen, dated 9th March 1381. (*t*) Charta in pub. archivis.

extant to inſtruct it, that at that Time the Family was poſſeſt of the Barony of *Vogry*, otherwiſe there was no Neceſſity of granting them a Diſcharge of the Caſtle-ward Duties payable out of theſe Lands: By *Chriſtian* his Wiſe (*a*), *John* left a Son

6. *ROBERT de MEIGNES*, who got Charters from King *Robert* II. of the Barony of *Enach* (*b*) in the Shire of *Dumfries*, the Barony of *Vogry* in the Shire of *Edinburgh*, the Half of the Barony of *Culter* in the Shire of *Lanerk*, and the Lands of *Ceres* in the Shire of *Fife*, proceeding upon his Father *John*'s Reſignation, and, as he was ſtill alive, his Liferent is reſerved (*c*). This *Robert* left a Son *David*, his Succeſſor, but what other Children he had, or to whom he was married is uncertain.

7. Sir *DAVID de MENGUES* Knight ſucceeded to his Father *Robert* in the above Lands, and as the Bulk of his Eſtate lay then in *Perth* Shire, he did, conform to a Charter granted by King *James* I. *anno* 1436, excamb the Barony of *Vogry, in vice de Edinb.* with the Barony of *Rawer in vice de Perth*, which the King diſponed to him and his Heirs (*d*); and as theſe Lands were a Part of the Lordſhip of *Dull*, wherein Queen *Jean* was ſecured for Jointure, her Majeſty ratified (*e*) the Charter of Excambion, and paſt from all Claim ſhe might have to the Barony of *Rawer*. This Sir *David* was one of the Hoſtages for King *James* I's. Ranſom (*f*), and is the ſame who, in that Reign, was employed in ſeveral Embaſſies to the Crown of *Denmark*, and made Governor of the *Orknies*, which then belonged to the King of *Denmark* (*g*). He married *Marjory Sinclair*, Siſter of *Henry* Earl of *Orkney* (*h*), and was by the Earl left ſole Tutor to *William Sinclair* his Son and Heir: Of this Marriage Sir *David* had a Son *John* his Succeſſor. Sir *David* was married a ſecond Time to one whoſe Name was *Helen* (*i*). In the End of his Days he gave himſelf up to a religious Life, and became a *Monk* of the *Seſtertian* Order in the Monaſtery of *Melroſs*. He made ſeveral Donations to religious Houſes, he gave the Lands of *Newkhill* in *Lanerk*-Shire to the Monks of *Kelſo*, in pure Alms, *pro ſalute Jacobi Regis & Jeanæ Reginæ* (*k*), which the King, by his Charter 25th *January* 1431, confirm'd (*l*). He gave alſo to the Monaſtery of *Melroſs* (*m*) the third Part of the Lands of *Wolfclyde*, in the Barony of *Culter* and Shire of *Lanerk*, *pro ſalute Domini Regis Jacobi, & Joannæ Reginæ, & pro ſalute ſui, &c.* and which Donation is confirm'd by the King (*n*) in *July* 1431; and he likewiſe gave to the Abbacy of *Dumfermline*, *anno* 1412, *pro ſalute animæ meæ, & animarum parentum meorum, &c. unum annuum reditum ſex librarum & undecim ſolidorum, mihi annuatim de terris de Luſcer-Evioth, debitum, & per me, & predeceſſores meos hucuſque per manus Balivi, qui pro tempore fuerit pro Muskilburgh receptum, &c.* And which Charter the ſaid Sir *David* afterwards, 22d *May* 1438, with Conſent of *John de Mengues* his Son and Heir, confirms, *Charitatis intuitu, ac pro ſalute animarum noſtrarum, & animarum Marjoriæ & Helenæ uxorum mearum, &c.* (*o*) Sir *David* left likewiſe another Son, but of which of his Marriages is uncertain, his Name was *Cudbert* (*p*), he got a Feu-Grant of Part of the Barony of *Enach* from

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(*a*) Cont. penes D. Robertum Menzies. 'twixt the ſaid John and Robert his Son and Heir, anno 1395, whereby Robert becomes bound to diſpone to Chriſtian de Meyners his Mother, the Liferent of the Lands of Culter. (*b*) This formerly called the Barony of Duriſdeer. (*c*) Carta in pub. archi. (*d*) Carta in pub. archiv. (*e*) Ratificatio penes D. Robertum Menzies. (*f*) Reymer's Fœdera. (*g*) Forſei hiſtoria Orcadenſis. (*h*) Commiſſion of Baillery by Marjory to John her Son and Heir, and Nomination by Henry Earl of Orkney, wherein the Earl calls Sir David his Brother-in-Law, both penes D. Robertum Menzies. (*i*) Donation to the Monaſtry of Dumfermline above-mentioned, pro ſalute animarum Marjoriæ & Helenæ uxorum mearum. (*k*) Cartulary of Kelſo. (*l*) Carta in pub. archiv. (*m*) Cartulary of Melroſs. (*n*) Carta in pub. archiv. (*o*) Cartulary of Dumferline. (*p*) Reverſion of the Lands of Auchintinſel and Duncrule in the Barony of Enach, granted by the ſaid Cudbert to John de Meignes his Brother-german, anno 1472.

John his Brother (*a*), and it is reckoned that the Family of *Enach* (*b*), and others in *Drumfries* Shire were deſcended of him.

8. *JOHN de MENGEIS* ſucceeded his Father Sir *David*, and got Grants from the Crown of all his Lands proceeding upon his Father's Reſignation (*c*). He married *Janet Carruthers* (*d*), Daughter to *Carruthers* of *Holmains*, he had three Sons, *George*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Duncanſon* of *Strowan* (*e*), ſan's Iſſue, Sir *Robert* his Succeſſor, and *John*, the Anceſtor of the Family of *Culterallers* (*f*).

9. SIR *ROBERT*, the ſecond Son, was, in the Year 1487, retoured Heir to *John* his Father in the haill Lands before-mentioned; it was in this *Robert*'s Time that the Manſion-houſe of the Family was burnt, which induced the Sovereign to give him a new Grant of his whole Lands and Eſtate, and to erect all of them into a free Barony, to be called the Barony of *Menzies*; the Words are, *Dilecto noſtro Roberto Menzies, de eodem, militi, pro bono & gratuito ſervitio, & quia intelligimus quod ipſius Roberti cartæ & evidenciæ tempore combuſtionis ſui loci de Weem, per malefactores combuſt. & deſtruct. fuerunt*, &c. (*g*) This Sir *Robert* married *Margaret Lindſay*, Daughter of Sir *David Lindſay* of *Edzel* (*h*), and left Iſſue three Sons, Sir *Robert* his Succeſſor, *William Menzies* of *Roro*, Anceſtor of the Family of *Shian* (*i*), and *Alexander*, (*k*), and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *William Robertſon* of *Strowan* (*l*).

10. SIR *ROBERT*, in the Year 1520, was retoured Heir to his Father in the Eſtate of *Menzies* (*m*), he married firſt *Chriſtian Gordon*, eldeſt Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, by *Jean Stewart*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole* (*n*), by whom he had *Alexander* his Succeſſor; and afterwards he married *Marion Campbell*, Daughter of *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle* (*o*); but of this laſt Marriage there does not appear to have been any Iſſue.

11. *ALEXANDER*, *anno* 1557, was retoured Heir to his Father in the above Eſtate of *Menzies* (*p*), he married firſt *Janet Campbell*, Daughter of Sir *James Campbell* of *Lawers* (*q*), by whom he had a Son *James*, and afterwards he married *Katharine M'Ghie* (*r*), by whom he had three Sons, *George*, Mr. *James*, the Anceſtor of the Family of *Culdares*, and *Thomas* (*s*).

12. *JAMES* ſucceeded *Alexander* his Father, and married *Barbara Stewart* (*t*), eldeſt Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*, by *Jean* Daughter of *John* Lord *Forbes* (*u*), he left two Sons, *Alexander* his Succeſſor, and *Duncan Menzies* of *Comrie* (*x*), likewiſe two Daughters, *Helen* married to *James Beaton* of *Melgum*,

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(*a*) Conſtat. per ſaid Reverſion. (*b*) It is to be obſerved, That before this Period there are Menzieſes of Enach mentioned; but then theſe were always the eldeſt Son of the Family of Menzies, they were ſo ſtiled till they got the Eſtate; the Predeceſſor of the preſent Family of Enach was in the 1603, called Menzies of Boltachan; for at that Time Adam Menzies of Boltachan got the Superiority of Enach from Menzies of That-ilk, Carta in pub. archiv. ad annum 1603, and from this Adam is Captain Charles Menzies, the Repreſentative of that Family, lineally deſcended. (*c*) Cartæ in pub. archiv. in the Reigns of King James I. and II. (*d*) Mr. George Crawfurd has the Voucher of this Marriage. (*e*) Carta in pub. archiv. in Favours of the ſaid George and Elizabeth Daughter of Robert Duncanſon of Strowan, proceeding upon John de Meignes the Father's Reſig. ad annum. (*f*) Carta penes Robertum Menzies de Culterallers of the Lands of Culterallers granted by Sir Robert Menzies Knight to John Menzies meo fratri germano, anno 1510. (*g*) Carta in pub. archiv. 1510 before mentioned. (*h*) This Sir David had another Daughter married to Ruthven of That-ilk, Anceſtor of the Lord Ruthven. (*i*) Aſſignation granted by William Menzies of Roro to Sir Robert his Father, 8th March 1520. (*k*) Alexander had a Son John, who got, 7th July 1546, a Charter of Tegramuch from his Uncle Sir Robert, he is called Joanni filio Alexandri Menzies fratris mei. (*l*) Cont. of Mar. penes Dom. Robertum Menzies. (*m*) Retour penes eundem. (*n*) Cont. of Mar by way of Indenture 'twixt Sir Robert Menzies Knight, in Behalf of Robert the Son, and the Earl in Behalf of his Daughter, 22d Nov. 1503. (*o*) Cont. of Mar penes eundem 8th Decem. 1526, Janet Counteſs of Athole, Sir John Campbell of Calder, and Archibald Campbell of Skipnach are Burden-takers for the Bride, and oblige them to pay 600 Merks of Tocher. (*p*) Retour penes eundem. (*q*) Con. of Mar. penes eundem. (*r*) Con. penes eundem. (*s*) Latter-will and Teſtament of Alexander Menzies of That-ilk, penes Jacobum Menzies de Culdares. (*t*) Con. of Mar. penes Dom. Robertum Menzies. (*u*) Stewarts Hiſtory of the Stewart's Family of Athole. (*x*) Carta de Comrie penes dom. Robertum Menzies, of this Family of Comrie is lineally deſcended Captain John Menzies.

gum (a), and *Grizel* married to Mr. *James Grant* of *Ardnellie*, Brother-german to *John Grant* of *Freuchie* (b), Anceſtor to the Laird of *Grant* (c).

13. *ALEXANDER*, afterwards Sir *Alexander*, was in the Year 1588 retoured Heir to his Father *James* (d). He married firſt *Margaret Campbell*, Daughter of Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenorchie* (e), ſans Iſſue; thereafter he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Forreſter* of *Carden* (f), by *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Wigtoun*, by whom he had a Son *John* (h), who died without Iſſue, and *Duncan*, who ſucceeded to his Brother. Sir *Alexander* afterwards married *Marjory Campbell*, Daughter of *Alexander* Biſhop of *Brechin* (i), of which laſt Marriage he had ſeven Sons, *Alexander Menzies* of *Rotmell*, of whom there are Deſcendents ſtill alive, *William Menzies* of *Carſe*, of whom there are likewiſe Deſcendents, *Thomas Menzies* of *Inchaffray*, *Robert Menzies* of *Glaſſie*, *George*, *David*, and Mr. *Archibald*, who was a Writer to the Signet; but of theſe five there are no Deſcendents alive (k). He had likewiſe of this Marriage four Daughters, *Helen* married to Sir *James Campbell* of *Lawers* (l), *Grizel* to Sir *Thomas Stewart* of *Grandtully* (m), *Margaret* to *Colin Campbell* of *Bowhaſtle*, ſecond Son to the Laird of *Glenorchy* (n), and *Jean* married to *Alexander Robertſon* of *Lude* (o).

14. *DUNCAN* ſucceeded to his Father, and was, in the Year 1624, retoured Heir to *John* his Brother, in ſuch Parts of the Eſtate as he died in the Fee of. (p) He married *Jean Leſlie*, only Daughter of *James* Maſter of *Rothes* (q), by *Katharine*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Drummond*, of which Marriage *Duncan* had three Sons, *Alexander*, his Succeſſor, *Robert*, who died without Iſſue, and *William* (r), who was killed at the Battle of *Worceſter*, and five Daughters, *Marjory* married to   *Trotter* Merchant in *Portugal* (s), *Jean* married to Mr. *Robert Campbell* of *Funab* (t), *Elizabeth*, to *Alexander M'Nab* of *That-ilk* (u), *Margaret* to *Alexander Stewart* of *Foſs* (x), and *Helen*, who died unmarried (y).

15. *ALEXANDER* ſucceeded to his Father *Duncan*, and was created a Knight Baronet, 2d *September* 1665 (a), the Words of the Patent are, *In memoriam revocantes multa, præclara ſervitia nobis, noſtriſque illuſtriſſimis progenitoribus, per dilectum Noſtrum, Dominum Alexandrum Menzies de eodem, equitem auratum, ejuſque prædeceſſores, præſtita & peracta, & gravia damna iis illata. Quin etiam, eum eſſe Philarchum & Principem claræ familiæ cognomine (Mengiæ), in hoc regno noſtro Scotiæ, &c.* He married *Agnes Campbell* (b), eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, by *Mary* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Airth* and *Monteith* (c), of which Marriage he had two Sons, *Robert* his Heir, and Captain *James Menzies*, who is ſtill alive (d), and three Daughters, *Suſan* married firſt to Lord *Neil Campbell*, ſecond Son to *Archibald* Marquis of *Argyle*, and afterwards to Colonel *Alexander Campbell* of *Funab*. *Jean* married to *Mungo Campbell* of *Netherplace*, and *Emilia* to *Thomas Fleming* of *Moneſs*.

16. *ROBERT MENZIES* Fiar of *Menzies*; for his Father Sir *Alexander* ſurvived him, made an early Appearance at the late *Revolution*, and had not

Ttt   Fate

(a) Diſcharge of Tocher, penes Dom. Robertum Menzies. (b) Con. Mar. penes eundem. (c) The Lairds of Grant, till of late, were called Grant of Freuchie. (d) Retour penes Dom. Robertum Menzies. (e) Genealogy of the Family of Glenorchy. (f) Carta in pub. archiv. ad annum 1603. (h) The above Charter 1603, wherein John, eldeſt Son and Heir of the ſaid Sir Alexander procreate betwixt him and Elizabeth Forreſter, is provided to the Fee of the Eſtate. (i) Contract Mar. penes Dominum Robertum Menzies. This Marjory had a Siſter Margaret married to Sir John Hamilton of Litterick, Anceſtor to the Family of Bargeny, Craw. Peerage. (k) Teſt. of Sir Alexander Menzies, penes Dom. Robertum Menzies. (l) Contract Mar. penes eundem. (m) Ibid. (n) Ibid. (o) Ibid. (p) Retour. (q) Cont. Mar. (r) Duncan's Latter-will. (s) Diſch. of Tocher, penes eundem. (t) Cont. Mar. penes eundem. (u) Ibid. (x) Ibid (y) The Teſtament above-mentioned. (a) Patent penes Dom. Robertum Menzies, & in pub. archiv. (b) Con. Mar. penes eundem. (c) Genealogy of the Family of Glenorchy. (d) Captain Menzies married Anna Campbell, Daughter to Lord Neil Campbell, by Lady Ver Ker his firſt Wife, and has Iſſue four Sons, John, James, Neil and Duncan, and ſeveral Daughters, one married to James Stewart of Killichaſſy, one to Robert Fleming of Moneſs and one to Lieutenant John M'Kenzie of Kincraig, &c.

Fate cut him off in the Flower of his Age, would have made a conſiderable Figure, he being a Gentleman of great Parts and Influence. He married *Anna Sandilands*, Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Torphichen*, by *Katharine*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Alexander*, eldeſt Son of *William* Earl of *Stirling*. He died in the Year 1691, leaving Iſſue two Sons, Sir *Alexander* his Heir, and *James*, who died young ſans Iſſue; and two Daughters, *Chriſtian* firſt married to *Patrick Stewart* of *Ballechan*, and afterwards to *John Farquharſon* of *Invercald*, but of neither of theſe Marriages are there Iſſue ſurviving, and *Katharine* married to *John Menzies*, M. D. of the Family of *Culteralters*, of whom there is Iſſue.

17. Sir *ALEXANDER*, Son of the ſaid *Robert*, who ſucceeded to the Eſtate after his Grandfather's Death, married his own Couſin-german, *Chriſtian*, Daughter of Lord *Neil Campbell*, by *Suſan Menzies* his ſecond Wife, by whom he left Sir *Robert* his Succeſſor, and a Daughter *Chriſtian*, who was married to *William M‘Intoſh* of *That-Ilk* Eſq; but of whom there is no ſurviving Iſſue.

18. Sir *ROBERT* ſucceeded his Father, and preſently enjoys the Eſtate of his Anceſtors, he is married to the Lady *Mary Stewart*, eldeſt Daughter of *James* Earl of *Bute*, by Lady *Anne Campbel*, Daughter of *Archibald* Duke of *Argyle*.

The Armorial Bearing of this Family is *Argent, a Chief Gules*, Creſt, *a Saracen's Head erazed proper*, Supporters, *two Savages*, and Motto, *Will GOD I ſhall.*

VANS *of* BARNBARROCH.

THE learned Antiquary and Hiſtorian Sir *James Dalrymple* (*a*) obſerves, That the ancient Sirname of *Vans*, in *Latin* Charters, called *de Vallibus*, is the ſame with the Name of *Vaux* in *England*, and is one of the firſt Sirnames that appear there after the Conqueſt. One of the Family came to *Scotland* in the Time of King *David* I. and in the Reign of his Grandſon and Succeſſor *Malcolm* IV. mention is made of *Philip de Vallibus*, who had Poſſeſſions in the South on the Border; and ſoon after that, we find the Family of the *Vallibus* or *Vans*, Proprietors of the Lands and Barony of *Dirletoun* in *Eaſt-Lothian*. *Joannes de Vallibus, Dominus de Dirletoun*, gave in pure and perpetual Alms to the Epiſcopal *See* of *Glaſgow*, *decem Marcas de firmis terræ ſuæ de Golyn* (*b*), dated *apud Edinburgh*, 18th *April* 1249, which is ratified by King *Alexander* III. the 4th of *June*, the 29th Year of his Reign (*c*). He was ſucceeded by

Sir *ALEXANDER de VALLIBUS* his Son, who is deſign'd *filius Joannis de Vallibus, militis*, who exchanges the Annuity out of the Lands of *Golyn*, given to the Metropolitan Church of *Glaſgow* by his Father, for the ſame ten Merks to be uplifted out of his Mill of *Haddingtoun*. The Deed bears Date at *Glaſgow*, *3tio Callendas Decembris* 1267 (*d*). He was ſucceeded by another *Joannes de Vallibus*, *Dominus de Dirbetoun*, who ratifies and confirms to the Church of *Glaſgow*, the Deed of Sir *John* his Grandfather, dated *in Capitulo Eccleſiæ Glaſguen.* the 8th of *February* 1305 (*e*). The Family of the *Vans*, or *de Vallibus* of *Dirletoun*, flouriſhed down in the Male-line till the Reign of *Robert* II. that it came to terminate in an Heir Female, who was married to *John Haliburton*, Son to Sir *Walter*, and Brother to another Sir *Walter Haliburton* of *That-ilk*, who thereupon aſſumed the Title, and carried the Arms of the *Vanſes*, *viz. Argent, a Bend Azure*, in his Atchievement, and which was born quarterly in the Arms of the Lord *Haliburton* of *Dirletoun*, ſo long as the Family ſubſiſted. There is a Charter (*f*) granted by *Henricus de Sancto Claro, Comes Orkadiæ, ac Dominus de Roſlyn, Jacobo de Sancto Claro Domino de Longformacus*, dated the 22d of *June* 1384, to which there are Witneſſes, *Thoma de Erskine de Dun*, *Georgio de Abernethy de Saulton*, *Waltero Haliburton de eodem*, & *Joanne de Haliburton de Dirletoun, militibus.* This Sir *John Haliburton* of *Dirletoun*, by the Heir general of the Family of the *Vanſes* of *Dirletoun* aforeſaid, had a Son Sir *Walter Haliburton* of *Dirletoun*, who ſucceeded his Uncle in the Eſtate and Barony of *Haliburton*, and is upon that deſigned

in

(*a*) Appendix to the Collections relating to the Scots Hiſtory. (*b*) Excerpts from the Chartulary of Glaſgow, in the Lawyers Library. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Ibidem. (*f*) Penes Dom. Robert. Sinclair de Longformacus, Baronet.

in ſeveral authentick Deeds ſtill extant (*a*). *Walterus de Haliburton, dominus ejuſdem, & de Dirletoun*; and, as the Family of *Haliburton* carried the Arms of the *Vanſes* quartered with their own, ſo, for ſome Time, did all the three Families that married the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Patrick* the laſt Lord *Haliburton* of *Dirletoun*, carry the Coat of Arms of the *Vanſes* of *Dirletoun*, quartered in their ſeveral Atchievements, *viz.* the Lord *Ruthven*, who was afterward Earl of *Gowrie*, the Lord *Home*, and *Ker* of *Faudinſyde*.

THE only remaining Heir-male of the ancient Family of the *Vanſes* of *Dirletoun*, were the *Vanſes* of *Barnbarroch*, in the County of *Wigtoun*, who carry the *Bend* for their Arms, the principal Figure of the Coat of the *Vanſes*, and charge the *Bend* with a Mollet, intimating, That they were a younger Son of the Houſe of *Dirletoun*. But now ſince they repreſent the principal Family, by the Rules and Maxims that are laid down in Herauldry, they may ſtrike out the Mollet, the brotherly Difference, and wear and carry the *Bend ſimple*, as they have done for ſome Centuries.

THE original Anceſtor of the *VANSES* of *Barnbarroch*, who was a younger Son of the *Vanſes* of *Dirletoun*, got the Lands of *Barnbarroch* from the Earls of *Douglas*, while they had the Lordſhip of *Galloway*, which might be ſoon after that Sir *Archibald Douglas* got that great Lordſhip in the Reign of King *Robert* II. that we find him deſign'd, from authentick and clear Vouchers, *Dominus Galuidiæ*; and even after the 1388, that he comes to the Succeſſion of the Earldom of *Douglas*, he ſtiles himſelf *Comes de Douglas, ac Dominus Galuidiæ* (*b*), as did alſo his Succeſſors; for altho' the *Vanſes* of *Barnbarroch* had been long Vaſſals to the Earls of *Douglas*, yet, what by the Feuds that were common in the more ancient Times, what by other Accidents that have befallen the Archives of other ancient Families, as well as this of the *Vanſes* of *Barnbarroch*, they have no Charters in their Cuſtody preceeding the Reign of King *James* II. for then they have a Charter granted by *Willielmus Comes de Douglas, & Dominus Galuidiæ, dilecto Armigero ſuo Roberto Vans, de terris de Barnglaſs & Barnbarroch*, and many other Lands *hæredibus ſuis & aſſignatis, data* 26th *January* 1451 (*c*), which Charter is ratified and confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal, the 13th of *Auguſt* the ſame Year. But, tho' the Family of *Barnbarroch* have no older Charters now in their Cuſtody, yet 'tis plain and evident, that the *Vanſes* of this Houſe had ſubſiſted long before that; for a younger Brother of the Family, Mr. *George Vans* Dean of *Glaſgow* was Secretary of State to King *James* II. (*d*) This *Robert Vans* of *Barnbarroch* aforeſaid, was ſucceeded by *Blanſe Vans* of *Barnbarroch*, his Son and Heir; and he had alſo a younger Son, *George* Biſhop of *Galloway*. There is a Charter by King *James* II. to *Blanſe Vans*, Son and Heir apparent of *Robert Vans* of *Barnbarroch*, of the Lands of *Barnglaſs* and *Barnbarroch*, &c. in the Reſignation of his Father the Lands are provided to the Heirs-male of *Blanſe nominatim*; and failing theſe, to ſeveral other collateral Heirs-male carrying the Sirname of *Vans*. The Charter is dated at *Kirkcudbright* the 8th of *March* 1458 (*e*); this was when the Sovereign came to have the Lordſhip of *Galloway* in the Forfeiture of the Earl of *Douglas*. This *Blanſe* was ſucceeded by

PATRICK VANS of *Barnbarroch* his Son, who has a Charter of conjunct Infeſtment to himſelf and *Margaret Kennedy* his Spouſe, of ſeveral Lands which he held of the Crown in the 1498 (*f*). He was ſucceeded by

ALEXANDER VANS of *Barnbarroch* his Son and Heir, who reſigns the Lands of *Kirkwonask*, in Favours of Mr. *Patrick Vans* of *Weſtraw*, as from the Inſtrument in the Reſignation ſtill extant, dated the 11th *June* 1508 (*g*). This *Alexander Vans* of *Barnbarroch* was ſucceeded by

JOHN VANS of *Barnbarroch* his Son and Heir, who had a Grant by Charter from *Patrick Vans* of *Whitehalls*, of the Lands of *Dunjargan*, dated the 9th of *Auguſt* 1535, which is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal of King *James* V. bearing Date the 3d of *February* 1537. He married *Janet Kennedy* (*h*), Daughter to the Earl of *Caſſils*, and had *Alexander* his Succeſſor, and *Patrick*, who ſucceeded his Brother in the Eſtate.

(*a*) Writs in the Hands of the Earl of Buchan. (*b*) Charters in the publick Records. (*c*) Carta in the Charter-cheſt of the Family. (*d*) Lives of Officers of State. (*e*) Charter in the Charter-cheſt of the Family. (*f*) Charter under the Great Seal in the Records. (*g*) Writ in the Archives of the Family. (*h*) Hiſtorical and Genealogical Account of the Family of Caſſils, MSS.

THIS *ALEXANDER VANS* of *Barnbarroch* married *Eupham*, Daughter of Sir *John Dunbar* of *Mochrum*; but he dying without Iſſue-male, was ſucceeded by his Brother and Heir-male

MR. *PATRICK VANS* of *Barnbarroch*, who was a Gentleman of Reputation for Parts and Integrity. During the Heat of the civil War, this Gentleman was ſolicited with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, by the two contending Parties; thoſe who appeared for the young King, and both the Queen herſelf, and the Regents who ſupported the young King, wrote him Letters of Sollicitation to come over to their Side, judging it of no ſmall Conſequence to which of the Parties he attach'd and join'd himſelf: However, he ſided with the King's Party, and was thereupon named one of the Privy Council and Exchequer, and one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice in the 1582 (*a*). In the 1587, he was join'd in Commiſſion with Mr. *Peter Young* of *Seton*, in an Ambaſſy to *Denmark*, where he diſcharged his Negotiation with Honour and Succeſs. Upon his Return he made the firſt Propoſal to the King of the Princeſs of *Denmark*, as a proper Spouſe for His Majeſty; and when the King went to *Denmark* in Perſon to eſpouſe the Princeſs, he had the Honour to attend His Majeſty to *Upſal*, where the Marriage was happily ſolemnized; at which Time he got a Charter of his Eſtate in Liferent, and the Patronages of the Churches of *Wigtoun* and *Colmonel*, and *Kirkowan*, and to *John Vans* his Son and apparent Heir in Fee, dated at *Upſal* the laſt of *November* 1589, which is confirmed by the *Scots* Parliament; and in the Preamble to the Charter, Sir *Patrick*'s great Merit and Services are very honourably ſet forth (*b*). This Sir *Patrick Vans* of *Barnbarroch* married *Katharine Kennedy*, Daughter to the Earl of *Caſſils*, by whom he had Sir *John Vans* his Son and Heir, who was of the Privy Chamber to King *James* VI. and, being in a good Degree of Favour with that Prince, he had a Grant of the Eſtate of *Longcaſtle* in *Ireland*, of conſiderable Value; and upon that, in his Father's Lifetime, he was deſign'd by the Title of *Longcaſtle*. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Uchred Mc Douall* of *Garthland* (*c*), and had by her *Patrick* his Son and Heir apparent, who married *Griſſel*, Daughter of *John Johnſton* of *That-ilk*, then Lord *Hartfield*, Anceſtor to the preſent Marquis of *Annandale*; by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Walter Scott* of *Buccleugh* (*d*), Anceſtor to the preſent Duke of *Buccleugh*, by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir apparent, in whoſe Favours Sir *John* his Grandfather reſigns the Fee of the whole Eſtate, dated the 30th of *January* 1640 (*e*). The ſame Sir *Patrick Vans* of *Barnbarroch*, with Conſent of his Father Sir *John Vans* of *Barnbarroch*, provides his ſecond Son *Alexander Vans* in the Lands of *Barquhanny*, by his Charter dated the 15th of *February* 1640 (*f*). This Sir *Patrick Vans* of *Barnbarroch* was ſucceeded by

JOHN VANS of *Barnbarroch* his Son, who married *Griſſel*, Daughter of *John Mc Culloch* of *Myrtoun*; but he dying without Iſſue-male, was ſucceeded by Captain *Alexander Vans* of *Barquhanny* his Brother-german. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Maxwell* of *Monreith*, by whom he had Colonel *Patrick Vans* of *Barnbarroch*, who was Member of Parliament for the Burghs of *Wigtoun*, and the Diſtricts thereof. He married firſt *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *James Campbell* of *Lawers*, by whom he had *Patrick Vans* Eſq; his eldeſt Son, and a Daughter *Agnes*, who was married to *James Brown* of *Carſluth*, now both alive. He married next *Barbara*, Daughter of *Patrick Mc Douall* of *Freugh*; and dying on the 27th of *January* 1733, left Iſſue, by his Wife foreſaid, two Sons, *John* and *Alexander*, and three Daughters, all yet alive.

BARBARA, ANNE, ELIZABETH.

THE Armorial Bearing of this ancient Family is *Argent*, a Bend *Azure*, as in the firſt Volume of this Work: The Author has only there taken Notice of the *Creſt* and *Motto*, which is a *Lyon Rampant*, holding, in his *dexter Paw*, a *Pair of Balances proper*: But from the Atteſtation of two Gentlemen of undoubted Credit and Reputation, the Coat of Arms of the Family, as it ſtands engrav'd on the old Houſe of *Barnbarroch*, is ſupported by *two Savages*, with *Clubs in their Hands*, and *wreathed about the Middle with Laurel*. *Creſt* and *Motto* as in the firſt Volume.

Of

(*a*) All this appears from original Letters ſtill preſerved in the Family. (*b*) Charter in the Cuſtody of the Family. (*c*) Ibidem Charter under the Great Seal, to Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, and Margaret Mc Douall his Spouſe, 12th March 1608. (*d*) Collections relating to the Family of Johnſton, MSS. (*e*) Carta penes the Family of Vans. (*f*) Ibidem.

M'DOUALL *of* FREUGH.

'TIS agreed on by all our modern Antiquaries, that all the Families of the *M'Douall's* are branched from the great Lords of *Galloway*, who appear to be great Men as ſoon as we have the Authority of Charters or Records to rely on. Mr. *Nisbet*, in his Treatiſe of Heraldry, or ſome other in his Name, has made a Kind of Diſſertation on the three Families of the *M'Doualls* in the County of *Wigtoun*: But 'tis obvious this is done in ſuch a Manner, that ſometimes it would ſeem the Author is not ſerious, and has rather embarraſſed, than clear'd up the Origine either of the Houſe of *Freugh*, or the other two, who all three ſet up on a Footing of Independency of one another. *Freugh*, in that Treatiſe, is treated by the Author in a very abuſive Manner, and is run down at a terrible Rate. I can ſee no Ground for all this, unleſs it be a Pedigree and Line of deſcent of the *M'Doualls* of *Freugh*, drawn up by ſome very unſkilfull Hand, that Mr. *Nisbet* pretended had been ſent him, and founded upon a very wild Conceit, that the Earls of *Carrick*, as well as the Lords of *Galloway*, were anciently of the Sirname of *M'Douall*; whereas it is evident, beyond the Poſſibility of Cavil or Contradiction, that the Sirname they uſed was territorial *de Gallouyia* (*a*). And the Earls of *Carrick*, tho' they were a Branch of the Houſe of *Galloway*, yet when they got the Lands of *Carrick*, they, as was the uſual Cuſtom of the Time, ſirnamed themſelves *de Carrick* (*b*); ſo there is not the leaſt Veſtige that ever they had the Sirname of *M'Douall*, or any Thing like it. *Ulgerick* and *Douenald* were the Leaders, and no Queſtion, the Lords of *Galloway*, in the Reign of King *David* I. They were both ſlain in their Country's Service at the Battle of *Alantoun* againſt the *Engliſh*, *anno* 1138 (*c*); they ſeem to be Brothers. From *Douenald* or *Douegald*, the *M'Doualls* or *M'Dougals*, as they are called in the more ancient Writs, are ſprung. The Sirname intimates that they are the Offspring and Deſcendents of *Dougal* or *Dungald*, which is one and the ſame. In this Appendix *M'Douall* of *Freugh*, we ſay, is run down at an odd Rate, with a View to raiſe and exalt the other two competing Families. *Freugh* has no mind to retaliate that Way, he thinks that far below him; he frankly acknowledges the other two Families, as well as he himſelf, are Deſcendents and Branches of the *Galloway* Family; all he intends, is to do Juſtice to himſelf, and to reſcue his Family from the Load of Infamy Mr. *Nisbet*, or ſome other in his Name, have endeavoured to throw on it, without any Ground or Provocation given by him for ſuch a ſevere Treatment: Retaliations of that Kind never do any Good, nor is any Thing ſaid in ſuch a Way much minded; that rather expoſes all Competitors and Competitions of that Kind, to the Ridicule and Diverſion of all ſober Men. This is obvious, and ſo generally acknowledged to be true, that we need inſiſt no longer in a Matter that is ſo well known.

THE firſt Time the Sirname of *M'Douall* or *M'Dougall* is found in any authentick Voucher or Record, is in that Deed of Submiſſion and Fealty that was ſo univerſally gone into by the *Scot's* Nation, whereby *they acknowledged King* Edward I. *of* England *as direct ſuperior Lord of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *Anno* 1296; there are two Gentlemen of the Name there, *Dougal M'Dougal*, and *Fergus M'Dougal*, *Del Count de Wigtoun* (*d*), which gives the *M'Doualls* a Claim to a very high Antiquity. There is ſoon after this a *Ferguſius M'Douall* in the Records, and in the *Fœdera*, and the Truth is, theſe *M'Doualls* are applicable to be the Anceſtors of all the three Competitors, *Freugh*, *Garthland* and *Logan*. After them there is a *Dougal M'Dougal*, *Gallovidianus*, who was a Man of ſuch Eminency in *Galloway*, that he was like to turn very troubleſome to King *David Bruce*; he, it ſeems, intended to ſet up for Independency, which threatned the Peace of the Country, and was like to grow up to a Rebellion;

(*a*) The ancient Chartularies of Glaſgow and Melroſs, and the ancient Hiſtories. (*b*) Charters of the Abbey and Nunnery of Northberwick, mentioned by the learned Sir James Dalrymple. (*c*) Ibidem, from the Cronicon Saxicon. (*d*) Ragman's Roll in Prin's Hiſtory.

bellion; but his Pretenſions, if he had any, ſuch was defeat by the Conduct and Vigilance of Sir *Archibald Douglas*, who obliged him to ſubmit, and ſwear Allegiance to the King, as his rightful Sovereign, in the Church of *Cumnock*; our Author's, the learned Dr. *John Major's* Words are, *Poſt Angli deceſſum, dominus Willielmus Douglaſius ſibi ſubjectos collegens, in Galluyiam vadit, ubi, ferro & verbis, omnes ad Davidis Bruſſii partes ſequendas impulit: Illic Donaldus Mᶜ Douall, in Eccleſia de Cumnoc, fidelitatem regi jurat* (*a*). This *Doualdus* or *Doueualdus Mᶜ Douall* had a Son *Ferguſius*, who is deſigned patronimically *Ferguſius filius Doueualdi Mᶜ Douall*, as Witneſs to a Charter, in or about the 1390, granted by *Johannes de Crawfurd, filius, dominus de Dalgarnock, Johanni Ferguſon domino de Craigdarroch, de terris de Garbruch, in baronia de Glencarn* (*b*). This *Ferguſius* muſt be the ſame *Ferguſius Mᶜ Douall*, deſigned *Gallovidianus* by Dr. *Major* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, who, with many other of his Countrymen of Quality and Rank, were taken Priſoners by the *Engliſh* at the Battle of *Homildon*, in the 1401; he, doubtleſs, is the ſame *dominus Ferguſius Mᶜ Douall miles*, who is one of the Witneſſes to a Charter by *Archibaldus comes de Douglas, dominus Galluidie & Annandale, domino Johanni Seneſcallo de Grayton & Callie, de terris de Burle, in dominio Galluidie*, and to *Elizabeth* his Daughter. The Witneſſes to the Charter are *Willielmus de Douglas, nepos* to the Earl of *Douglas* the Granter, *Thomas Mᶜ Culloch, Ferguſius Mᶜ Douall, Alexander Gordon, Johannes Keith, militibus*, all Knights, *Alexander Cairny's præpoſitus Eccleſiæ de Lincludin, Johannes Gordon, Willielmus Seneſcalli, & aliis*. The Charter wants a Date, as was then very uſual, but that which will fix it very near, and clear up the preciſe Date, is a Diſpenſation from the Pope for *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *John Stewart*, aforeſaid, to marry *Alexander Stewart* of *Torbane*, a Brother of the Houſe of *Darnly*, notwithſtanding they ſtood within the Degrees of Conſanguinity in Blood, prohibited by the Laws and Canons of the Church. This Deed is dated in the 1411, and goes far to clear the Date of the former Charter (*c*). Now admitting that all the three Families competing, *Freugh, Logan* and *Garthland*, ſhould claim this *dominus Ferguſius Mᶜ Douall* to be their own Anceſtor; yet 'tis plain, from theſe following Vouchers, that he is the Predeceſſor of the Houſe of *Freugh*; the Arguments brought to ſupport this Allegation are ſubmitted to the Judgment of every impartial Man, whether *Freugh* has not moſt to ſay on this Point.

1mo, NEITHER *Garthland* nor *Logan*, the other two competing Families, have a Sir *Fergus* as the Head of their Families at the Time; for in the 1413, the Name of the Laird of *Garthland*, when he got the Charter of his Eſtate from the Earl of *Douglas*, his Name is not *Fergus* but *Thomas Mᶜ Douall* (*d*), and his Son's Name is *Uthred Mᶜ Douall* of *Garthland*, in the 1426. As this Sir *Fergus Mᶜ Douall* is clearly not the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Garthland*; So,

2do, NEITHER is he the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Logan*; for how ſoon the Family of *Logan* have Writs and Charters in the 14th *Century*, the Name of their Anceſtor is *Patrick Mᶜ Douall* of *Logan* (*e*). But that no Objection may remain, as if this Sir *Fergus Mᶜ Douall* were the Anceſtor of the *Mᶜ Doualls* of *Mackerſton*, *Freugh* urges,

3tio, THAT from the Records, to which he refers (*f*), he is able to ſhew, that the Name of the Head of the Family of *Mackerſton* is not *Fergus*, but *Dougal Mackdougal* of *Mackerſton* from the 1400, and above, twelve Years downward: So that *Freugh* conceives himſelf ſo well intitled to this Sir *Fergus* that he contends, and on very rational Grounds, that he is his own Anceſtor, and can be no others.

ALTHO' *Freugh*, as is already hinted in this Memorial, has not the remoteſt Thought to run down the Antiquity or the Luſtre of any of the other Families of the *Mᶜ Doualls*, he only intends to vindicate himſelf from the Aſperſions thrown on his Family in this Appendix, tho' he does not well know from whom; he thinks he is, at leaſt, intitled to an Antiquity as high as any other Family of the *Mᶜ Doualls* whatever,

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(*a*) Majoris Hiſtoria, Mr. Freebairn's late exact and correct Edition, Page 285. (*b*) Carta penes Craigdarroch. (*c*) The Charter to Sir John Stewart by the Earl of Douglas, I have ſeen under the Hand of the celebrated Antiquary Mr. David Simpſon, Hiſtorigrapher for Scotland, taken out of the Earl of Galloway's Charter Cheſt. (*d*) The original Charter cited by Mr. Nisbet, and is exact enough. (*e*) Charter by Patrick Mᶜ Douall of the Lands of Aldrich, &c. in 1454. (*f*) Charters from the Regiſters.

ever, and to a perfect Equality of Rank; and he has no View of carrying his Pretenſions any further, tho' he might urge, that his Family ſeems to have been conſidered in ancient Times as Superior to the other two in Quality, becauſe the Houſe of *Freugh* had the Patronage of the Parochial Church, where, at that Time, they all had their chief Seats of Reſidence, *Garthland* has it ſtill, and all the three have the burial Place of their Families at the Church of *Stonykirk*. A Patronage, we may obſerve, was a noble Dignity in a Family in Times of Popery; it was highly eſteem'd, becauſe the Patron was to be named in all the Maſſes ſaid in this Church; and 'tis a Maxim among Antiquaries, that a Patronage was always given to the Families of the greateſt Eminence of Rank in the parochial Diſtrict. As far as this Argument can go, it is with the Family of *Freugh*; for when the Lordſhip of *Galloway* came to be veſted in the Crown by the Attainder of *James*, the laſt of the Race of the Earls of *Douglas* in the 1455 (*a*), the *Jus patronatus & advocationi eccleſiæ de Stonny-kirk* is given, and beſtowed on *Gilbert M‘Douall* of *Ravinſtoun* and *Freugh* (*h*).

WE come next to deduce the Line and Race of the Deſcent of *Freugh*, and in this Reſpect, his Family Writs will carry him up to the Reign of King *James* I. which is as far back as any of his two Competitors can carry the Standing of their Families: For *Freugh* acknowledges, that none of the three Families have the firſt Charters or Titles to their Eſtates, they might, and no doubt had, from the Crown, when the Lordſhip of *Galloway* was veſted there, before it was given to Sir *Archibald Douglas*, afterward Earl of *Douglas*, in the 1371 (*c*). I am apt to believe he was a hard and rigorous Maſter to his Vaſſals, forced them to give up their ancient Charters, and continued them in Poſſeſſion by ſuch Title as he was pleaſed to give them; for not one Charter by him to his Vaſſals appears, and but only one granted by his Son, and another by his Grandſon (*d*), which are all the Charters that are extant to any of the Vaſſals of the Lordſhip of *Galloway*, till it came to the Crown.

BUT tho' *M‘Douall* of *Freugh* has no Charter or other Title to his Eſtate from the Crown, till after the Attainder of the Houſe of *Douglas*; yet, 'tis certain, from other authentick Vouchers, that they had the Eſtates of *Ravinſtoun*, *Freugh* and *Urril*, before that: For 'tis clear, that *Gilbert M‘Douall* of *Ravinſtoun* gave the Lands of *Urril*, in the Lordſhip of *Crechley*, to *John MacGiligh*, who, it ſeems, having only a Daughter or Heir-female, he beſtowed her in Marriage, with his Eſtate, on *Gilbert M‘Douall*, Son and Heir, as he is deſigned of *Gilbert M‘Douall* of *Ravinſtoun*. He gave him and *Katharine MacGilchaugh* his Wife a Charter of the Lands. Their Inſtrument of Poſſeſſion is dated the 8th of *November* 1445 (*e*), which is ten Years before the Forfeiture of the Earl of *Douglas*: But this ſhows that the Houſe of *Freugh* had their Eſtate long before they have any Charters from the Crown, which was not before the Reign of King *James* II. Sure we are, this Gentleman, got from the Crown, a Feu Charter of the Lands of *Ravingſtoun*, *Urril* and *Freugh*, with the Advocation and Donation of the Church of *Stonykirk*, which he again, in the Decline of his Age and Years, reſigns in the Sovereign's Hands in Favours of *Gilbert M‘Douall* his Grandſon, *nepoti ſuo & hæredi apparenti*, upon which there was a Charter expede in due Form under the Great Seal, the 17th *January* 1473-4 (*f*). His own Son *Fergus* had died in the Life of his Father: But he left a Son, we ſee, his Grandfather's Heir apparent, to whom he gave the Fee of his Eſtate, and after that he conveys the moſt of his moveable Eſtate to him, reſerving a Right out of the whole to his Lady *Agnes M‘Culloch*, who was of the Houſe of *Myretoun* (*g*). His Grandfather died at a great Age in 1496, and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Gilbert M‘Douall* of *Freugh* (*h*), who was ſlain with a huge Deal of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, with King *James* IV. at the miſfortunate Battle of *Flowdon*, the 9th *September* 1513 (*i*), leaving Iſſue by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of - - - - *Gordon* of *Lochenvar* (*k*), the Anceſtor of the Viſcounts of *Kenmure*. *Fergus* his Son and Succeſſor, who, in the 1518, was ſerved and retoured Heir to *Gilbert M‘Douall* of *Freugh* his Father, and to *Fergus* his Grandfather *avus ſuus* (*l*). He brought a very noble Alliance by Marriage to his Family; his Wife was Dame *Janet*

(*a*) Black Acts of Parliament. (*h*) Charter from the Crown to Gilbert M‘Douall of Ravenſtoun, in the Cuſtody of the preſent Freugh. (*c*) Haddingtoun's Collections from the Records. (*d*) One in Garthland's Cuſtody, and another in Vans of Barnbarroch's. (*e*) Charter I have ſeen in the Hands of Freugh. (*f*) Still extant in the Family of Freugh. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Ibidem. (*i*) Ibidem. (*k*) Carta penes Freugh. (*l*) Ibidem.

Kennedy, Daughter of *David* the firſt Earl of *Caſſils* (*a*), Siſter to *Gilbert* Earl of *Caſſils*, who contracts the Lady his Siſter in Marriage. He was ſlain on *Saturday*, commonly called the *Black Saturday*, the 10th of *September* 1547, at the Battle of *Pinky-Clugh*, againſt the *Engliſh*, and left a Son to ſucceed him by his Wife the foreſaid noble Lady. *James M‘Douall* of *Freugh*, who is ſerved Heir to his Father, *qui obiit ad fidem & pacem, ſub vexillo S. D. N. Reginæ; in campo belli apud Pinky-Clugh* (*b*). He married *Florence*, Daughter of *John M‘Douall* of *Garthland* (*c*). The Marriage proceeds upon a Diſpenſation from the Apoſtolick *See*; ſo the Court of *Rome* is called, becauſe of Conſanguinity, the Parties ſtood in to other. He had Iſſue by his Lady *John M‘Douall* of *Freugh* (*d*), who died without Iſſue; ſo his Eſtate that ſtood deviſed to Heirs whatever, came to his Siſter *Mary M‘Douall* Heireſs of *Freugh*; her Uncle *Uchred M‘Douall* of *Garthland* had her Ward, and was her Guardian. He beſtowed her in Marriage on a Gentleman of her own Blood and Kindred, who, they ſay, was an Heir-male of her own Family, *John M‘Douall* apparent Heir of *Doualtoun*: However this be, the Right of the Blood, and all the Claims of the Family, were veſted in the Lady herſelf, and tranſmitted to her Poſterity. The Lady was a great Fortune: But the Marriage was not brought about, till the Lady and her future Huſband were obliged, ſo ſoon they ſhould be duly veſted in all the Rights of the Family of *Freugh*, to part with, and denude themſelves in Favours of her Uncle and Tutor *Garthland*, of the Patronage of the Church of *Stonykirk*, and ſome other valuable Conſiderations; tho' theſe Conditions might be ſomewhat hard of Digeſtion, yet the young Lovers, being *in furore amoris*, went in to them; ſo the Marriage was ſolemnized (*e*). Soon after that they reſigned the *Patronatus Eccleſiæ de Stonykirk, Uchredo M‘Douall* of *Garthland*, which has been ever ſince continued down in his Family; tho' we ſee it originally flowed from the Family of *Freugh* to them, who had it directly from the Crown in the Reign of King *James* II. The Heir of the Marriage was *John M‘Douall* of *Freugh*, his maternal Anceſtor, who is ſerved Heir to *James M‘Douall* of *Freugh*, and had all the Rights that was in him veſted in his Perſon. In the Time of the Uſurpation he was a high Royaliſt, and maintain'd the King's Intereſt in the worſt Times, with inflexible Firmneſs and Fidelity. He was very terrible to the *Engliſh* Forces in *Galloway*, when they ventur'd out in ſmall Parties from their Head-quarters, or their Garriſons, they, in their Turn, took ſevere Revenges, and burnt his Houſe and Fort at *Freugh*, took himſelf Priſoner, and carried him to *England*: But he happily made his Eſcape, and got ſafe to *Scotland*. His Lady was *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Patrick Vans* Lord *Barnbarroch*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice (*f*); by whom he had *Uchred* his Son and Heir; *Fergus* a younger Son, who went to *Ireland*, whoſe lineal Heir is *John M‘Douall* of *Bellytragh* Eſq; of the County of *Cavan*.

UCHRED M‘DOUALL of *Freugh* was ſerved Heir to his Father, 31ſt *July* 1669 (*g*); he, as his Father had been, was a firm Royaliſt, and had ſeveral military Commands in the King's Service, both in *Scotland* and in *Ireland*. Upon the happy Turn of the Reſtoration, he was choſen a Member of the firſt Parliament, called by King *Charles*, for the County of *Wigtoun* 1661, tho' he did not run violently into the Meaſures of the Court in ſettling of Epiſcopacy, and in annulling all the Acts of the former Times. He married *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *Patrick Agnew* of *Lochnaw*, hereditary Sheriff of *Wigtoun* (*h*); by whom he had *Patrick* his Son and Succeſſor. *Uchred* the ſecond Son, a Man of Figure and Buſineſs in the Way of Trade and Merchandiſe at *Edinburgh*, was a Baillie there. *Alexander*, bred to the Law, was an Advocate before the Court of Seſſion: He died without Iſſue.

PATRICK M‘DOUALL of *Freugh* was ſerved and retoured Heir to his Father, the 26th *February* 1670 (*i*), and ſucceeded to a right opulent Eſtate. His Principles led him to join in the Riſing at *Bothwel*, as a likely Mean to retrieve the Oppreſſions his Country groaned under. When the Deſign was broke by the Defeat of the Party, it came ſoon to be known he had been among them; ſo he was firſt excepted

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(*a*) The original Marriage-Articles are ſtill extant in the Charter-Cheſt of the Family of Freugh; the Marriage Portion is 400 Merks. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) The Contract and the Diſpenſation is ſtill extant in the Writs of the Family. (*d*) Writs of the Family, ad annum 1577. (*e*) Marriage-Articles betwixt John M‘Douall apparent Heir of Doualtoun, and Mary M‘Douall, Daughter and Heireſs of James M‘Douall of Freugh, in the Year 1583, penes John M‘Douall de Freugh. (*f*) Carta penes Freugh. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Ibidem. (*i*) Ibid.

out of the Indemnity (a). Soon after that an Indictment of High Treaſon was brought againſt him before the High Court of Juſticiary (b). The Trial was ſoon diſpatched, for it was proven that he was ſeen marching at the Head of Three or Four hundred of the Rebels at *Sanquhar* and *Hamilton-muir*, when the Engagement was: So he was attainted (c). Captain *Graham* of *Claverhouſe*, a riſing Favourite, had an Eye to his Eſtate, and had got the Promiſe of it, as ſoon as it ſhould be confiſcated; ſo he, with great Eagerneſs, ſaw the Sentence of Forfeiture punctually executed, as the Law directed: the tearing out his Coat of Arms out of the Books of Heraldry, and the throwing them over the Croſs of *Edinburgh*, with Sound of Trumpet, as a Part of the Ceremonial, was not omitted. This is the Reaſon why the Armorial Bearing of the Houſe of *Freugh* may not be in the Regiſters of the *Lyon-Office*; ſo when *Freugh's* Attainder was taken off at the Revolution, and his Son reſtored, he had no other Way left to aſcertain, with any Exactneſs, what had been the Armorial Bearing of his Anceſtors, but by obſerving nicely what was cut out on his Houſe, and graved on his Family-Utenſils: This he did, and got the Arms and the whole Atchievement, uſed and carried by his Anceſtors, atteſted by ſome Gentlemen of Honour and Probity, and others converſant in Matters of that Kind. The original Atteſtation is extant, an exact Copy taken from it is here ſubjoined.

" WE Underſubſcribers do hereby certify and declare, That we have often ſeen " and viewed the Coat of Arms of the ancient Family of *Freugh*, which had been " born by them, handſomely cut on a Window Broad, which was ſaved when the " Houſe of *Freugh* was burnt by the *Engliſh*. This Broad we have often ſeen, and " noticed in the Houſe before it was laſt burnt by Accident. And we have alſo ſeen " the ſame Coat of Arms cut out on an old Wainſcot Bed, *viz.* *A Lion rampant*, " crowned with an *Imperial Crown*, and an open *Crown* about his Neck, with a " *Lion's Paw*, holding a *Dagger*, pointing upward, for the *Creſt*, the *Helmet* with " *Mantling*; and for Supporters, *Two Savages*, having each a *Laurel Crown and* " *Girdle*, holding a *Flaming Dagger* in one Hand pointing upward, the Motto above " in a folding Scroll, *Vincere vel mori*, and below upon another, *Pro Deo & Rege* " *& Patria*. The ſaid Coat, by the Initials, was cut out by G. M. D. for *Gilbert* " *M‘Douall* of *Freugh*, *anno* 1475, upon the Coat of Arms on the Bed was J. M. D. " for *James M‘Douall* of *Freugh*, *anno* 1543. In Teſtimony of the Verity of the " above written Declaration, theſe Preſents are certified, and ſigned by Mr. *William* " *M‘Douall* of *Mye*, Writer hereof, Mr. *Robert Gordon* of *Park*, with *Matthew* " *Torbane* in *Ardwell*, and *John Blair* in *Kirkmagil*, both Joiners, dated at *Stony-* " *kirk*, the 26th *January* 1720."

MATTHEW TORBANE. WILL. M‘DOUALL.
JOHN BLAIR. ROB. GORDON.

Freugh, the Gentleman who was attainted, after his Party were broke at *Bothwell*, found Means to make his Eſcape, and got into *England*, where he lived concealed for ſome ſhort Time; after that he got home to his own Country. His Misfortune and unhappy Situation ſunk deep into his Heart, for he quickly fell into an Apoplexy, of which he died on the 13th of *January* 1680 (d), and was interred in the Church of *Kirkcowan*, where Part of his Eſtate lay. He left Iſſue by *Barbara* his Wife, Daughter of *James Fullarton* of That-Ilk, one of the ancienteſt Families in all the Shire of *Air*, and can beſt vouch their Antiquity, *Patrick* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor; *William M‘Douall*, Eſq; a younger Son, who was an Officer in the Army in the War with *France*, and after the Peace was put into a Place in the Cuſtoms.

PATRICK M‘DOUALL of *Freugh* was reſtored again to his Father's Forfeiture, which by Act of Parliament was repealed (e), and he *reſtored to his Eſtate, Honour and Fame*. I am well informed he was a Gentleman of good Parts and Learning, chiefly in Antiquities and the Hiſtory of Families: Some of his Performances in that Way I have ſeen, that are both correct and exact, far beyond what could be expected

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(a) Act of Indemnity publiſhed immediately after the Defeat at Bothwel 1679, in the Records of Council. (b) Journals of Juſticiary. (c) Ibidem Journals of Juſticiary. (d) Mem. Patrick M‘Douall of Freugh, in the Family. (e) Act of Parliament 1690.

ployed from a Gentleman who lived [illegible] in the Country, made the Study an Amuſement, and had ſearched and gone thro' Records and Charters; withal, he minded chiefly the recovering of his Family from the great Debt under which it was ſinking by the Misfortune of his Father, which was raiſed up again by his great Management. He married Margaret, Daughter and at length one of the Co-heirs of William Hut[illegible] of Drumaire, Eſq; of the County of Down in Ireland, by whom he had only one Son, who ſurvived him, John his Heir and Succeſſor, and a good many Daughters, that brought a very honourable Alliance to his Family. The Brevity of this Memorial will not allow to enlarge on, and being recent. He died on the 15th of October 1729, and was ſucceeded by his Son

JOHN M'DOUALL of *M'Douall* and *Freugh* (a), who is acknowledged by all that have the Honour to be known to him, to be a generous open hearted fine Gentleman. He has married a Lady of high Quality and Rank, Lady *Betty Crichton*, Daughter of Colonel *William Dalrymple* of *Glenmure*, brother to the preſent Earl of *Stair*, by his Lady *Penelope* Counteſs of *Dumfries*, in Right of her own Blood, by whom he has a numerous hopeful Iſſue, *viz.* **PATRICK**, his eldeſt Son, and Heir apparent, *William*, *Stair*, *John*, *Crighton*, *Penelope* and *Margaret*, being ſeven yet alive.

Of the Family of the MUIRHEADS *of* Lachop, *now repreſented by* Muirhead *of* Bredisholm, *as the Heir-male.*

THE Family of **MUIRHEAD** of *Lachop*, or **MUIRHEAD** of *That-ilk*, has been always repute one of the ancienteſt Families in all the Shire of *Lanerk*. 'Tis not known how ſoon they had the Lands of *Muirhead*, that being paſt all Memory, and their firſt original Charters have had the Fate of many others to be loſt: Their Houſe of *Lachop* was indeed burned down by the Earl of *Murray*'s Friends, the Regent; becauſe the then Laird of *Lachop* ſheltered his Brother-in-Law *James Hamilton* of *Bothwelhaugh*, at his Houſe, when he fled from *Linlithgow*, after he had kill'd the Regent in 1569; and by that ſudden unexpected Shock, they loſt moſt of all the old Evidents and Charters of the Family.

THE Sirname *de* **MOREHEAD**, or **MUIRHEAD**, is like other Sirnames of the greateſt Antiquity, *local*, taken from Lands, from whence either the Proprietor took a Denomination, when fixed hereditary Sirnames became cuſtomary; or took an Appellation from the Lands, as ſoon as he obtained them; for it is a Maxim amongſt Antiquaries, that 'tis a ſufficient Document of an ancient Deſcent, where the Inhabitant has the Sirname from the Place he inhabiteth. So much is certain, for the Antiquity of the Sirname and Family of *Muirhead*, that they have been fixed in the Barony of *Bothwel*, before the Reign of King *Alexander* II. that *David de Oliphard*, or *Oliphant*, was *Dominus Baroniæ de Bothwel*; for they never wore any Part of the Arms of their Superiors, as Arms of Patronage; for the *Oliphards* had *Creſcents*. As the *Muirheads* had not the Arms of their Superiors, the *Oliphards*, neither had they any Part of the Bearing of the *Murrays*, who ſucceeded to the Barony of *Bothwel*, by the Marriage of the Heir-female; for 'tis well known the Armorial Figures of the *Murrays* were *three Stars*; for the *Double Treſſure* was but an Addition to the original Arms. As they wore no Part of the Arms of Patronage of the *Murrays*, who indeed were great Men, and *Panitarii Scotiæ*, neither had they any Thing in their Armorial Bearing, like the great and illuſtrious Family of the *Douglaſſes*, who, in the Reign of King *Robert* II. became ſuperior Lords of the whole great Barony of *Bothwel*, *Dominum & Baroniæ de Bothwel*, by the Marriage of Dame *Jean*, Daughter and ſole Heir of

Thomas

(a) The Family of Freugh have their Charter from the Crown, erecting their Eſtate into a Barony, the Barony of M'Douall.

[illegible] de Moravia, Dominus de Bothwel, ac Panitarius Scotiæ (a). The Truth is, the Family of the Muirheads muſt have been a Set of People, that ſince they never altered the Arms, or any Part thereof, from their reſpective Superiors or Over-lords, which was very uſual, the Preſumption muſt be, That they were fixed a Family, and that there before the *Olyphards* had the Barony of *Bothwel*, and that they were the *Kings Tenentes Regis & Coronæ*, before the Crown gave the Superiority of the *Baronia de Bothwel* to the *Olyphards*; and ſo we may rationally, and without ſtretching Things, conclude, That the *Muirhead* Family were fixed, and Proprietors of the Lands of *Muirhead*, as far back as the Reign of King *William*, or ſooner, for what we know, even up to the Time that Sirnames began to be taken up, *and Men began to call themſelves after their own Lands*; which, is agreed, was not the Cuſtom generally gone into, before the Reign of King *David* I. *Anno* 1122.

THE Tradition goes, and, as I had it from a learned and curious Antiquary, who was alſo a Gentleman of great Reputation and Integrity (*b*), that the Laird of *Muirhead* of *That-ilk, de Muirhead*, as I have often found them deſign'd, in the Time of King *Robert* II. got the Lands of *Lachop* and others, for aſſaulting and killing a great Robber that infeſted all that Part of the Country, by violent Ravages and Depredations, which he carried to a very inſufferable Degree; ſo that at Length the Government were obliged to take Notice of him; and, by a publick Act, notified, "That whoſoever "ſhould apprehend, kill him, or bring him to Juſtice, ſhould be rewarded with ſuch, "and ſuch Lands." His Name, the Tradition tells us, was *Bartram de Shotts*; he was a Terror to every Body that reſided near him, or who had Occaſion to paſs Eaſt or Weſt thro' thoſe Parts where he lurked, and had his Haunts. The Laird of *Muirhead*, at the Time, was a bold, daring, intrepid Man; he did not ſurprize him in his lurking Places, but with a few in his Company, to whoſe Courage and Valour he could well truſt, came up, and, in the Day-time, attacked him in that Valley on the Eaſt-ſide of the Kirk of *Shotts*, when after a pretty ſmart Encounter, the *Goliah Bartram* was ſlain on the Place. The Laird of *Muirhead* cut the Head off this *Robber*, which he carried ſtraight to the King, who immediately, in the Terms of the Proclamation, ordered him a Charter and Infeftment of theſe Lands that were then or ſoon after called *Lachop*, and gave him as an additional Honour to his Arms, the *three Acorns* in the *Seed*, on the *Bend Dexter*; for Creſt, *two Hands ſupporting a Sword in Pale, proper*; and the Motto, *Auxilio Dei*, which is born by the Family to this Day (*c*). When the Lairds of *Muirhead* came of Courſe to be Vaſſals to the Earls of *Douglas* for their Eſtate in the Barony of *Bothwel*, the Tradition is, That being gallant brave Men, they were mightily aiding and aſſiſting to them, not only in the publick Wars, in the Defence of the Country againſt Invaſions from *England*, but even in the leſſer Feuds and Scrapes they were, as was cuſtomary, engaged in againſt other great Families, which were ſometimes carried far, and much Blood ſhed on both Sides; it was in Reward, they ſay, of theſe Services to the Houſe of *Douglas*, who were alſo Lords of *Galloway*, that the Lairds of *Lachop* had firſt the Feu from them of the Lands of *Daldenan*, *Clonard*, &c. (*d*) which they continued to poſſeſs in Feu and Affedation from the Crown, after the Forfeiture of the Houſe of *Douglas*; and 'tis reported their Eſtate was by far greater, and more conſiderable, in *Galloway*, than it was in the County of *Lanerk*.

THE firſt Charter I have ſeen of any Note, concerning this ancient Family, is a Deed granted by *Archibaldus Comes de Douglas, Dominus Galovidiæ & Bothwel, dicto ſcutifero ſuo Willielmo de Muirhead*, of his Lands of *Muirhead, in Baronia de Bothwel* in the 1393 (*e*). Being a Gentleman of Mettle and Spirit, and who ſeems to have had a Turn for Buſineſs, he had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King *Robert* III. for we find him deſign'd, in no leſs an Authority than the learned Mr. *Rymer* in the *Fœdera An-*

(*a*) Liber Dunblanen. MSS. penes meipſum. (*b*) I mean my moſt worthy Friend William Hamilton of Wiſhaw. (*c*) Mr. Nisbet's Herauldry, Page 448. intimating, That he went out in the Strength of GOD, to vanquiſh that Robber, who was a Peſt to the Country. (*d*) Affedation in 1513 from the Crown, Daldenan Joanni Muirhead, filio & hæredi quondam Joannis Muirhead, who was ſlain at Flowden; and another Feu or Tack to him in the Exchequer-Rolls, Joanni Muirhead, filio & hæredi Joannes Muirhead de Bullis de Clonard. (*e*) Note of this Charter in the Genealogy of the Family I have ſeen.

gliæ, Dom. Willelmus de Muirhead, miles. This ſame noble Gentleman had the Honour in the 1404 to be joined with Sir *David Fleming*, whom the King calls *conſanguineum ſuum*, to treat with the King of *England*, *Henry* IV. or his Commiſſioners, concerning the Deliverance of the Earls of *Fife* and *Douglas*, who had been both taken Priſoners at the Battle of *Homildon* in *Northumberland*, two Years before (*a*); impowering them alſo to conclude a Truce or Peace (*b*). The Commiſſioners of both Kings met at *Pontfract*, and, on the 8th of *July* 1404, agreed to a Truce, which was to commence on the 20th of that Month, and to laſt till *Eaſter* the next Year; as alſo, that during that Interval of Time, a Congreſs ſhould be held at *Handerſtank*, in order to a more compleat and ſatisfying Treaty; but an unlucky, unforeſeen Event, the ſeizing the Prince going to *France*, diverted them from purſuing the Meaſures had been laid down.

THIS Knight of MUIRHEAD, of the Houſe of *Lachop*, married Dame *Jean Hay*, Daughter of Sir *William Hay* of *Locharwart*, Anceſtor of the Lords of *Yeſter*, and of the Earls and Marqueſſes of *Tweddale* (*c*), by whom he had *Willielmus de Muirhead, Dominus de Lachop*, in 1445 (*d*).

DR. ANDREW MUIRHEAD, who being, from his Youth up, bred with a View to the Service of the Church, and taking holy Orders, was firſt Rector of *Cadzow*; and after that, riſing in Reputation for Piety, Learning and Integrity, was preferred to the Epiſcopal *See* of *Glaſgow*, on the Demiſe of the ever memorable Biſhop *Turnbull*, on the 2d of *September*, in the Year 1454 (*e*). It muſt have been upon the Knowledge, as well as the Fame of the conſummated Merit of this worthy Prelate, that either the Canons or Prebends of the Chapter of the Epiſcopal *See* were induced to elect, or the King to confirm the Choice of a Succeſſor, even ſo regularly and duly elected, according to the Canons of the Church, to Biſhop *Turnbull*, as Dr. *Muirhead*. They ſeem to have been very juſt in their Choice, for he had not been long in the *See*, when the greateſt Honour was done him that could be thought of, (not by any private Deed, but by a publick National Act of the Eſtates of Parliament) to teſtify the Eſteem they had of his Character; for, on the Death of King *James* II. he was named in the 1460, one of the Lords of the Regency, in whom the Power of the Sovereignty was lodged, till the young King ſhould be of Age. The Biſhop's Colleagues, in that important Office were, the Biſhop of *St. Andrews* Biſhop *Kennedy*, the Biſhop of *Dunkeld* Dr. *Lauder*, the Earl of *Orkney*, the Lords *Boyd*, *Graham* and *Kennedy* (*f*); and 'tis acknowledged, to the Honour of their Memory, That they ruled the Kingdom to their great Glory, and the infinite Advantage both of the King and People, and that with uninterrupted Harmony and Unanimity. One of the firſt Things, it ſeems, the Governors thought fit to do, for preſerving the Peace and Tranquillity of the Nation, was to come to an Accommodation with *England*, and to treat upon a Truce (*g*). Accordingly a Commiſſion is iſſued out in the Name of the young King in 1462, authorizing Biſhop *Kennedy* of *St. Andrews*, Biſhop *Muirhead* of *Glaſgow*, the Abbot of *Holy-rood-houſe*, Mr. *Archibald Crawfurd*, Mr. *James Lindſay* the Provoſt of *Lincludan*, the Privy Seal, the Earl of *Argyle*, the Lord *Livingſtone*, the Lord *Hamilton*, the Lord *Borthwick*, the Lord *Boyd*, Sir *Alexander Boyd* of *Duncow*, to meet and treat with the Commiſſioners of the Crown of *England*, in order to negotiate a Truce. Accordingly they met at *York*; and, on the 19th *December*, agreed to the following Conditions (*h*). "That it ſhould laſt from the 16th Day of *December*, by Land and "freſh Water, to the laſt Day of *October* next coming; and from the firſt Day of *Fe*-"*bruary* next, till the ſame laſt Day of *October*, by Sea. 2*dly*, That *James*, King of "*Scotland*, ſhall give no Aſſiſtance to *Henry*, late calling himſelf King of *England*, or "his Adherents during the Alliance or Truce. 3*dly*, That *Edward*, King of *England*, "ſhall

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(*a*) Rymer's Fœdera, ad annum 1402. (*b*) Ibidem Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, ad annum 1404; and ſome Part of this is taken Notice of by our own Hiſtorians, particularly my worthy learned Friend Dr. Patrick Abercromby, in his ſecond Volume of the Hiſtory of Scotland, Page 222. (*c*) Manuſcript Hiſtory of the Houſe of Tweddale, in the Family of Tweddale. (*d*) Note of the Hiſtory of the Houſe of Lachop I have ſeen. (*e*) Obituary of the Epiſcopal See of Glaſgow, in the Chartulary of the Biſhoprick in the Scots College at Paris, I have ſeen. (*f*) Buchanan and Abercromby, and the other Hiſtories. (*g*) Rymer. The Ambaſſadors, 2d June 1460, are the Biſhop of St. Andrews, Biſhop of Glaſgow, with a Retinue of 30 Perſons in his Company. (*h*) Rymer's Fœdera, and Dr. Abercromby from him, Page 390.

“ ſhall give no Countenance or Protection to any Traitors or Rebels to King *James*. 4*thly*, That in regard *James* Earl of *Douglas* was become Liegeman to King *Edward*, he, or ſuch other *Scotſmen*, ſhall enjoy the Benefit of the Truce. 5*thly*, That if *Henry*, late called King of *England*, or any other his Adherents, ſhall become Liegemen to the ſaid King *James*, they ſhall, in that Caſe, have the Benefit of the Truce, as all other his Liegemen.”

THIS very Proſpect of ſo long a Calm put the Biſhop upon executing the more immediate Offices of his Function; for after this he made ſeveral Regulations in the Chapter of the *See*, and founded the Vicars of the Choir that had not been in his Church before, *fundator vicarior. Choiri in eccleſia Glaſguen.* (*a*), as he is called. He alſo adorned and beautified the Cathedral, and appears to be a Benefactor, eſpecially in the North-ſide of the *Nave*, where, on the Roof, there is ſtill to be ſeen and viewed, by the Curious, his Coat of Arms, the *Accorns* on the *Bend*, ſurmounted of the *Salmon Fiſhing*, the Cogniſance of the Epiſcopal *See*, and adorn'd with a *Mitre* exquiſitely grav'd: But the Virtues, Goodneſs and Merit of this good Prelate could not be confined within ſo narrow Bounds as his own Dioceſe, and the Publick could not ſuffer themſelves to be depriv'd of his Services, however uſefully he might be imployed in his own Station as a Biſhop in the Church; for in the 1468, an Embaſſy to *Denmark* being judged neceſſary, not only to cultivate a firm Friendſhip betwixt the two Nations, but alſo to treat with King *Chriſtiern*, of a Marriage betwixt the young King and the Princeſs, the only Daughter of that Monarch, in an Embaſſy of this Importance, none was judged more proper than the Biſhop of *Glaſgow*. There were joined with our Prelate the Biſhop of *Orkney*, the Lord *Evandale* the Chancellor, the Earl of *Arran*, Mr. *Martin Wan* the King's Almoner and Confeſſor, *Gilbert Rerrick* his own Arch-deacon of *Glaſgow*, *David Crichton* of *Cranſton*, and *John Schaw* of *Hallie*. A proſperous Gale carried them quickly to *Copenhagen*, the Capital City of *Denmark*, where, on the 8th of *September*, the Marriage was agreed to on the following Terms; “ *Firſt*, That the Annual of *Norway* ſhould be for ever remitted and extinguiſhed. 2*dly*, That King *Chriſtiern* ſhould give 60000 Florins of Gold for his Daughter's Portion, whereof 10000 ſhould be paid before her Departure from *Denmark*; and that the Iſlands of *Orkney* ſhould be made over to the Crown of *Scotland* by Pledge, for the Security of the Remainder, with this expreſs *Proviſo*, That they ſhall return to that of *Norway*, after compleat Payment of the whole Sum. 3*dly*, That in caſe of his dying before the ſaid *Margaret* his Spouſe, he ſhould leave her in Poſſeſſion of the Palace of *Linlithgow*, and Caſtle of *Down* in *Monteith*, with all their Appurtenances, and the third Part of the ordinary Revenues of the Crown, to be enjoyed by her during Life, in caſe ſhe ſhould chooſe to reſide in *Scotland*. But, 4*thly*, If ſhe rather inclin'd to return to *Denmark*, that in Lieu of the ſaid Liferent Palace and Caſtle, ſhe ſhould accept of 120000 Florins of the *Rhine*; from which Sum the 50000 due for the Remainder of her Portion being deduced and allowed, the Iſlands of *Orkney* ſhall be annexed to the Crown of *Norway* for ever. 5*thly*, That ſhe ſhall in no Caſe or Event be allowed to marry an *Engliſhman*, or any Subject within the Juriſdiction of *England* (*b*).”

FOR ſome Time after the Arrival and Coronation of the Queen, Biſhop *Muirhead* ſeems not to have meddled much in thoſe Tranſactions, more than was merely conſiſtent with his Character; but confined himſelf to the more private Duties of his Function and Office in ruling his Clergy, and diffuſing his Charity and Beneficence thro' his Dioceſe; more particularly about this Time in 1471, he founded, near to the Precinct of his Epiſcopal Palace at *Glaſgow*, an Hoſpital, which he dedicate to the Honour of St. *Nicholas*. The Place where the Divine Service was, is of fine Aisler Work of a *Gothick* Form, and the Windows ſupported by a Buttreſs betwixt each of them; upon the Front, over the Door, is the Biſhop's Arms, ſurmounted of the *Salmon-fiſh*, and a *Croſier* or *Paſtoral Staff* behind the *Shield*. By the Foundation, I ſee it was to conſiſt of twelve old Men, who were provided with all Neceſſaries for their Support and Suſtenance; and alſo a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service at the Canonical Hours of Devotion, that they might be freed from worldly Avocations in the Decline of their Age, and in

a better

(*a*) Chartulary of Glaſgow. (*b*) Torfen's Hiſtory of the Orkneys.

a better Condition to prepare for another World, now that they were upon the Brink of Eternity. The Foundation ſubſiſted till after the Reformation, that the Payment of the Revenue went into Deſuetude; ſo that at this Time there are not above four maintain'd in it. However, it ſtill retains the Name of Biſhop *Muirhead*'s Hoſpital, and St. *Nicholas*'s Hoſpital, and is a noble Monument of its illuſtrious Founder. Oppoſite to the Hoſpital, he built and devoted a Houſe or Manſe for the Prieſt or Preceptor, upon which there is ſtill to be ſeen the Biſhop's Arms, the *Croſier* behind the *Shield*, with the *three Accorns* on the *Bend*: But whilſt this excellent Prelate was thus buſied in the Offices of Piety, Beneficence and Humanity, to his diſtreſſed Fellow-creatures, he was again called to act in a more publick Sphere and Capacity; for, in the Year 1472, King *Edward* IV. of *England* being no ſooner reſettled on the *Engliſh* Throne, but to fix the *Scots* Nation the more to his Intereſt, he propoſed a Match betwixt ſome fit Perſons of the two Royal Families, as a good Step towards a laſting Friendſhip; and as King *James* III. did not ſeem averſe from it, ſo, in this View, our Prelate Biſhop *Muirhead* of *Glaſgow*, Biſhop *Spence* of *Aberdeen*, the Earls of *Argyle*, *Crawford* and *Caithneſs*, the Lords *Hamilton*, *Borthwick*, *Seton*, *Darnly*, *David Guthry* the Lord Regiſter, and *Duncan Dundas* Eſq; were named as Commiſſioners: But tho' they received their reſpective Commiſſions in *Auguſt* 1471, yet they did not meet till the next Year 1472, when, on the 20th of *April*, it was agreed, That the preſent Truce ſhould be obſerved till the Month of *July* 1483 (*a*); but the Biſhop did not ſee the Expiration of it; for, in about ſix Months after the Concluſion of the Peace he had been ſo highly inſtrumental in bringing about, he died at his Palace in the City of *Glaſgow*, on the 20th of *November* 1473 (*b*), and was interred in the Choir of the Cathedral Church, under, no Doubt, a noble Monument, ſuitable to the Magnificence of ſo great a Prelate, but has been ſwept clean away at the Reformation, with the reſt that were within that ſtately Edifice.

THE Death of ſo good and excellent a Man, was certainly an irreparable Loſs; for, who knows, and I am ſure 'tis very likely, but that if our Prelate had not been in his Grave before the unhappy After-part of this Reign, he might, in his great and conſummate Wiſdom and Prudence, have been happily inſtrumental in allaying the Heats, Rancours and Animoſities that afterward broke out, and ended in ſo diſmal a Cataſtrophe. The Biſhop had a younger Brother, as I take it, who was educate to the Church, Mr. *Udaſtus Muirhead*, who, after he was in Orders, was made Dean of *Glaſgow*, a Benefice then both of great Dignity and Revenue, for he was a Prebend in the Chapter of the Epiſcopal *See* of *Glaſgow*, and Rector of *Cadzow*. He was a Gentleman of Figure and Character for Learning; for he was on the 27th of *October* in the Year 1476, elected Rector of the Univerſity of *Glaſgow* (*c*); but whether he roſe to any higher Station in the Church, or died in his Rectory, I have not been able to diſcover.

THERE was a Daughter of the Houſe of *Muirhead* of *Lachop*, called, as it is handed down, *Janet Muirhead*, who, for her great Beauty, was commonly called the *fair Maid*, or the *bonny Laſs* of *Lechbrunach*, who was married *de facto* privately, *ſed non de jure*, *ſecundum Canones*, to *Gavin Hamilton*, Son to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadzow*, and Brother-german to *James* Lord *Hamilton*. The Marriage they ſay was private, and the Parties *inter grados a jure prohibitos*, within the Degrees of Conſanguinity prohibited by the Canons or Laws of the Church, and a previous Diſpenſation had not been obtain'd from the Pope before the Marriage, and the Children ſo procreate *ex occulto & clandeſtino matrimonio*, were looked on as ſpurious. However, this Lady bore four or five Sons, and after that he left off Co-habitation with the Gentlewoman, and went into Orders, and came to be Provoſt of the collegiate Church of *Bothwel*, of the Earl of *Douglas*'s Patronage, and is in that Office as ſoon as the 1453 (*d*).

HE does not indeed call his Children his own Sons, when he diſpones the Lands of *Orbiſtoun* to the eldeſt, Mr. *Robert Hamilton*, whom he deſigns *Cancellario Glaſuen.* that is, Rector of *Campſie*, and then to *Thomas Hamilton* Canon of *Dunkeld*; and failing him, to *John Hamilton* their carnal Brother; and failing, to *Archibald* and *Gavin*

(*a*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, ad annum 1471. (*b*) Obituary of ſeveral of the great Men and Members of the Chapter of Glaſgow, in the Chartulary of that See, MSS. at Paris. (*c*) Writs of the College of Glaſgow, belonging to the Faculty, I have ſeen. (*d*) Rymer's Fœdera.

Gavin Hamiltons, all Brothers to one another in the 1468 (*a*). Of *John Hamilton*, the firſt Layman in the Charter, is deſcended the *Hamiltons* of *Orbiſtoun*, *Hagg*, *Bothwelhaugh*, *Innermadden*, *Aikenhead* in *Monkland*, *Ferguſly*, *Kilbrachmont*, *Monkland*, *Dalziel*, *Neilſland*, &c. But to return to the Houſe of *Lachop*, we may obſerve, That

WILLIAM MUIRHEAD of *Lachop*, the elder Brother of the Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, married *Mariotta Hamilton* (*b*), Daughter of - - - - *Hamilton* of - - - - by whom he had *John*, who was the Heir of the Houſe of *Lachop*; and a younger Son

DR. RICHARD MUIRHEAD, who was, by the Care of his Uncle the Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, bred to the Service of the Church; and getting into Orders, was preferred to the Deanry of *Glaſgow*, which was a Benefice, both of conſiderable Dignity and Revenue, being the firſt Member of the Chapter of the Epiſcopal *See* of *Glaſgow*, who had the ſecond Vote next to the Biſhop himſelf. The Dean being a Perſon of Learning, Merit and Integrity, King *James* IV. was pleaſed, from a Confidence in his Abilities and Sufficiency, to make him Lord Clerk-Regiſter of *Scotland*, or *Clerk and Keeper of His Majeſty's Council, Regiſters and Rolls*, the 21ſt of *June* 1489 (*c*), upon the Removal of Dr. *Alexander Inglis* Arch-deacon of *St. Andrews* (*d*), Elect of *Dunkeld*. He held this great Office, having the Charge of the whole Regiſters of the Kingdom in his Cuſtody, for the Space and Time of five Years, till the 1493, that he reſign'd in Favours of Dr. *John Friſle* or *Fraſer*, Dean of the Royal College-church at *Reſtalrig* (*e*). The Removal of the Dean of *Glaſgow*, Dr. *Muirhead* does not ſeem to have flowed from any Diſregard or Diſlike to his Conduct in the Adminiſtration of his great Office, but rather to do him the greater Honour; for while he was the Clerk-Regiſter, it was concerted in Parliament, That certain great Men of the Clergy, as well as of the Laity, ſhould be ſent to ſeveral different Courts to ſolicite for a Conſort to the young King their Maſter, which was a Matter of the laſt Conſequence to the Kingdom, the King being then Nineteen, and the only Perſon of his Family. The Perſons imployed were *Robert* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, this was Biſhop *Blackadder*, thereafter the firſt Arch-biſhop of that *See*, Biſhop *Elphingſton* of *Aberdeen*, the Earl of *Bothwel*, the Earl of *Mortoun*, the Lord *Glamis*, *William* Prior of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in *Scotland*, *Laurence* Lord *Oliphant*, and our Dean Mr. *Richard Muirhead*, Dean of *Glaſgow* (*f*). They were to go to the Courts of *France*, *England*, *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, *Sicily*, &c. But it was a while after this that the King's Marriage with the Daughter of *England* was compleated, in which the Arch-biſhop of *Glaſgow* was the great and happy Inſtrument; and it appears to me more than probable, that his Dean Dr. *Muirhead* had a Share in that great Tranſaction that has had ſuch mighty Effects, and laid not only the Foundation of the Union of the Crowns, but alſo of the two Kingdoms in our own Time. Dr. *Muirhead*, by his prudent Conduct and juſt Adminiſtration in his Office while Clerk-Regiſter, procured a general Eſteem, and he had got ſo much into the King's Confidence and Favour, that he preferred him to be Secretary of State in the 1495 (*g*), in Place of Dr. *Inglis*, the Arch-deacon of *St. Andrews*, who was both Secretary and Clerk of the Regiſter, *Secretarius*, *ac Clericus Rotulorum & Regiſtri Regis Scotiæ*, as he is deſign'd. The great Abilities and eminent Qualities of the Dean of *Glaſgow*, in this high Station, coming to be more and better known and diſplay'd, in the neceſſary Diſcharge and Diſpatches of his Office, the King was pleaſed to make him one of his Privy Council. This appears from an Inſtrument taken within the Cathedral Church of *Glaſgow*, where the King was preſent on the 10th of *December* 1502, when he was obliged, as was uſual, to give his Oath to obſerve the late Treaty with *England*, before a great many of the Nobility and Gentry of both Nations; among whom were *Ricardus Muirhead*, *Decanus Eccleſiæ Glaſguenſis*, *dictique Regis Scotorum*, *Conſiliario & Secretario* (*h*). The King's Marriage quickly following, on the

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(*a*) This Charter is afterward confirmed under the Great Seal in the publick Archives. (*b*) Note of the Genealogy of the Houſe of Muirhead. (*c*) Carta of that Date that he is in the Regiſter's Office, Clericus Rotolorum & Regiſtri, ac Conſilii Clerico. (*d*) Carta in Archivis. (*e*) This Year 1493, 25th June, is the preciſe Year that Mr. Friſle, the Dean of Reſtalrig, is made Regiſter, and is ſo deſign'd in the Fœdera Angliæ, in a Treaty with the Engliſh, and alſo in the Regiſters of the Great Seal in the Archives. (*f*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, the 14th June 1491. (*g*) In a Commiſſion to go to England, 8th July 1494, among others there is the Arch-deacon of St. Andrews, Secretorium etiam Clericum Regiſtri Jacobi Scotorum Regis, and this Dr. Muirhead is in the Office then. (*h*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, ad annum 1502.

the Peace, with the Princeſs *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry* VII. purſuant to an Article of the Agreement, the Queen's Jointure was ſettled on the 4th of *May* 1503 (*a*), to which there are Witneſſes, *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, *Magiſter Hoſpitii*, Maſter of the Houſhold, *Andrew* Lord *Gray*, *Juſtitiario noſtro*, ſays the Sovereign, *Magiſter Ricardus Muirhead Decano Glaſguen. Secretario noſtro, Gavino Dunbar Decano Moravien. Clerico noſtrorum Rotulorum & Regiſtri* (*b*).

As the Secretary Dean *Muirhead* has been a learned Man, in that which was more peculiar to his own Profeſſion of Theology; ſo he has been well known in the Civil and Canon Law, inſomuch, that he was made one of the Lords of Council and Seſſion by King *James* IV. *anno* 1502, who were the ordinary Judges of Law and Equity, before the Inſtitution of the College of Juſtice, which did not commence till the next ſucceeding Reign, *anno* 1532. There is a Decreet ſtill extant, whereby a Service of *John* Lord *Somervile*, as Heir to *William Somervile* his Father, is reduced, becauſe his Father had been veſted and ſeaſed in the Half of the Lands of *Gilmertoun*, proceeding on a Charter from *Malice* Earl of *Monteith*, who had no Right either in Property or Superiority to the ſaid Lands (*c*). The Dean of *Glaſgow* in the Extract is mentioned among the reſt of the Lords. He continued Secretary for about the Space of eleven Years, without any Interruption, or the leaſt viſible Diminution, of Favour from his Prince, till his Death in the 1506, that Dr. *Patrick Pantar*, then Rector of *Fettereſſo*, and *Preceptor* of the *Mais en Dieu* Hoſpital at *Brichen*, afterward the learned Abbot of *Cambuskenneth*, was preferred to the Office (*d*).

But to return to my Subject, the Memorial of the Houſe of *Muirhead*, JOHN MUIRHEAD of *Lachop* and *Bullis*, the next in the Line and Courſe of Succeſſion, in this ancient Family, was Tackſman and kindly Rentaller, or rather Feuar of many of the Crown Lands of *Galloway* which he poſſeſſed till his Death, that he was ſlain fighting by the Side of his Royal Maſter King *James* IV. *in campo belli de Northumberland, ſub vexilli Domino Regis*, as 'tis generally called in many Records, and which is well known was the Battle of *Flowden*, which was fought the 9th of *September* 1513 (*e*); and it is certain that the Poſſeſſions of the Family of the *Muirheads* were at this Time as valuable as thoſe they had in *Clydſdale* or *Lanerk*-Shire. This Gentleman left Iſſue by *Margaret* his Wiſe, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Hepburn* of *Haills*, and Siſter to *Patrick* Earl of *Bothwel* (*f*), *John* his Son and Heir (*g*), who married *Margaret Borthwick*, Daughter to the Lord *Borthwick*, then an opulent noble Family, as any in all the Kingdom in the Rank and Quality of the Parliamentary Barons (*h*), and had *James* the Heir of the Houſe of *Muirhead* and Family of *Lachop*, who married *Jean*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Fleming* (*i*), Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Wigtoun*; by whom he had two Sons, *James Muirhead* of *Lachop*, the Heir of the Family, and *John Muirhead* of *Shawfoot* a younger Brother, who was a Feuar under the Arch-biſhop of *Glaſgow*, Arch-biſhop *Dunbar* (*k*), of whom is deſcended the *Muirheads* of *Brediſholm*, in the County of *Lanerk*, who, ſince the Death of Captain *James Muirhead* of *Lachop*, in the End of the 1738, without any Male-iſſue of his Body, is now the lineal lawful Heir-male of the Houſe of *Lachop*; and the undoubted Chief and Repreſentative of the ancient Family of *Muirhead*, is *John Muirhead* of *Brediſholm*, who, tho' he wore in his Arms a *Creſcent* before, as a Mark of *Cadency*, intimating his Deſcent, as a ſecond Brother, from the Stem and Root of the Family; yet now he may lay it aſide, as he has a juſt Title to do, ſeeing, as Heir-male, he repreſents the principal Family. This *James Muirhead* of *Lachop*, had alſo a Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to *James Hamilton* of *Woodhall*, Captain of *Arran*, and had Iſſue (*l*).

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(*a*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) In the original Decreet, among the Lords there is Mr. Richard Muirhead Dean of Glaſgow Secretary. (*d*) Dean Muirhead of Glaſgow is Secretary in the Charters of the Great Seal 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, &c. reſpective till his Death. In the Chartulary of the Writs of the College of Glaſgow in 1512, Dean Muirhead is deſign'd venerabilis memoriæ, which imports he was dead ſome Time before. (*e*) Rolls of the Exchequer in the Regiſters. (*f*) Draught of the Deſcent and Lineage of the Muirheads of Lachop, MSS. (*g*) Tacks from the Crown to John Muirhead, Son and Heir of John Muirhead in 1517, in the Exchequer Rolls. (*h*) Borbrief in the Regiſters of the Great Seal. (*i*) Borbrief, to a Gentleman deſcended of the Houſe of Lachop, in the Regiſters of the Great Seal in the publick Records. (*k*) The Genealogical Draught of the Muirheads of Lachop, MSS. (*l*) Carta penes Joan. Crawfurd de Jordanhill, ad annum 1539, and 1540.

THIS JAMES MUIRHEAD, the younger of *Lachop*, married *Janet*, Daughter of *Alexander Baillie* of *Carſine* (*a*), an ancient Family of the *Baillies*, as far back as the Reign of King *David* II. in the County of *Lanerk*, by whom he had a Son, the Heir of the Family, *viz.*

JAMES MUIRHEAD of *Lachop*, who, being linked in Friendſhip, Blood and Affinity with the *Hamiltons*, did ſtick firm to Queen *Mary*, when ſhe fell in her Troubles; for how ſoon that misfortunate Princeſs had found Means to make her Eſcape out of the Caſtle of *Lochleven*, where a Party of her undutiful Subjects had ſhut her up, and came to *Hamiltoun*, this Loyal Gentleman repaired with his Friends and Followers to her Standard, how ſoon it was ſet up, and marched to the Battle of *Langſide*, in order to recover and reſtore her to her Liberty and Sovereignty: But that Attempt proving unſucceſsful, by the Defeat of the Army on the 13th of *May* 1568. he was forfeited by a Parliamentary Attainder, for that dutiful and loyal Appearance (*b*): However, he ſtill continued in the Queen's Intereſt, and did ſome Pieces of very acceptable Services on that Side: 'Tis confidently reported, and I believe there is no Ground to doubt the Truth of the Fact, That the Laird of *Lachop*, being a bold intrepid Man, received and ſheltered *James Hamilton* of *Bothwelhaugh*, the Night he fled from *Hamiltoun*, after he had ſhot the Earl of *Murray* the Regent at *Linlithgow* the 29th of *January* 1570. The next Day he went along with Mr. *Hamilton* himſelf; but the Party who were ſent to purſue him, hearing he had ſtopt at the Houſe of *Lachop*, they firſt rifled it, and then ſet it on Fire, and burnt it to the Ground; and perhaps the Regent's Party were not a Whit leſs ſet on in their Reſentment, that the Lady *Lachop* was Siſter to *Bothwelhaugh*, who had ſlain their Maſter, and whoſe Death they were ſeeking to revenge. The Forfeiture continued on the Family of *Lachop*, till the general Act of Pacification amongſt the two contending Parties came to be finally ſettled on the 23d of *February* 1573, at *Perth*; whereby, in Purſuance of an Article of the Agreement, it was declared and decerned, *That the Sentences paſt be Doom and Forfaulture in Parliament, or anie other Sentence paſt before the Juſtice-General or his Deputes, ſince the 15th Day of* June 1567, *ſhall be of no Avail, Force, Strength or Effect in all Time coming.* In this Act there are a long Roll of Perſons, who had been engaged in the Rebellion againſt the young King, who are all now remitted and reſtored; and among the reſt this Gentleman, *James Muirhead* of *Lachop* (*c*), was one. He married *Janet Hamilton*, Daughter of *James Hamilton* of *Bothwelhaugh*, who was a Brother of the Houſe of *Orbiſtoun* (*d*), by whom he had Iſſue *James* his Succeſſor, and a younger Son *Thomas Muirhead* of *Johnſton*, who married *Elizabeth Hamilton*, Daughter of - - - - *Hamilton* of *Bathgate* (*e*), whoſe Heir-Female *Margaret Muirhead* was married to *John Crawfurd* of *Milnton*, whoſe Grandchild and ſole Heir Dame *Margaret Crawfurd* was married to Sir *William Stewart* of *Caſtlemilk*. This Laird of *Lachop*, by *Janet Hamilton* his Wife, Daughter to *Bothwelhaugh*, had a Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to *John Hamilton* of *Udſtoun* (*f*), of whom there iſſued a numerous Progeny, which diffuſed thro' all *Clydſdale*, in Relations; for, from this Marriage ſprang the *Hamiltons* of *Udſton*, the *Hamiltons* of *Barncluth*, and the Lord *Belhaven*, the *Hamiltons* of *Roſehall* and *Wiſhaw*, &c. *Elizabeth* was married to *William Cleland* of *Faſcine*, Mother to Sir *James Cleland* of *Monkland*.

JAMES MUIRHEAD of *Lachop*, the next in the Succeſſion of this ancient honourable Family, had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King *James* VI. in the 1617, or rather in 1621. He married firſt *Jean*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *James Houſtoun* of *Craigtoun*, in the County of *Dunbartoun*, who was a Brother of the ancient Family of *Houſtoun* of *That-ilk*, in the Shire of *Renfrew*, and his Wife was *Margaret Fleming*, Daughter of *Patrick Fleming* of *Barrochan* (*g*), by

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(*a*) Berbrief of the Houſe of Lachop in the Records. (*b*) I find James Muirhead of Lachop, forfeited, among others, in the Regent's Parliament, in the Records of the Privy Seal in 1568, in the Regiſters. (*c*) Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, Page 287, by Mr. David Crawfurd younger of Drumſuey, publiſhed in the Year 1706. (*d*) The Berbrief of the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Lachop, in the Regiſters in the Chancery. (*e*) Account of the Houſe of Lachop, by one Mr. Hamilton, MSS. penes me. (*f*) Charter to them in the Regiſters in 1593. (*g*) Berbrief in the Regiſter.

whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, Mr. *Thomas* a Clergyman, who was Miniſter at *Cammethan*, and Daughters married to *Alexander Gartſhore* of *That-ilk*, in the County of *Dumbartoun*, another to Mr. *John Crawfurd* of *Ruchſolloch*, in the County of *Lanerk*, another to - - - - - *Baillie* of *Pockemmet*.

He married to his ſecond Lady Dame *Margaret Somervile*, Daughter of Sir *James Somervile* of *Cammethan*, and Relict and Widow of *Gilbert* Lord *Somervile*: But whether he had any Iſſue of the Marriage, I am not poſitive.

JAMES MUIRHEAD of *Lachop*, his Son, was married with Lady *Jean Dalziel*, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Dalziel*, and afterward Earl of *Carnwath*, by whom he had ſeveral Children; *James* the eldeſt he conceived a Prejudice againſt, upon no other Conſideration than a Piece of Humour, and an extravagant Fondneſs for a younger Son, he diſinherited his eldeſt, and diverted the Right of Succeſſion, according to the Rules of Primogeniture, from him to a younger Brother: But to make that nevertheleſs as eaſy to him as poſſible, he gave him the Eſtate of *Craigtoun*. He married a Daughter of *Patrick Lindſay*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*; but tho' he had a Son, his Male-Succeſſion is quite worn out; and a Daughter, of whom there is ſtill ſome Iſſue remaining.

CLAUD MUIRHEAD was the ſecond Son, to whom he provided the Fee of his Eſtate of *Lachop*, which was then conſiderable. I have heard from the Relations of the Family, who were Perſons of ſuch Honour and Integrity as I could well truſt to, that this *Claud Muirhead*, *Lachop*'s ſecond Son, was indeed a fine, polite, handſom, well-bred Gentleman, as any in the Kingdom. He travelled for his Improvement far into *France* and *Italy*, where he contracted a cloſs and intimate Friendſhip with ſome eminent Men of the Popiſh Clergy, who influenced him, from the common Topicks and Arguments they urge of the Unity and Infallibility of the Church, meaning their own Church of *Rome*, to become their Convert, and embrace the *Roman Catholick* Communion; but that was not the worſt Effect his Change had, if he had kept it a private Thing betwixt GOD and his own Conſcience; but upon his Return home, his old Parents were ſo captivated with the Qualities of their favourite and charming Son, as they thought him, that they received all his Sentiments, with that Submiſſion, as he had been an Angel ſent from Heaven. When he came to talk to them of the Motives that had induced him, and prevailed on him to change his Religion, he ſpoke in ſuch a Strain of Conviction on their Conſciences, that they were ſoon brought over to the Popiſh Side, tho' I have it from thoſe who were their Relations, and had Acceſs to know the Truth of it, that when his Parents made the Change, they were above fourſcore Years, and all, or moſt, of the Sons became *Roman Catholicks*; at leaſt, I have heard it went thro' moſt of the Family. This fine Gentleman, that was the Inſtrument of perverting all his Father's Houſe, married with another *Roman Catholick* Family, *Wauchop* of *Niddery*, by whom he had a Son *John*, who died married, but there was no Iſſue of the Marriage; and it was obſerved, That tho' the Family was, at the old Man's Death, in a flouriſhing Condition, yet it ſo viſibly melted away, that but little of the Fortune was remaining, when it came to the youngeſt Brother, *Gavin Muirhead* of *Lachop*, who married *Janet Douglas*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Selkirk*, afterward Duke of *Hamiltoun*, by whom he had two Sons, *William* a young Gentleman, who went into the Army young, was a proper handſom Perſon, roſe ſoon to a Command, but died of his Wounds he received at *Wynendale*; Captain *James*, the ſecond Son, parted with any ſmall Remainder of the Eſtate, and going alſo into the Army, came to be a Captain in the Earl of *Orkney*'s Regiment, in which he continued, after it was, on the Earl's Demiſe, given to Colonel *Sinclair*, in which Station he died in the End of the 1738, in *Ireland*, leaving no Iſſue, ſave two Daughters; ſo that upon the abſolute Failure of all the Houſe of *Lachop*, in the Male-line, that were deſcended of *James Muirhead* of *Lachop*, the loyal Man under Queen *Mary*, the Right of repreſenting this ancient Family, devolves to the laſt Heir-male, *John Muirhead* of *Brediſholm*, who is now conſidered, and juſtly intitled to be Chief of the Name of *Muirhead*, as coming in Place of the Houſe of *Lachop*, and accordingly has Right to the Armorial Bearing of that Family, without the *Creſcent*, the *Brotherly Difference*, but *ſimple*, with the *Creſt* and *Motto*.

Now to make this Memorial full and compleat, we ſhall return back to the younger Branch of the Family of *Lachop*, that laid firſt the Foundation of the *Muirheads* of *Brediſholm*, who are now turned out to be the Heir-male of the Family of *Lachop* themſelves. Their Predeceſſor then, as we heretofore took Notice of, was *John Muirhead* of *Shawfutte*, ſecond Son of *John Muirhead* of *Lachop* by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Lord *Fleming*. This Gentleman, by his Diſcretion, Conduct and Prudence in the managing his Affairs, acquired a competent Eſtate within the Barony and Regality of *Glaſgow*, in Vaſſalage of the Archbiſhops of that See. His firſt Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Crawfurd* of *Ferm*, a right ancient Family (a) in *Lanerk-Shire*, that had ſubſiſted from the Time of King *Robert* III. (b) in the County of *Lanerk*, near to *Rutherglen*, and after that *Jean Oliphant*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Oliphant* of *Kellie*, in the County of *Fife*, the firſt Cadet and Branch of the Family of *Oliphant* (c). His Son, alſo of the Name of *John*, allied with the *Oliphants* of *Kellie*; and being, as his Father, a Gentleman of Spirit, and Application to Frugality, he acquired from Archbiſhop *Spotiſwood* the Lands of *Brediſholm*, which is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal the firſt of *March* 1607 (d), the Year juſt after the Biſhops were reſtored by Act of Parliament to the Temporality of their Sees (e). He was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *James Muirhead* of *Brediſholm*, who, like his Father and Grandfather, was a Gentleman that had a peculiar Turn and Talent to Frugality and Management, and by that Means he raiſed up a good Eſtate; and this, doubtleſs, enabled him to make a very noble and illuſtrious Alliance; for he married *Margaret Drummond*, Daughter of *James*, Commendator of *Inchaffry*, ſecond Son of *David* Lord *Drummond*, and Dame *Lilias Ruthven* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Lord *Ruthven*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Gowrie*. He was after that, by the ſpecial Favour of King *James*, created Lord *Maddertie* in 1607. The Lady's own Mother was *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *James Chiſholm* of *Creuch*, an ancient, and then a great Family in *Perth* Shire, near *Dumblain*. The Marriage is with Conſent of *John* Lord *Maddertie*, and Sir *James Drummond* of *Machany* her Brother-german, and ſeveral other of her noble Relations, as was then uſual (f); by this noble Lady he had two Sons and a Daughter, *viz.*

JAMES, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor.

Mr. JOHN MUIRHEAD, whom he bred to the Law, was an Advocate before the Court of Seſſion; he was the Anceſtor of that Branch of the *Muirheads* of *Perſielands*, in the Shire of *Lanerk*.

Dame LILIAS, his eldeſt Daughter was firſt married to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Minto*, then a Family of great Reputation for Quality and Eſtate near *Glaſgow*, which is now repreſented by the Lord *Blantyre*, and after his Death to another very honourable Gentleman, who was the Lady's own firſt Couſin, *viz.* Sir *James Drummond* of *Machany* (g), Grandfather to the preſent Viſcount of *Strathallan* and Lord *Maddertie*.

JAMES MUIRHEAD of *Brediſholm*, the next in the Line of Succeſſion of this Family, married firſt *Grizel*, Daughter of *Robert Hamilton* of *Bathgate* (h), who was ſprung lineally from Sir *William Hamilton*, younger Son to Sir *David Hamilton* of *Cadzow* (i), Anceſtor to the Duke of *Hamilton*. The Lady's Mother was *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, by whom he had *James*, the eldeſt Son and Heir, *George Muirhead* of *Stevenſon* in *Bothwell*, whoſe Male-iſſue is extinct; he had alſo one Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Patrick Hamilton* of *Neilſland*, and had Iſſue.

He married to his ſecond Wife *Grizel*, Daughter of *James Hamilton* of *Weſtport*, near *Lithgow*, deſcended from the *Hamiltons* of *Silvertounhill*, Widow and Relict of *William Cochran*, Son and apparent Heir of *Alexander Cochran* of *Barbathlay*, in the County of *Linlithgow* (k), by whom he had one Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to *James Hamilton* of *Aikenhead* in the Shire of *Lanerk* (l), and had Iſſue.

He married to his third Wife *Beſſie*, Daughter of *James Crawfurd* of *Kipbyre* in *Lanerk* Shire (m), by whom he had two Daughters, *Lilias*, who was married to *James*

(a) Genealogical Draught of the Muirheads. (b) Writs of the Houſe of Ferm. (c) Writs of the Houſe of Oliphant, in the Cuſtody of Laurence Oliphant of Gask. (d) Carta penes Brediſholm. (e) Acts of Parliament. (f) Original Contract yet extant in Brediſholm's Hands. (g) Contract and Marriage Articles in the Cuſtody of Brediſholm. (h) Ibid. (i) Carta in Archivis, ad annum 1407. (k) Ibid. (l) Ibidem. (m) Carta penes Brediſholm.

Hamilton of *Blunterferm*, and had Iſſue; and *Anne* to *John Stark* of *Achinvole* and *Gartſherrie*, and had Iſſue.

JAMES MUIRHEAD of *Brediſholm* was a very worthy Gentleman, well eſteem'd, a Perſon of great Goodneſs, Uprightneſs and Integrity, he married a Lady of a noble Extraction, as we ſee ſome of his Anceſtors had done before him, *viz.* Mris. *Helen Stewart*, Daughter of *Alexander* 4th. Lord *Blantyre*. Her Mother was *Margaret*, only Daughter of *John Schaw* of *Greenock*, and of *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Houſton* of That-Ilk, by whom he had *James*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, *John* his Succeſſor, *William* and *George*, both bred to the Practice of the Law, *Walter*, who all three died unmarried. He had alſo two Daughters,

EUPHAM the eldeſt, who was married to *Archibald Groſſart* of *Logie*, and had Iſſue.

MARGARET to *John Stark* of *Achinvole* and *Gartſherrie*, and had Iſſue.

JOHN MUIRHEAD, now of *Brediſholm*, ſince the Demiſe lately of Captain *James Muirhead* of *Lachop*, is now the Heir-male, and of Conſequence the Chief and Repreſentative of the Family of *Lachop*; which I may venture to ſay, is one of the moſt ancient Families in all *Lanerk* Shire. He married *Lilias*, eldeſt Daughter of *James Hamilton* of *Aikenhead*; but as he has no Iſſue, and but little Hopes of any, his Nephew, by his eldeſt Siſter the deceaſed Lady *Logie*, *Walter Groſiert* of *Logie* Eſq; is his preſumptive, if I may not call him his apparent Heir, who, in that Event, is to aſſume the Arms of *Muirhead*, the ſimple Coat, as his Uncle now bears it, which probably he may think fit to marſhal in the firſt and fourth Quarter of his armorial Atchievement. Since there is then apparently ſo natural a Connexion betwixt Mr. *Groſiert* of *Logie* and the *Muirheads* of *Brediſholm*, I ſhall here but juſt touch a little at the Origine and Progreſs of that Name in a very few Words. I concur in my Opinion with thoſe who think the Sirname and Family of *Groſiert* to be of a *French* Extraction, and of a Family of Eminency there, *Groſier*, and who bear the ſame armorial Figures in their Arms as thoſe of the Sirname of *Groſiert* do, the Variation is very little; and the Identity of one and the ſame Armorial Bearing, is the very ſureſt Mark of Blood and Deſcent, as the Heraulds obſerve. It is an agreed Point amongſt the Heraulds, that the *Beaſants* were acquired by thoſe who had ſignalized themſelves in the *Croſaides* in the Holy War againſt the Infidels. That the Anceſtors of the *Groſierts* of *Logie* are but lately extracted from *France*, is moſt certain. Captain *Alexander Groſiert* came over from *France*, and ſerved King *Charles* I. in the Army, and had the Reputation of a Gentleman of Honour, Virtue and Probity. After the War was at an End, he ſettled in *Scotland*, and died there, leaving behind him a Son *Alexander Groſiert* Eſq; who purchaſed the Lands of *Logie* near *Dunfermline*; but being high in the Presbyterian Principles, and thoſe People being much depreſſed in the late Times, that he might freely enjoy the Exerciſe of his Religion, he retired over to *Holland*, where he died, leaving Iſſue by *Chriſtian Cochran* his Wife, of the ancient Family of the *Cochrans* of *Barbachly*, who can, by well vouched Documents, carry up their Pedigree to the Time of King *David* II. if not further, only one Son, his Heir.

ARCHIBALD GROSIERT Eſq; who married *Eupham*, eldeſt Daughter of *James Muirhead* of *Brediſholm*, in the County of *Lanerk*, and of *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Blantyre*, by whom he had three Sons,

WALTER GROSIERT of *Logie* Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, Salt-duty and Exciſe, at the Port of *Alloa*, in the County of *Clackmanan*, and one of the Juſtices of the Peace of that Shire;

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GROSIERT, the ſecond Son, is Captain in General *Clayton*'s Regiment.

JAMES GROSIERT Eſq; the third Son, is a Merchant at *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, a Gentleman of Reputation, and a riſing young Man that Way.

THE Armorial-bearing of GROSIERT of *Logie*, is *Azure*, three *Stars* or *Moletts* diſpoſed *Feſs-Ways Argent*, and in *Baſe* of the *Stars* as many *Beaſants*, *Or*, *of the Second*, which Coat he may carry, on the Event of his Uncle *Brediſholm*'s Death, in the firſt and fourth Quarter of the Atchievement of that Family.

Of the Family of DUNDAS *of* Fingask, *formerly deſigned of* That-ilk *and* Fingask.

As the former Memorial of the Family of DUNDAS of *That-ilk*, inſert in this *Appendix*, contains ſeveral Aſſertions, for which no Document is adduced, and ſome of them contrary to Fact; and deduces the Succeſſion of the Family ſince the Reign of King *James* II. from a collateral Branch, and not the lineal Heir, thereby inſinuating, That the preſent Laird of *Dundas* is the Repreſentative of the ancient Family, in Prejudice of the Family we now treat of, which undoubtedly is ſo; they have thought proper to publiſh a genuine Account of the Family, vouched by Charters and other authentick Deeds, the Originals whereof are either in their own Cuſtody, or to be found amongſt the publick Records of the Nation.

Some Account is given of the Family of DUNDAS, in the firſt Volume of this *Syſtem*, Page 280, where Mr. *Nisbet*, from the Similitude of the Armorial Bearing, and other Arguments, attributes their Original to *Coſpatricius*, Earl of *Dunbar* and *March*, who came to *Scotland* with King *Malcolm Canmore*, and was by that wiſe and diſcerning Prince rewarded with the Lands of *Dunbar*, and many others in *Lothian* and the *Merſe*.

1. WALDEVE, Son to *Coſpatrick*, about the Year 1124, grants to *Helias*, Son of *Huthred* (his Brother) the Lands of *Dundas*, to be holden of him, as mentioned in the Copy of the original Charter in Sir *James Dalrymple*'s *Collections*, Page 382, and another Copy of the ſaid Charter, taken from the Original, is engraven in Copper-plate, in Mr. *James Anderſon*'s beautiful *Collection of ancient* Scots *Charters*, lately publiſhed by the learned Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*.

2. SERLE *de* DUNDAS is the next found to ſucceed about the Year 1170, and after him another

3. HELIAS *de* DUNDAS, who is often mentioned in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. *anno* 1220.

4. RUDOLPHUS *de* DUNDAS is afterwards in Poſſeſſion of *Dundas*, and found often Witneſs to the Deeds of the Abbot of *Kelſo*, *anno* 1256 (*a*). He was Father to

5. SAER *de* DUNDAS, who was one of the Perſons of Rank mentioned in *Ragman*'s Roll, who ſwore Fealty to *Edward* King of *England*, *anno* 1296, and was obliged to repeat the Submiſſion twice; firſt for his Lands in *Lothian*, and again for his Lands of *Fingask* in *Perth-Shire* (*b*).

6. HUGH *de* DUNDAS is often found as Companion to the Hero Sir *William Wallace*, *anno* 1299. To whom ſucceeded another

7. SAER *de* DUNDAS, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Duplin*, fighting againſt *Edward Balliol* and an *Engliſh* Army, *anno* 1332 (*c*). To him ſucceeded

8. *JACOBUS de DUNDAS*, of whom we have diſcovered nothing remarkable. He was Father to

9. *JOANNES de DUNDAS*, whom we find diſputing his Right to the Iſlands in the *Forth*, oppoſite to the *Queensferry*, with the Abbot of *Dunfermline*, who proceeded againſt him with the higheſt Cenſures of the Church, before he could oblige him to deſiſt from his Claim: But that Matter being ſome Way accommodate betwixt them, he was abſolved from the Abbot's Sentence of Excommunication in 1342 (*d*). Afterwards, upon his own Reſignation of the Lands of *Fingask*, he obtained a new Charter thereof from King *David* II. (*e*) whereof we have thought proper to annex a Copy, as it is the firſt Charter we can diſcover granted by the Sovereign, to any Perſon of the Name of *Dundas*; and evidences, That the Barony of *Fingask* was the ancient Poſſeſſion of this Family before that Period of Time. This *John de Dundas, ac Baro de Fingask*, left Iſſue one Son *James*, and a Daughter *Agnes*, married to Sir *Adam Forreſter* of *Corſtorphin*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the Reign of King *Robert* II.

(*a*) Cartulary of the Abbacy of Kelſo, in the Lawyers Library. (*b*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, and Prin's Collections. (*c*) Abercromby's martial Atchievements. (*d*) Abſolutio Abbatis de Dunfermline, penes Walterum M^c^Farlane de eodem. (*e*) Carta in publicis Archivis.

10. JAMES ſucceeded his Father, who appears to have been very intent on ſecuring his Eſtate in theſe troubleſome Times wherein he lived, when the Country was rent in Pieces, by Factions of the Great, ſtruggling to wreſt the Power out of one another's Hands, and harraſſing all thoſe who differed from, or oppoſed them. In *anno* 1389, he obtained a new Charter (*a*) from King *Robert* II. under his Great Seal, of the Lands and Barony of *Fingask*, upon his own Reſignation thereof, to himſelf & *hæredibus de corpore ſuo legittime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, Adamo Forreſter de Corſtorphin, & hæredibus ſuis quibuſcunque.* This Charter is dated 28th *February*, in the Ninth Year of that King's Reign. And as he was inveſted by the King in the Lands of *Fingaſk*, which held of him; ſo he obtained a new Charter from the Baron of *Winchburgh*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Wintoun*, of the Lands of *Dundas*, which held Ward of them, dated 13th *December* 1397 (*b*), whereby *Willielmus de Seton Dominus ejuſdem, nepos & hæres quondam Alexandri Seton de eodem*, grants and confirms *Terras de Dundas, Jacobo de Dundas, & hæredibus ſuis legittime procreatis ſeu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Adamo Forreſter de Corſtorphin, & hæredibus ſuis quibuſcunque.* By a Charter, dated 20th *September* 1406 (*c*), *Archibaldus Comes de Douglas, Dominus Gallovidiæ & Bothwel*, grants and confirms *Jacobo de Dundas, Domino ejuſdem, & hæredibus, ſuis, pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo, omnes terras de Dunbarny in Vicecomitatu de Perth.* And by another Charter, dated 28th *February* 1416 (*d*), the ſame Earl of *Douglas* grants to the ſaid *James Dundas* the Lands of *Eaſter-Blairmucks, jacen. in Baronia de Bothwel, in Vicecomitatu de Lanerk.* And in the *March* following, he obtained from *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, then Governor of *Scotland*, during King *James* I. his Abſence in *England*, *licentiam conſtruendi caſtrum & fortalicium apud Dundas.* And, for his greater Security in theſe troubleſome Times, he reſigned his Lands of *Dundas*, and took a new Charter (*e*) from the Baron of *Winchburgh*, Superior thereof, in Favours of *James de Dundas* his Son and Heir, reſerving to himſelf his Liferent of the ſame, and to *Chriſtian Stewart* his Spouſe, her juſt third Part thereof, and granting and ordaining her, peaceably at her Pleaſure, to abide in the Tower of *Dundas*, after the Deceaſe of her ſaid Husband. This Charter is dated at *Seton*, 30th *November* 1423, and regiſtred, *Lib.* 2. *Numb.* 1. The ſaid *James de Dundas* got alſo a Charter from *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, Governor of *Scotland*, to himſelf, and his Heirs procreate, or to be procreated with his aforeſaid Wife *Chriſtian Stewart*, dated in *December* 1423 (*f*). And upon the Return of King *James* I. to *Scotland*, from his Confinement in *England*, His Majeſty granted him a Confirmation of the Licence to build the Tower of *Dundas*, dated 25th *May* 1424 (*g*). And in 1425, that Prince granted another Confirmation of the Baron of *Winchburgh*'s Charter of the Lands of *Dundas* above-mentioned, *Jacobo de Dundas ſcutifero noſtro* dated the 16th *April*, and 11th Year of his Reign (*h*). And to compleat all his Rights, granted a Charter under the Great Seal of the Lands of *Fingask*, upon his own Reſignation thereof, *Jacobo Dundas de eodem, tenen. & haben. prædicto Jacobo Dundas, & hæredibus ſuis maſculis de corpore ſuo ex Chriſtiana Stewart, ſponſa ſua legittime procreatis, aut procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, veris legittimis, & propinquioribus hæredibus dicti Jacobi quibuſcunque.* This Charter is dated at *Edinburgh* 24th *May*, in the 24th Year of that King's Reign (*i*); and, as it clearly illuſtrates a Point in Controverſy, a full Copy thereof is hereto annexed. The above *James de Dundas* died in the Year 1436, leaving Iſſue by his only Wife *Chriſtian Stewart*, Daughter to *Stewart* Lord *Lorn* and *Innermeath*, and Earl of *Athole*, *James* his eldeſt Son and Heir, and *Robert*, who was forfeit with him, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Philip Moubray* of *Barnbougle*, and *Chriſtian* to Sir *John Sandilands* of *Calder*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Torphichen*; and tho' it be aſſerted in the other Memorial above taken Notice of, That this *James Dundas* had ſeveral Children by a former Wife, the contrary is evident from the Charters above-cited, in the firſt of which, failing Heirs of his own Body, he ſubſtitutes *Adam Forreſter* his Brother-in-Law, and his Heirs in the Fee of his Eſtate; and, in the laſt Charter above-mentioned, he provides the Lands to the Heirs-male of his Body,

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(*a*) Charter in the Charter-cheſt of Dundas. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Carta in publicis Archivis, Lib. 3. No. 32. (*e*) Ibid. Lib. 2. No. 1. (*f*) Carta penes Dundas de Fingask. (*g*) Licentia in publicis Archivis, Lib. 3. No. 34. (*h*) Carta in publicis Archivis, Lib. 2. No. 2. (*i*) Carta, ibid. Lib. 3. No. 33. & extractum ejuſd. penes Dundas de Fingask.

Body, by *Chriſtian Stewart* his Spouſe; and failing of them, to his neareſt and lawful Heirs whatſoever in the general, which 'tis not to be preſumed a Gentleman, who had been ſo exact, and taken ſo great Pains in the Settlement of his Eſtate, and compleating the Rights thereof, would have done, had he any other Children of a former Marriage to ſubſtitute in the Succeſſion of his Eſtate, preferably to his Heirs in general; nor is there the leaſt Mention or Inſinuation of any other Wife or Children in any of the Charters above-noticed, altho' there be a conſiderable Series of them obtained at different Times, and at a conſiderable Diſtance of Time from one another.

11. JAMES ſucceeded to his Father in all his Eſtate, in virtue of the above Charters; and he is, upon the 6th *November* 1437, ſerved and retoured, *tanquam legittimus & propinquior hæres quondam Jacobi de Dundas, de eodem ſui, patris*, in the Lands of *Dunbarny* (*a*). He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Livingſton*, thereafter Lord *Callendar*, Governor to King *James* II. by whom he was brought into the King's daily Council, and is often found Witneſs to his Deeds and Charters, from *anno* 1437, to 1449 (*b*); that the great Change was made at Court, by the prevailing Power of the Earl of *Douglas* and his Faction, and the Lord *Callendar*, his Sons, Friends, and two Sons-in-Law, Sir *James Dundas* of *Dundas*, and Sir *Robert Bruce* of *Airth*, were all forfeit by Act of Parliament, *anno* 1449 (*c*), and their Eſtates given away to the Earl of *Douglas*, and his Friends and Favourites. The Eſtate of *Fingask*, which held of the Sovereign, fell in his Hands, which he retained: But the Eſtate of *Dundas* fell partly to the Baron of *Winchburgh*, Superior thereof, and the reſt was given by the King to *William* Earl of *Douglas*, by two Charters, both dated 9th *February* 1449, which proceed upon the following Preamble or Narrative, *Quæ terræ cum pertinen. ratione eſchetæ, propter proditoriam traditionem in noſtram perſonam regiam, per Jacobum de Dundas, als de eodem, commiſſam, & crimen noſtræ leſæ majeſtatis per eundem Jacobum nequiter perpetrat. ad manus noſtras devenerunt, ſicuti in noſtro parliamento apud Edinburgh tento, anno ſubſcripto, notorie compertum extitit & declaratum* (*d*).

THE Earl of *Douglas's* inſolent Treatment of the King having procured his Fall by a Blow from His Majeſty's own Hand in *anno* 1451, Sir *Alexander Livingſton* and his Friends were pardoned, and brought again into Favour, and reſtored to what Part of their Eſtates remained in the King's Hands, whereby Sir *Robert Bruce* was reſtored to *Airth*, and Sir *James Dundas* to his Eſtate of *Fingask*, and other Lands in *Perth-Shire*, which held of the King; and the new Charter was granted to him and his Heirs-male, conform to the old Infeſtments of the Houſe of *Fingask*, which in that, and all After-deeds, are always referred to, on Account of the Interruption of their Right by the above Forfeiture.

THE Lands of *Dundas* being veſted in the Perſon of *William* Earl of *Douglas*, at the Time of his Deceaſe, fell to his Brother *James* Earl of *Douglas*, and remained with him, till they came to the Crown by his Forfeiture, 9th *June* 1452, when probably the King gave that Part of them, which fell to him, to *Archibald Dundas* of *Liſton*, who, from his being poſſeſſed of the Lands, aſſumed the Deſignation of *Dundas* of *That-ilk* ever afterwards; and Sir *James Dundas* having, by the Forfeiture, been diſpoſſeſſed of theſe Lands, and he and his Deſcendents laying aſide that Deſignation, and uſing only that of *Fingask*, has given Occaſion to the one Family's being miſtaken for the other. But to return from this Digreſſion, Sir *James Dundas* above-mentioned, *olim de eodem*, now deſigned of *Fingask*, had Iſſue by his ſaid Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Lord *Callendar* (*e*), two Sons, *Alexander* his Succeſſor, and *Duncan Dundas*, *Lyon King at Arms*, who was ſeveral Times ſent Ambaſſador to *England* (*f*). Mr. *Nisbet* in his firſt Volume (*g*), and other Vouchers agree, That he was Predeceſſor to the *Dundaſes* of *Craigtoun* and *Newliſtoun*. He had alſo a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *David Guthrie* of *That-ilk*, who was Comptroller, Treaſurer, &c. to King *James* III. all which evidences, how groundleſly it is affirmed in the Memorial above-noticed, That this Sir *James Dundas* died without Children, and deſtroys the whole Superſtructure founded upon that Aſſertion.

(*a*) Specialis Retornatus penes Dundas de Fingask. (*b*) Several Charters in the publick Records. (*c*) Black Acts of Parliament in that Year, and all Hiſtories of that Time. (*d*) Duæ Cartæ penes Dundas de Fingask. (*e*) Contract of Marriage in the Earl of Linlithgow's Charter-cheſt. (*f*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, ad annum 1484, &c. (*g*) Page 281.

12. ALEXANDER *de* DUNDAS, now that the Eſtates of *Dundas* and *Fingask* were ſeparated, as above, obtained himſelf ſerved and retoured as Heir to his Father at *Perth*, *anno* 1466, only in the Lands of *Fingask*, &c. (*a*) And from thenceforth deſigned himſelf from that Eſtate, as we find in a ſolemn Contract of Submiſſion betwixt the Abbots of *Scone* and *Cowpar* anent their Marches, to be determined by ſix Barons, viz. *Dominus Henricus Dundas de Lochieven Miles*; *Joannes de Moncrief de eodem*; *Alexander de Dundas Baro de Fingask*; *Robertus Abercromby de eodem*, *Patricius Bruce de Pedenys*, & *Gilbertus Menorgan de eodem*; *judices communiter & amicabiliter electi*, dated in *anno* 1466, 24th *July* (*b*); to which Contract the Seals of the two Abbots and ſix Judges are appended, that of *Alexander de Dundas* is very intire, and diſtinctly exhibites the old principal Arms of the Family, without any additional Figure or Mark of Cadency, viz. *a Lion Rampant* in a plain Shield, and round the Seal the Legend is, *Sigillum Alexandri de Dundas Baro de Fingask*. He married *Iſabel* Daughter of *Laurence* Lord *Oliphant*, by whom he had no Iſſue, thereafter *Helen Arnot*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Walter Arnot* of *Balbarton*, by whom he left Iſſue *Alexander* his Heir, *Adam de Dundas de Oxmure*, and ſeveral other Sons, ſome of whom, with himſelf, were ſlain at the fatal Battle of *Floudoun*, 9th *September* 1513.

13. ALEXANDER DUNDAS ſucceeded his Father, and, in *anno* 1540, got a new Charter from King *James* V. of the Lands of *Cotts* in the Lordſhip of *Elcho*, *Alexandro Dundas de Fingask & Elizabeth Bruce ejus conjugi, & hæredibus inter ipſos legittime procreatis ſeu procreandis, cognomen & arma de Dundas geren.* (*c*) By the ſaid *Elizabeth Bruce*, Daughter to Sir *David Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, and *Janet* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Patrick Blackadder* of *Tulliallan*, he had Iſſue, firſt *Archibald* his Heir, ſecond *Robert*, third *Thomas* of *Finaborn* (*d*), and two Daughters, *Nicholas* married to *Alexander* Lord Commendator of *Culroſs*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Colvil*, to whom ſhe had Iſſue: *Margaret*, the ſecond Daughter married to *William Ker* of *Ancrum*, their Grandſon was created Marquis of *Lothian*, ſhe married 2dly Sir *George Douglas* of *Mordington*, to whom ſhe had Sir *George Douglas*, and a Daughter *Martha* married to Sir *James Lockhart* Lord *Lee*, their Iſſue were General *William Lockhart* of *Lee*, Sir *George* of *Carnwath*, and Sir *John* of *Caſtlehill*, and ſeveral Daughters.

14. ARCHIBALD DUNDAS ſucceeded his Father, he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Colvil* of *Cleiſh*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Ochiltree*, by whom he had Iſſue *William* his eldeſt Son, *Archibald* and *Robert*. In *anno* 1582 he entred into a Contract of Marriage with his Son *William* and Dame *Margaret Carnegy*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *David Carnegy*; and by her Mother *Elizabeth Ramſay*, ſhe was Co-heireſs of *Colluthy* and *Leuchars*, whereby theſe Lands and the Barony of *Fingask* is provided to the Heirs-male of the aforeſaid Marriage, agreeable to the old Infeftments, with the Lands of *Cotts*, *Knights Potty*, &c. but, there being no Iſſue.

15. ARCHIBALD DUNDAS, his ſecond Brother, ſucceeded, and was, upon the 8th of *February* 1606, ſerved Heir in general to *Alexander Dundas* of *Fingask*, his Grandfather, at *Perth*, before *William* Maſter of *Tullibardine*, Sheriff of that Shire (*e*). And, in *anno* 1609, he took a new Charter of the Lands of *Fingask* from the King (*f*). He married *Jane*, another Daughter of the foreſaid Sir *David Carnegy*, Father to the Earls of *Southesk* and *Northesk*, by his ſecond Wife *Eupham*, Daughter to Sir *John Weemyſs* of That-Ilk, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Weemyſs*, by whom he left Iſſue Sir *John Dundas*, *Robert*, and ſix Daughters. He married a 2d Time *Giles*, Daughter to Sir *Laurence Mercer* of *Aldie*, by whom he had *Laurence*, Predeceſſor to Mr. *Laurence Dundas*, Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, and dying in 1624, was ſucceeded by

16. SIR JOHN DUNDAS of *Fingask*, his eldeſt Son, who was knighted by King *Charles* I. *anno* 1633. His Loyalty to his Sovereign, and his near Relation to the great Marquis of *Montroſe*, induced him to expoſe his Life and Fortune in the Royal Cauſe, whereby the latter was much diminiſhed. He married firſt, *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *William Moncrief* of That-Ilk, without Iſſue; and 2dly, *Margaret*, Daughter to

George

(*a*) Specialis Retornatus penes Dundas de Fingask. (*b*) original Contract penes eundem. (*c*) Carta in publicis archivis Lib. 22. No. 292. (*d*) Carta ibid. (*e*) Generalis Retornatus penes Dundas de Fingask. (*f*) Carta in publicis archivis, Lib. 46, No. 398.

George Dundas of *Dundas*, by his Wiſe *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, by whom he left Iſſue.

17. JOHN DUNDAS, his only Son and Heir, who married *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Allardice*, Son to *Allardice* of That-ilk, and his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyis*, by whom he left an only Son *Thomas*, and three Daughters. And, *2dly*, He married *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Michael Arnot* of That-ilk, without Iſſue.

18. THOMAS DUNDAS, preſently of *Fingask*, married *Bethia Baillie*, Daughter to *John Baillie* of *Caſtlecary*, and *Margaret*, Daughter to *Baillie* of *Mannaball*, by whom he has three Sons living, *viz.*

THOMAS married to *Anna*, Daughter to Mr. *James Grahame* of *Airth*, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of *Scotland*, by *Mary Livingſton*, Daughter to *Alexander* Earl of *Callender*, and his Lady *Anne Graham*, Daughter to *James* Marquis of *Montroſe*.

LAWRENCE married *Margaret*, only Daughter to *Alexander Bruce* of *Kennet*, by Dame *Mary Balfour*, Daughter to the Lord *Burleigh*.

WILLIAM preſently in the Army.

THE Armorial Bearing, carried by *Dundas* of *Fingask*, is *Argent*, *a Lyon rampant*, *Gules*; ſupported by two *Lyons rampant*, *Gules*; Creſt, *a Lyon's Head full faced*, *crowned with an antique Crown*, *looking over a Buſh of Oak*. Motto, *Eſſayez*; and the ſame Arms, diſtinguiſhed by a *Creſcent*, are uſed by the above-named *Lawrence Dundas*.

N. B. Since the above was printed, I have ſeen the Retour of *Archibaldus Dundas*, *filius & hæres quondam Alexandri Dundas de Fingask*, in the Regiſter of *Perth*, anno 1547.

Carta Confirm. Davidis *2di Regis* Scotorum, *in favorem* Joannis *de* Dundas, *Baronis de* Fingask.

DAvid, Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ ſuæ, Clericis & Laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe dilecto & fideli noſtro Joanni de Dundas, filio & hæredi Jacobi de Dundas, totam & integram Baroniam de Fingask cum pertinen. jacen. infra Vicecomitatum de Perth. Quæ quidem Baronia cum pertinen. fuerunt dicti Joannis hæreditarie, & quas idem Joannes, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapſus, ſed mera & ſpontanea voluntate ſua, in manus noſtras per fuſtim & baculum ſurſum reddidit, pureque ſimpliciter reſignavit, & totum jus & clameum quæ in prædicta Baronia cum pertinentiis habuit, vel habere poterit in futurum. Tenen. & haben. eidem Joanni & hæredibus ſuis, de nobis & hæredibus noſtris, in feodo & hæreditate, per omnes rectas metas & diviſas ſuas, cum omnibus & ſingulis commoditatibus, aſſiamentis, & juſtis pertinentiis quibuſcunque ad dictam Baroniam ſpectantibus, ſeu quoquo modo in futurum juſte ſpectare valentibus, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre & honorifice, bene & in pace in omnibus, & per omnia, ſicut præfatus Joannes dict. Baroniam ante dictam reſignationem nobis inde ſpectan. liberius tenuit, ſive poſſidet. Reddendo inde nobis & hæredibus noſtris idem Joannes & hæredes ſui unum Denarium Argenti apud Pentecoſten, nomine albæ firmæ, pro omni alio ſervitio ſeculari, exactione ſeu demanda quæ per nos vel hæredes noſtros ad dictam Baroniam in futurum exigi poterit vel requiri. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſenti cartæ noſtræ noſtrum præcepimus apponi Sigillum. Apud Edinburgh, decimo Octavo Die Menſis Februarii anno Regni noſtri triceſimo quinto 1364.

Carta Confirm. Jacobi *1mi Regis* Scotorum, *in favorem* Jacobi Dundas *de eodem*, *Baronis de* Fingask, *ejuſque conjugis*.

JAcobus, Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ ſuæ, Clericis & Laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis quod conceſſimus dilecto & fideli noſtro, Jacobo de Dundas de eodem, totam Baroniam de Fingask cum pertinen. jacen. infra Vicecomitatum de Perth. Quæ quidem Baronia fuit dicti Jacobi hæreditarie, & quam idem Jacobus, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapſus, ſed ſua mera & ſpontanea voluntate coram teſtibus in manus noſtras per fuſtim & baculum ſurſum reddidit, pureque ſimpliciter reſignavit, ac totum jus & clameum quæ in dicta Baronia cum pertinen. habuit, aut habere potuit, pro ſe & hæredibus ſuis omnino quietum clamavit in pepetuum.

Tenendum & habendum dictam Baroniam cum pertinen. prædicto Jacobo de Dundas, & hæredibus ſuis maſculis de corpore ſuo, ex Chriſtiana Stewart ſponſa ſua legittime procreatis aut procreandis; Quibus forte deficientibus, veris legittimis & propinquioribus hæredibus dicti Jacobi quibuſcunque, de nobis & hæredibus noſtris in feodo & hæreditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas ſuas antiquas & diviſas in boſtis, planis, moris, mareſiis, viis, ſemitis, aquis, ſtagnis, pratis, paſcuis, & paſturis, molendinis, multuris, & eorum ſequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piſcationibus, turbariis, & carbonariis, cum curiis & earum exitibus & eſchetis, cum fabrilibus & braſinis, ac cum omnibus aliis & ſingulis libertatibus, commoditatibus & aſſiamentis, ac juſtis pertinentiis quibuſcunque, ad prædictam Baroniam cum pertinen. ſpectantibus, ſeu juſte ſpectare valentibus, quomodo libet in futurum, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre & honorifice bene & in pace, in omnibus, & per omnia, ſicut dictus Jacobis aut aliquis prædeceſſorum ſuorum prædictam Baroniam cum pertinen. de nobis ſeu prædeceſſoribus noſtris ante dictam reſignationem nobis inde factam, liberius tenuit ſeu poſſidet. Reddendo inde nobis & hæredibus noſtris dictus Jacobus & hæredes ſui maſculi de corpore ſuo & Chriſtiana Stewart ſponſa ſua legittime procreati ſeu procreandi; quibus forte deficientibus, veri legittimi & propinquiores hæredes dicti Jacobi quicunque, annuatim unum Denarium Argenti ad feſtum purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ſi petatur, nomine albæ firmæ tantum; pro omnibus ſervitiis, exactionibus ſecularibus, aut demandis, quæ de dicta Baronia cum pertinen. exigi poterint ſeu requiri. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti cartæ noſtræ magnum Sigillum noſtrum præcepimus apponi: Teſtibus Reverendo in Chriſto Patre Joanne, Epiſcopo Glaſguen. Cancellario noſtro, Magiſtro Willielmo Pont præpoſito Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ de Bothwell, noſtri ſecreti Sigilli Cuſtodi, Thoma de Myrton, Decano Glaſguen. Joanne Forreſter Camerario, Waltero de Ogilvy Theſaurario Regni noſtri, Militibus. Apud Edinburgh, XXIV. Die Menſis Maii, anno Regni noſtri XXIV.

* * *

Of URQUHART *of* CROMARTY *and* MELDRUM.

THE Sirname of *Urquhart* is of great Antiquity, and the Family of *Cromarty* was always eſteemed the firſt and principal Family of that Name; they enjoyed, not only the honourable Office of hereditary Sheriff-principal of the Shire of *Cromarty*, but the far greater Part, if not the whole of the ſaid Shire, did belong to them, either in Property or Superiority, and they poſſeſſed a conſiderable Eſtate beſides in the Shire of *Aberdeen*: But many of the old Papers of this Family being loſt, and the reſt of them in the Hands of thoſe who now poſſeſs that Eſtate, the particular Time and Manner of its Riſe cannot be fixed with any Certainty; and therefore, without taking Notice of ſuch Accounts, as are only founded upon Tradition, we ſhall go no further back, than we find clear Documents from Charters and Retours ſtill extant in the publick Records.

THERE is a Charter of Confirmation granted by King *David* II. confirming a Charter granted by *Hugh* Earl of *Roſs*, Lord of *Philorth*, to *Adam Urquhart* Sheriff of *Cromarty*, and his Heirs, of the Lands of *Fochesterday* in *Buchan*, (now called *Fiſhery*) and Bailliary of *Kinnedder*. And another Charter of Confirmation by the ſaid King *David*, confirming a Charter granted by *David Leſly*, Lord of *Philorth*, to *John Urquhart*, Son of *Adam Urquhart* Sheriff of *Cromarty*, and his Heirs, of the ſaid Lands of *Fochesterday*; both which Charters are dated *December* 8th, in the 40th Year of the ſaid King's Reign, which was, *anno* 1368; and by this it ſeems clear, That *Cromarty* was a Family of Note at this Time; and not only enjoyed the Lands and Eſtate of that Name, but alſo the Office of Sheriff-principal of the ſaid Shire.

1. THE ſaid ADAM URQUHART of *Cromarty* married *Brigida*, Daughter of *Fleming* of *Cumbernauld*, Anceſtor of the Earl of *Wigtoun*, by whom he had *John* his Succeſſor above-mentioned.

2. JOHN URQUHART of *Cromarty* married *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Ramſay* of *Dalhouſie*, Anceſtor of the Earl of that Name, by whom he had *William*.

3. Sir WILLIAM URQUHART of *Cromarty* was knighted by King *Robert* III. and married *Suſanna*, Daughter of *Forbes* of *That-ilk*, Anceſtor of the Lord *Forbes*, by whom he had two Sons, *William* and *Alexander*.

4. WILLIAM URQUHART of *Cromarty* married *Elze*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Forbes*, ſecond Laird of *Pitſligo*, Anceſtor of the Lord *Pitſligo*; but having no Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother.

5. ALEXANDER URQUHART of *Cromarty* married *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *James Ogilvie* of *Deskford*, Anceſtor of the Earl of *Findlater*, by whom he had *Thomas*, and ſeveral other Children; and of one of his younger Sons was deſcended Colonel *John Urquhart*, who ſerved many Years in *Sweden* with great Applauſe.

6. THOMAS URQUHART of *Cromarty* married *Helen Abernethy*, Daughter of the Lord *Saltoun*, by whom, 'tis ſaid, he had Twenty five Sons and Eleven Daughters, Seven of the Sons were killed at the Battle of *Pinkie*, which was fought on the 10th of *September* 1547, in Queen *Mary*'s Minority; and of another of his Sons is deſcended the Family of *Newhall*, now repreſented by Captain *David Urquhart*, only Son and Heir of Colonel *Alexander Urquhart* of *Newhall*, deceaſt. It is uncertain at what preciſe Time the Family of *Burdſyards* came off the Family of *Cromarty*; but 'tis highly probable it was long before this Time; for altho' the firſt Charter we ſee in the publick Records, in Favours of *Alexander Urquhart* of *Burdſyards*, is in the Reign of King *James* V. yet 'tis certain that Family have much older Papers in their Charter-cheſt. On the Death of this *Thomas*, he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son

7. ALEXANDER URQUHART of *Cromarty*, who was ſerved and retoured Heir to his Father, the 21ſt *March* 1561, in the Lands of *Fiſhery* and others; and married *Beatrix*, Daughter of *Innes* of *Auchintoull*, an old Family in *Bamff-Shire*; by whom he had *Walter*, and *John Urquhart* of *Craigfintray*, commonly called Tutor of *Cromarty*, with ſeverl other Children.

8. WALTER URQUHART of *Cromarty* was ſerved Heir to his Father the 11th of *April* 1564, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Kenneth Mackenzie* of *Kintail*, Anceſtor of the Earl of *Seaforth*, by whom he had *Henry*.

9. HENRY URQUHART, younger of *Cromarty*, died before his Father, leaving by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Ogilvie* of *Bamff*, Anceſtor of the Lord *Bamff*, one Son named *Thomas*.

10. Sir THOMAS URQUHART of *Cromarty* was ſerved Heir to his Father on the 13th of *April* 1603, and to his Grandfather on the 11th of *May* 1607; he was knighted by King *James* VI. *anno* 1617, and married *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Elphinſton*, by whom he had Sir *Thomas*, and Sir *Alexander Urquhart* of *Dunlugus*, with ſeveral Daughters, one of which married *Campbell* of *Calder*, and another *Abercromby* of *Birkenbog*.

Sir THOMAS URQUHART of *Cromarty* was knighted in *Whitehall* Gallery, by His Majeſty King *Charles* I. on the 7th of *April* 1641, and was afterwards a great Sufferer for his Loyalty to that diſtreſſed Prince, and his Son King *Charles* II. being taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Worceſter*, and his Eſtate ſequeſtrate by the Rebels. He lived to ſee the happy Reſtoration, and died ſoon after, having never married; and his Brother Sir *Alexander Urquhart* of *Dunlugus* having married his own Couſin, a Daughter of the Lord *Elphinſton*, had ſeveral Daughters, but no Male Iſſue; ſo this Branch failing, and the Male Deſcendents of *Walter* being now extinct, we muſt return to his Brother.

JOHN URQUHART of *Craigfintray* was born *anno* 1547; and after the Death of his Brother and Nephew, was Tutor to his Grand-nephew Sir *Thomas*, by which Deſignation of Tutor of *Cromarty* he was commonly known; he managed his Nephew's Affairs to great Advantage, and alſo acquired a very handſome Eſtate himſelf. He lived to a great Age, and died at his own Houſe of *Craigſtoun*, which he had built many Years before upon the   Day of   1631, having been three Times married; 1ſt, To a Daughter of *Gordon* of *Cairnborrow*, Relict of *Meldrum* of *Iden*, by whom he had *John* his eldeſt Son, with ſeveral other Children; one of his Daughters being married to *Gordon* of *Buckie*, and another to Sir *Alexander Gordon* of *Cluny*. 2*dly*, He married *Jean Abernethy*, Daughter of the Lord *Saltoun*, Relict of *Alexander Seaton* of

Meldrum, by whom he had no Iſſue. And, 3*dly*, He married, *anno* 1610, *Elizabeth Seton*, only Daughter and Heir of *Alexander Seton* younger of *Meldrum*, and Grandchild of *Alexander Seton*, whoſe Relict he had formerly married, by whom he had *Patrick Urquhart* of *Meldrum*, *Adam Urquhart* of *Auchintoull*, *Walter Urquhart* of *Crombie*, *James Urquhart* of *Oldcraig*, and one Daughter married to *Fraſer* of *Eaſter-Tyrie*. *John Urquhart* of *Lathers*, eldeſt Son to the ſaid *John Urquhart* of *Craigfintray*, married a Daughter of *Innes* of *That-ilk*, an ancient Family in *Murray*, and died ſoon after his Father on the Day of in the ſame Year 1631, leaving one Son named *John*.

JOHN URQUHART of *Lathers*, married his own Couſin-german, a Daughter of the ſaid Family of *Innes*; and dying on the Day of 1634, left a Son named *John*, then an Infant, who, upon the Death of Sir *Thomas Urquhart* of *Cromarty*, and his Brother, without Male Iſſue, came to repreſent the ſaid Family, and was knighted by King *Charles* II. and his Mother having married the Lord *Brodie*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, had by him *James Brodie* of *That-ilk*, Grandfather to the preſent Lord *Lyon*.

SIR JOHN URQUHART of *Cromarty* married——Daughter of *George* ſecond Earl of *Seaforth*, by whom he had two Sons, *Jonathan* and Captain *Kenneth*, which laſt died, leaving no Iſſue Male.

JONATHAN URQUHART of *Cromarty* married *Jean*, Daughter of *James* ſecond Marquis of *Montroſe*, by whom he had one Son named *James*, and the Affairs of the Family now falling in Diſorder, the Eſtate came to be ſold, and was purchaſed by *Mackenzie* Viſcount of *Tarbet*, who thereafter was created Earl of *Cromarty*.

COLONEL JAMES URQUHART Repreſentative of *Cromarty*, ſerved both in *Spain* and *Flanders* with great Applauſe, he married *Anne*, Daughter of *Rollo* of *Powhouſe*, in *Stirling-Shire*, and died on the third of *January* 1741, leaving only one Daughter named *Grizel*; ſo all the Male Deſcendents of the Tutor of *Cromarty*, by his firſt Marriage, being failed, we muſt now return to the eldeſt Son of his laſt Marriage.

PATRICK URQUHART of *Meldrum* was born *anno* 1611, he had not only his Houſe of *Lethenty* plundered, (where he lived, before he ſucceeded in Right of his Mother to the Eſtate of *Meldrum*) but alſo ſuffered ſeveral other Hardſhips for his Loyalty to His Majeſty King *Charles* I. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *James* firſt Earl of *Airly*, who had the Honour to ſave her Brother the Lord *Ogilvie*'s Life, who made his Eſcape in her Clothes from the Priſon at *St. Andrews*, *anno* 1646, the very Night before he was to have been execute, with Sir *Robert Spotiſwood* Lord Preſident of the Seſſion, and others who ſuffered at that Time for their Loyalty. And by this Lady he had Iſſue, *John* who died unmarried, *Adam* his Succeſſor, *James Urquhart* of *Knockleith*, (who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Fraſer* of *Tyrie*, and had one Son Captain *John Urquhart* of *Craigſton*, of whom afterwards, and two Daughters) Dr. *Patrick Urquhart* Profeſſor of Medicine in the King's College of *Aberdeen*, (who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Dr. *Andrew Muir* his Predeceſſor in Office, by whom he had Dr. *James*, Dr. *Alexander* and *William*, with ſeveral Daughters) Captain *Alexander Urquhart*, who was killed in the King's Service, *anno* 1685, and one Daughter *Elizabeth* married firſt to Sir *George Gordon* of *Gight*, (which Family ſhe heired by a Daughter) and afterwards to Major General *Thomas Buchan*.

ADAM URQUHART of *Meldrum* was born *anno* 1635, and in his younger Years, when his elder Brother was alive, ſerved long abroad as a Soldier; and after his Return to his own Country, he had the Honour to ſerve His Majeſty King *Charles* II. as Cornet, and then as Lieutenant of that independent Troop of Horſe commanded by his Uncle the Earl of *Airly*, and was thereafter made Captain of the ſaid Troop in Room of the ſaid Earl, in which Station he continued till his Death, which happened at *Edinburgh* the 10th Day of *November* 1684. He married, *anno* 1667, *Mary*, Daughter of *Lewis*, Marquis of *Huntly*, and Siſter of *George* firſt Duke of *Gordon*, by whom he had *John* his Succeſſor, *James Urquhart* of *Byth*, (who married *Jean*, Daughter of *Porterfield* of *Commiſtoun*, by whom he had two Sons, *James Urquhart* now of *Byth*, and *Adam*, and three Daughters) *Adam* and *Lewis* both Churchmen in *France*, alſo three Daughters, *Mary* a Nun at *Dieppe* in *France*, *Elizabeth* married to *David Ogilvie* of *Clova*, and *Anne* married in *France* to Sir *Florence Odonahu* an *Iriſh* Gentleman, and an Officer in the King of *France*'s *Gens d'Arms*. The ſaid Lady *Mary Gordon*, after *Meldrum*'s Death, married *James* Earl of *Perth*, then Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and, after the Revolution, went to *France* with her Huſband, where ſhe lived till *March* 1726, and died at St. *Germains* in the 80th Year of her Age.

JOHN URQUHART of *Meldrum*, married *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Calder*, by whom he had *Adam* who died unmarried, and *William* his Succeſſor; alſo four Daughters, *Mary* married to *William Menzies* of *Pitfoddels*, *Jean* to *Alexander Stewart* of *Auchluncart*, *Elizabeth* to *William Forbes* of *Tilliorey*, and *Anne* to *Charles Gordon* of *Blelack*, he died at *Aberdeen* the 17th of *November* 1726, in the 59th Year of his Age.

WILLIAM URQUHART of *Meldrum* married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *William Forbes* of *Monymusk*, by whom he has now living two Sons, *William* and *Keith*, and three Daughters, *Jean* the eldeſt married to Captain *John Urquhart* of *Craigſton*, only Son of *James Urquhart* of *Knockleith* beforementioned, and has ſeveral Children, and the other two Daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth* are both young and unmarried.

AND now by the Death of Colonel *James Urquhart*, Repreſentative of *Cromarty*, without Male Iſſue, the ſaid *William Urquhart* of *Meldrum* falls to repreſent the ſaid Family.

THE Arms of this Family, as now Matriculate in the Lyon Regiſter, are, *Or*; three Bears Heads *erazed*, *Gules*, *langued Azure*, ſupported by two *Gray Hounds proper*, coloured *Gules*, and leiſh'd *Or*, Above the Sheild an Helmet befitting his Degree, with a Mantle *Gules*, doubling *Argent*; and on a Wreath of his Colours is ſet for his Creſt a *Demi Otter* iſſuing *Sable*, crown'd with an antique Crown *Or*, holding 'twixt his Paw, a creſcent *Gules* (being the armorial Figures of *Meldrum* of *That-ilk* and *Seaton* of *Meldrum*) and in an Eſcrol above this Motto, *Per mare & terras*; and, in another below, theſe Words, *mean, ſpeak, and do well*, being the ancient Motto of *Cromarty*.

SOMERVILLE of *Camnethan*, or *Cambuſnethan*, in the County of *Lanerk*.

MR. *Nisbet* the Author, in his First Volume, *Page* 261, obſerves, That one eminent Family of the Name of *Somerville*, was the *Somervilles* Barons of *Camnethan*, or *Cambuſnethan*: The Firſt of which (ſays he) was Sir *John Somerville*, Son of *John* Lord *Somerville*, by his ſecond Wife *Mary Baillie*, a Daughter of *Lamingtoun*; but that he had not ſeen the Arms of that Family in old Books, and ſays little more about it; however, the following Account of the Family of *Camnethan*, with evident Documents of the Truth of it, came to our Hands ſince the Death of the Author.

SIR JOHN was born, *anno* 1463, and was firſt deſigned of *Cuithquhan*; but after his Father provided him in the large Barony of *Camnethan*, and a conſiderable Part of the Eſtate of *Carnwath* in the County of *Lanerk*, beſides the Ten Merk Land of the Manour of *Robertoun*, with the Lands of *Kingledoor*, in the County of *Peebles*; he was deſigned of *Camnethan*, or *Cambuſnethan*. He married *Elizabeth Carmichael*, Daughter of *William Carmichael* of *Balmeady*, by his Wife *Elizabeth Sibbald*, Counteſs Dowager of *Angus*, Mother of *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, commonly called *Bell the Cat*: She bore to him Sir *John* his Heir, *William*, who got for his Portion the Lands of *Trabrax*, and three Daughters, *Margaret* married to the Maſter of *Montroſe*, eldeſt Son of *William* the firſt Earl of that Title, *Elizabeth* to *Robert Dalziel* of *That-ilk*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Carnwath*, and *Helen* to *Robert Boyd* of *Kilmarnock*, who was created Lord *Boyd*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Kilmarnock*; each of whom had Iſſue: And beſides theſe, Sir *John* had two lawful Sons, *Michael* and *James*, who are Witneſſes to a Charter granted by the Lord *Somerville* to *Chancellour* of *Shieldhill* his Vaſſal, dated 12th *September* 1508: But whether theſe had Iſſue, or were married, does not appear. As Sir *John* was a great Favourite of King *James* IV. ſo with him he loſt his Life at the fatal Battle of *Flowdon*, *anno* 1513, as appears by the Retour of his Son and Succeſſor.

JOHN the ſecond Laird of *Camnethan*, who was ſerved Heir to his Father, and infeft in his Eſtate, *anno* 1515. This Gentleman was much attached to the *Douglaſſian* Faction, (being firſt and ſecond Couſin with the then Earl of *Angus*, Grandſon of *Bell the Cat)* in the Minority of King *James* V. and, as he appears to have been a Man of great Courage as well as Power, ſo he was a great Support to that Intereſt, even when it was upon the Decline; for when *John* Duke of *Albany*, Regent of the Kingdom, had gone into *France*, and had committed the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs to ſeven Deputy Governors, *viz.* *Anthony Darcy* a *Frenchman*, the Earls of *Angus*, *Arran*, *Argyle* and *Huntly*, *Andrew Forman* Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*, and *James Beaton* Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, Chancellor of the Kingdom, and that *Darcy* was put to Death by the *Humes*, *Arran*, by the Aſſiſtance of *Beaton*, endeavoured to graſp at the Management of all publick Affairs, and got himſelf actually choſen Chief of the Deputy Governors, and began to oppreſs *Angus* and the *Douglaſſian* Faction; then Sir *John Somerville*, of whom we are now ſpeaking, appeared for *Angus*, and gave *Arran* and his Faction Abundance of Diſturbance; particularly, *Buchanan* tells us, That when a Controverſy happened between *Andrew Ker* of *Fernyherſt* and the Earl of *Angus*, the *Hamiltons* took Part with *Andrew*, more out of Hatred to the *Douglas*, than the Juſtice of *Andrew*'s Cauſe; and that both Parties were preparing to decide the Controverſy by the Chance of a Battle, this Sir *John Somerville* attacked the *Hamiltonian* Party under the Command of *James*, *Arran*'s natural Son, ſlew five of the Faction, took above thirty of their Horſes, and put the reſt to Flight. *Buchanan*'s Words are, *Igitur cum ſub diem conventus, in majoris, quam pro re de qua contendebatur, aleam certaminis ſeſe utrique pararent*, *Joannes Somervallius*, *Douglaſſianæ factionis, juvenis nobilis & magni animi*, *Jacobum Arrianæ Comitis filium nothum, in itinere aggreſſus, quinque comitum ejus occidit, reliquos fugavit, ſupra triginta equos cepit*, Page 406. Edinb. Edit. 1727. l. 14. ch. 11. And *Hume* of *Godſcroft* gives much the ſame Account of this Action in his Hiſtory of the *Douglaſſes*.

BESIDES, in the Affairs of which *Buchanan* gives us the Hiſtory in the following Chapter, this Sir *John Somerville* was the chief and principal Actor; to wit, when a Convention was indicted at *Edinburgh*, 29th of *April* 1520, and a great Number of Weſtern Peers of the *Hamiltonian* Faction came to that Place, and in their private Councils had determined to apprehend the Perſon of the Earl of *Angus*; and, in order to accompliſh that End, had ſhut up the whole Ports of the City: This Sir *John* was the Chief of theſe eighty brave Men, who drove *Arran* and *Beaton* out of the City, killed Seventy two of their Party, and obliged that Earl and his Baſtard Son, with ſeveral others, to ſave their Lives, by making their Eſcape thro' the North Loch, through which Sir *John* himſelf purſued them, although it appears that the *Hamiltonian* Faction was very numerous; for after *Angus* found himſelf Maſter of the City, he emitted a Proclamation, forbidding any Perſon to appear armed in the Streets, except thoſe of his own Party, but Liberty to all ſuch as ſhould deſire it, to depart without Harm from the Town; no leſs than Eight hundred of thoſe who had been beat from the Streets, marched out in one Body. *Buchanan*'s Words are, *Abierunt autem uno agmine, præter eos qui fugam præceperant* (i. e. over the North Loch) *equites plus minus octingenti, majore cum ignominia quam damno.* And that Sir *John Somerville* was the chief Commander in this Action, is vouched not only from the Hiſtory of the Family of *Camnethan*, *penes* Lord *Somerville*, but likewiſe from the Records of Parliament; for, as ſuch, he alone, of all the Eighty, was forfeited by the Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, *April* 7th, 1522, (notwithſtanding of a Remiſſion he had formerly gotten) and his Eſtate given to the Earl of *Arran*, *Hugh* Lord *Somerville* and Sir *James Hamilton* of *Fynart*, *Arran*'s, already mentioned, Baſtard Son; but he was reſtored again to his Eſtate and Honour by the Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, *Auguſt* 3d, 1525, whilſt *Arran*, *Somerville* and Sir *James* oppoſed it with all their Intereſt; which Reſtoration was confirmed by the King himſelf at the Age of 14 Years, 21ſt *June* 1526. The Truth of which is vouched from the Records of Parliament of the above Dates.

SIR JOHN married *Margaret Graham*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Montroſe*: Their Contract of Marriage, and likewiſe that of the Maſter of *Montroſe* with *Margaret*

Somerville, Sir *John*'s Siſter, already mentioned, are both dated at *Glaſgow*, 10th *July* 1510. By her he had two Sons, Sir *John* the Heir of his Family, and *William*, who got for his Patrimony a Forty Shilling Land in the *Nethertoun* of *Camnethan*; and likewiſe two Daughters, *Nicolas* the eldeſt, firſt married to *John* Lord *Fleming*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Wigtoun*, and had Iſſue, and next to *George* Earl of *Rothes*, whoſe firſt lawful Wiſe ſhe was, and to whom ſhe bore *Andrew*, Heir of the Earldom, another Son who was the Father of the firſt Lord *Lindores*, and a Daughter *Agnes*, married to *William Douglas* of *Lochleven*, afterwards Earl of *Mortoun*, to whom ſhe bore (beſides Males) ſeven Daughters, called the Pearches of *Lochleven*, married into the Families of *Argyle*, *Home*, *Errol*, *Oliphant*, *Wemyſs*, *Findlater*, and *Glamis*, now *Strathmore*; Sir *John*'s other Daughter *Margaret* was married to *Johnſton* of *Weſterraw*. He died, *anno* 1543, and was ſucceeded by his Son

JOHN the third of the Family of *Camnethan*; this Gentleman was much in Favour with King *James* V. He married firſt *Katharine*, Daughter of *William Carmichael* of *Meadowflat*, who (becauſe he was Captain of the Caſtle of *Crawford*) is moſt frequently deſigned in Hiſtory Captain of *Crawford*; by her he had two Sons and two Daughters, *James* his Succeſſor, and *Robert*, who had for his Portion the Lands of *Overcaldlaw*; *Katharine*, the eldeſt Daughter, married to *Cockburn* of *Skirling*, near *Biggar*, then a very conſiderable Family; and *Agnes*, the younger Daughter, married to *Gavin Hamilton* of *Netherhillies*, without the Conſent of her Parents, and, for that Reaſon, diſowned by them. *Katharine Carmichael* died, *anno* 1550, and *Camnethan* took for his ſecond Wife *Katharine*, Daughter of *John Murray* of *Falahill*, Sheriff of the Forreſt, Anceſtor to *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Patrick Hepburn*, firſt Earl of *Bothwell*, by whom he had a numerous Iſſue, namely,

JOHN SOMERVILLE, who was firſt provided in the Fee of the Lands of *Drum*, Half of *Gilmertoun* and *Gutters*, then in Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Camnethan*; but after they returned to my Lord *Somerville*'s Family, *John* was, in Lieu of them, provided in the Lands of *Potterhall*, and ſeveral others within the Barony of *Camnethan*: *Patrick*, the ſecond, got the Lands of *Green*; *William*, the third Son, went abroad, and took Orders in the Church of *Rome*; and *Thomas*, the fourth, of whom is deſcended Mr. *William Somerville* Miniſter of *Hawick*. Beſides theſe Sons he had alſo four Daughters by *Katharine Murray*, to wit, *Helen* married to Sir *John Skeen* of *Curryhill*, who was Lord Regiſter in the Reign of King *James* VI. and Ambaſſador for that Prince to ſeveral foreign Courts, and had a numerous Iſſue, *Nicolas* married to *Walter Stewart* firſt Lord *Blantyre*; *Jean* married to *James Dunlop* of *That-ilk*; and *Margaret* married to *Adam Whitfoord* of *That-Ilk*, or of *Miltoun*; and they all had Iſſue.

THIS JOHN SOMERVILLE is the Perſon, who, with many of the Peers and principal Gentry, ſigned the Bond of Aſſociation in Favours of the Prince, when Queen *Mary* his Mother gave in a Demiſſion of the Crown aud Government, as is mentioned by Mr. *James Anderſon* in his Collections relating to the Hiſtory of Queen *Mary*: He is likewiſe the ſame from whom the Earl of *Arran* borrowed a Sum of Money, by a Mortgage upon his Lands, immediately after the Death of the Regent *James* Earl of *Murray*, (as *Buchanan* tells us, *Lib.* 20. *C.* 6. *Page* 601, *Edinburgh* Edit.) his Words are, *Cæde Proregis vix dum divulgata, Jacobus Hamiltonius, oppoſitis pignore agris Joanni Somervillio Camnethanio, pecuniam accepit*, &c. To him ſucceeded

SIR JAMES his Son and Heir, the fourth of the Family of *Camnethan*, who married, *anno* 1561, *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter, and one of the two Heirs Portioners of *Archibald Hamilton* ot *Raploch*, and by her had Sir *John* his Heir, and two Daughters; *Margaret* firſt married to *Gilbert* Lord *Somerville*, and had Iſſue, who are all extinct; and next to Sir *James Muirhead* of *Lachop*, and had Iſſue; and *Mary* married to *Cleland* of *That-ilk*, and had Iſſue. To Sir *James* ſucceeded his only Son

JOHN the fifth Laird of *Camnethan*; he married, *anno* 1597, *Mary Hamilton*, Daughter of Sir *James Hamilton* of *Evandale*, and by her had three Sons, *John*, *James* and *Patrick*, and a Daughter *Mary*, who made a clandeſtine Marriage with *Matthew Stewart* of *Muirhouſe*, Brother to the Laird of *Minto*.

SIR JOHN, the eldeſt Son, married - - - *Hamilton*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Silvertonhill*, and by her he had only one Daughter, married to Sir *James*

Kincaid of *That-ilk.* This Gentleman Sir *John Somerville* was deſigned of *Kerſewall*; for, dying before his Father, he never came to be Laird of *Cannethan.* But

SIR JAMES, ſecond Son to Sir *John* the fifth Laird, ſucceeded to his Father and elder Brother, and was ſerved and retoured Heir to them, *anno* 1620, and *anno* 1623, married *Helen Hamilton*, Daughter of Sir *John Hamilton* of *Bargeny*, and Siſter to the firſt Lord of that Title, by whom he had two Sons, Sir *John* and *James.* This Gentleman had entertained the Marquis of *Montroſe*, his Kinſman, for three or four Nights at his Houſe at *Cannethan*, as he went through *Clydſdale* to *Philiphaugh*, his little Army being quarter'd in the Country thereabout, for which he was fined in 10,000 *l. Scots* by the Council of State. He was a moſt profuſe and extravagant Man, for, in his own Lifetime, he ſold off his whole Eſtate (which was the moſt conſiderable belonging to any Gentleman in the Shire of *Lanerk*) in fifteen or ſixteen different Parcels, ſome to be holden of the Crown, and others of himſelf, and this brought his Family to Ruin; Sir *John* his eldeſt Son having no Poſterity.

JAMES the younger became the Repreſentative of the Family, who married *Iſabella Drummond*, only Child of *Alexander Drummond* of *Kettleſtoun*, (a Cadet of *Drummond* of *Carnock*) by *Helen Fairly*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Fairly* of *Braid*; by whom he had two Sons, *William Somerville* of *Corhouſe*, and *Hugh Somerville* of *Inverteil* Writer to the Signet.

WILLIAM, the eldeſt, married *Violet Baillie*, Daughter and Heireſs of *John Baillie* of St. *Johnskirk*, by *Martha Lindſay*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Lindſay* of *Covingtoun*, by whom he had *James Somerville* of *Corhouſe*, and *George*, both unmarried, and ſeveral Daughters, of whom *Iſabella* is married to *William Inglis* of *Eaſtſhiel*, Doctor of Medicine.

HUGH, the ſecond Son, married *Agnes Gibſon*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Gibſon* of *Pentland*, one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion, by whom he has two Daughters, *Helen* married to Mr. *James Geddes* younger of *Rachan* Advocate, and *Iſabella* married to Mr. *Hugh Dalrymple* Advocate, ſecond Son of Sir *David Dalrymple* of *Hails*, Bart. Advocate to Queen *Anne* and King *George* I. who is now deſigned Mr. *Hugh Murray Kinnynmound*, of *Melgum* and *Kinnynmound*, and has Iſſue.

SCOTT *of* HORSLIHILL.

CAPTAIN **ROBERT SCOTT** of *Horſlihill*, *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, a *Star* betwixt two *Creſcents* of the Firſt; and, for Difference, a *Sword* in *Pale*, *Proper*, in the *Dexter* Chief; Creſt, *a Lion's Head erazed*, *Proper.* Motto. *Pro patria.*

THE firſt of this Family was **ADAM SCOTT** of *Tuſhalaw*, deſcended of *Scott* of *Howpaslaw*, a Brother of *Buccleugh.* *Adam* was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert Scott* of *Tuſhalaw*; his Son was *Walter Scott* of *Midſhope*; his ſecond Son *Robert Scott* Portioner in *Hawick*, who was Father to *William Scott* of *Horſlihill.* He was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*; and he, by his Son *Francis*, who was Father to the preſent Captain *Robert Scott* of *Horſlihill.*

SCOTT *of* SCOTSTARVET.

THE Family of *Buccleugh*, of which the SCOTTS of *Scotſtarvet* are deſcended, was originally ſeated in the Weſt, their ancient Eſtate was *Murdieſtoun* in the County of *Lanerk*, which they poſſeſſed, at leaſt as early as the Reign of King *Alexander* II. (*a*) *Walter le Scott de Murthockſton* was one of the Gentlemen of *Clydſdale*, who went into that Submiſſion, that was by Fraud and Force impoſed on the Nation by *Edward* the Firſt of *England*, upon Pretence of his being ſupreme Lord over the Kingdom of *Scotland* in the 1297; as is vouched from *Pryn*'s Hiſtory in that Record, commonly called, *The Ragman Roll*. The Eſtate of *Murdieſtoun* continued with the *Scotts* till the Reign of King *James* II. that *Walter Scott* of *Murdieſtoun* did exchange thoſe Lands with *Thomas Inglis* of *Manner*, for his Part of the Lands of *Branſholm*, the Lands of *Branſhaugh*, *Goldilands*, *Whitlaw*, *Whiterig*, *Todſhaw* and *Todholls*: The Charter of Excambion is ſtill extant in the Cuſtody of *Alexander Inglis* of *Murdieſtoun*, which Mr. *Nisbet* ſays, in his Treatiſe of Herauldry, he had ſeen (*b*); it bears Date at *Edinburgh* the 23d of *July* 1446. Sir *David Scott* of *Buccleugh*, his Son, made a very great Figure in the Time of King *James* III. both in Peace and War: By his Lady, who was a Daughter of the *Somerville* Family (*c*), he had ſeveral Sons, Sir *Walter* the eldeſt (from whom a lineal Deſcent in the Houſe of *Buccleugh* is continued) Sir *Alexander Scott*, who was Rector of *Wigtoun*, and Lord Regiſter in the Reign of King *James* III. from the 1483, till the 1488, that he loſt his Life, with the King his Maſter, at the unhappy Field of *Bannockburn* (*d*).

A third Son was ROBERT, of whom the *Scotts* of *Allanhaugh*, *Haining*, and *Scotſtarvet*, deſcended; to vouch which, there is a Charter granted by the foreſaid Sir *David Scott* of *Buccleugh*, *dilecto filio ſuo Roberto Scott* of the Lands of *Whitecheſter*, &c. in the Year 1483 (*e*); I ſee it obſerved by a Gentleman of the Sirname of *Scott*, in an Eſſay on the Family of the *Scotts*, publiſhed in the 1688 (*f*), that this *Robert Scott* was the only younger Son of the Family of *Buccleugh*, of whom any lawful Male Iſſue remained; and conſequently his Deſcendents, now after the Failure of Heirs Male in the direct Line, are the Heirs Male of that illuſtrious Family. One of his Sons was Sir *Alexander Scott*, who is deſigned of *Haſſenden* (*g*); he was ſlain with King *James* IV. at the Battle of *Flowden* (*h*); he had alſo the Lands of *Haining*, at leaſt in Fee, for it was a common Thing, in thoſe Days, for the Father and the eldeſt Son to have different Titles and Deſignations, more eſpecially in the Father's Lifetime, as might be the Caſe here. A younger Son of this Sir *Alexander Scott*'s, *William Scott*, was deſigned of *Delorain*, from a patrimonial Eſtate he had of his own (*i*) in the South in *Teviotdale*; his Son, Sir *Alexander Scott*, was bred to the Law, and being eminent in Practice, and a Man of Candour, Diligence and Aſſiduity, was made Vice-Regiſter of *Scotland* in the 1534 (*k*). He had a Brother Mr. *James Scott*, who was bred to the Church; and after taking holy Orders, was preferred to the Provoſtry of the collegiate Church of *Corſtorphine*, a Benefice both of conſiderable Dignity and Revenue. While Mr. *Scott* was Provoſt of *Corſtorphine*, he built a Houſe or Manſe for himſelf and his Succeſſors in Office, near to this collegiate Church, on which he placed his Coat of Arms, the *Star* and *Creſcents* on the *Bend*, as born by the Houſe of *Buccleugh*, which is ſtill to be ſeen; and this is a further Confirmation of his Deſcent from the *Scotts* of *Buccleugh*, for the Heraulds lay it down as a Maxim, That the ſame armorial Bearing is the moſt ſure Evidence of the ſame Deſcent.

(*a*) Hiſtorical Narrative of the Family of Buccleugh, MSS. in my Hands, vouched from the Chartulary, Charters, and other Documents of Antiquities. (*b*) Page 86 and 88. (*c*) Manuſcript before cited of the noble and illuſtrious Family of Buccleugh. (*d*) Lives and Characters of the Lord Regiſters, in the ſecond Volume of the Officers of State in Scotland, MSS. in my Hand. (*e*) In the Hands of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh. (*f*) Captain Walter Scott printed in the Year 1688. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Dr. Abercromby's martial Atchievements of the Scots Nation. (*i*) Captain Walter Scott's genealogical and hiſtorical Eſſay on the Sirname and Family of the Scotts, publiſhed in the 1688, Quarto, which is in ſeveral Hands, particularly in the Library of the Family of Panmure. (*k*) Original Writs in the Cuſtody of David Scott of Scotſtarvet.

Mr. SCOTT being a Man of Learning and Integrity, got into the Confidence and Favour of King *James* V. who made him Clerk to the Treaſury (*a*); and, from a Regard to the Memory and Merit of the old Regiſter, Sir *Alexander Scott*, to whom the Provoſt of *Corſtorphine* is called *Conſanguineus* (*b*), His Majeſty was pleaſed to prefer him to be one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, on the ſpiritual Side of the Bench (*c*), where he ſat and diſcharged his Office with Learning and Integrity, till his Death in the 1563 (*d*). The Provoſt of *Corſtorphine* took Care to breed a Nephew of his own Mr. *Robert Scot*, afterwards of *Knightspettie*, (*nepos ſuus ex fratre*) as my Voucher calls him (*e*), to the Law, in which he ſoon became ſo eminent a Practitioner, and acquired ſuch a Character for Integrity, that he was made one of the two principal Clerks of the Seſſion (*f*). In that Station he behaved with ſuch an univerſal Reputation, that, upon the Demiſe of Mr. *James McGill* of *Nether-Rankeillor*, the Lord Regiſter, it was thought that no Body could fill that Place better, or deſerved it more; and, it was at that Time believed, that the firſt Clerk of the Seſſion had a Right to ſupply the Vacancy, when a *Regiſter* died; ſo the Thing was reſolved on: But when it was propoſed to Mr. *Scott* himſelf, by a ſingular Modeſty he abſolutely declined the Offer (*g*). Mr. *Hay* the Clerk of the Council, and Director of the Chancery, was not ſo ſcrupulous, for he accepted of the Regiſter's Place very chearfully, and the other was prevailed on to be Director of the Chancery. His Gift to the Office, under the Great Seal, is in the Regiſters (*h*), bearing Date the 17th of *October* 1579. He diſcharged the Duty of his Office with greater Diligence and Exactneſs, than had been practiſed by his Predeceſſors; for whereas it had been the Cuſtom to leave the collecting of all Writs to the Clerks, the Director only ſigning in Courſe; he read over every Thing himſelf before he atteſted it; and in that, his Grandſon Sir *John Scott*, when he came to be Director of the Chancery, followed his Example: By his Place he became exceeding rich, and at his Death had more Money on Land-Security, than any other Man at that Time, ſo far as I have been able to diſcover.

He married firſt *Elizabeth Sandilands* of the Houſe of *Calder* (*i*), by whom he had a Son Mr. *Robert Scott* his apparent Heir, who died in the Lifetime of his Father. He married afterwards *Elizabeth Scott* who ſurvived him, and was long his Relict (*k*); by her he had a Son Mr. *James Scott* of *Vogrie* (*l*), who was one of the Writers or Clerks in the Chancery, and of whom ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction are deſcended. The Director Mr. *Scott* growing old, with the Conſent and Approbation of the King's Majeſty, reſigned his Office in Favour of his eldeſt Son Mr. *Robert Scott*, who thereupon was confirmed in it, by a Gift under the Great Seal the 5th of *March* 1585 (*m*) during Life, *pro omnibus diebus vitæ ſuæ*, with a Power of Deputation. But the old Man wiſely apprehending, that his Son might happen to die before himſelf, got it ſo ordered, that he ſhould, in that Caſe, return to the Office; the Thing fell out ſo, the young Director died in his Father's Lifetime, the 23d of *November* 1588 (*n*). He left behind him an only Son *John Scott*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander Aitchiſon* of *Goſsford* (*o*), in the County of *Haddingtoun*, Anceſtor to Sir *Arthur Aitchiſon* of *Merkethill*, Baronet of *Scotland*, who has an opulent Eſtate in the County of *Armagh*, in *Ireland*: His Great Grandfather, Sir *Archibald Aitchiſon* of *Glencairn*, was one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and one of the principal Secretaries of State in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and died in thoſe Offices in the Year 1634 (*p*). Upon the Death of Mr. *Scott*, the young Director of the Chancery, his Father the old Man, was reſtored to his

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(*a*) Writ under the Great Seal, in the Cuſtody of Mr. Scott of Scotſtarvet. (*b*) The forecited Writ. (*c*) Memoirs of the College of Juſtice, prefixed to Mr. Forbes's Deciſions, and the forecited Diploma in the Cuſtody of Scotſtarvet, under the Great Seal. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) The Deed under the Great Seal in Scotſtarvet's Cuſtody, ſo often cited in this Memorial. (*f*) Sir John Scott's Account of the Directors of the Chancery, MSS. (*g*) Sir John Scott of Scotſtarvet, in his ſtaggering State of the Scots Stateſmen on the Directors of the Chancery, MSS. in the Cuſtody of David Scott of Scotſtarvet his Great Grandſon, and in ſeveral other Hands. (*h*) In the Archives at Edinburgh. (*i*) Regiſters of the Herauld's Officers at Edinburgh, in the Hands of Mr. Roderick Chalmers. (*k*) Charters and Infeftments, both in Scotſtarvet's Hands and in the Chancery, where her Liferent is reſerved. (*l*) Carta penes Scotſtarvet, and Nisbet's Herauldry, where he has inſert the Arms of this Branch of the Family, as a younger Son of the Scots of Knightſpettie, which was the firſt Director's Stile and Title. (*m*) Carta penes David Scott de Scotſtarvet. (*n*) Retour, in the Archives of the Family of Scotſtarvet, of John Scott, to Mr. Robert Scott his Father, in the Lands of Knightſpettie, in the Shire of Perth, and Regality of Abernethy. (*o*) The Heraulds Books at Edinburgh. (*p*) Sir James Balfour of Kinnaird's Annals in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, MSS.

his Office: But worn out with Grief and old Age, he found himſelf unable to undergo the Fatigue of it; and therefore reſigned in Favour of a Gentleman of his own Name, Sir *William Scott* of *Ardroſs* his Lady's Son by a former Husband; but he took an Obligation of Sir *William*, to reſign in Favour of his Grandſon *John Scott*, afterwards Sir *John Scott* of *Scotſtarvet*, whenever he came to be of Age (*a*). He died on the 28th of *March* 1592 (*b*), and was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his Grandſon and Heir *John Scott* of *Knightspettie*, not then full ſeven Years old. During the Minority, Sir *William*'s Obligation was loſt, by which Means it coſt Sir *John* afterwards ſome Trouble and Expence, before he could have Right done him.

THIS great Man Sir JOHN SCOTT of *Scotſtarvet*, proved an Honour to his Family and Country. He was born in the Year 1586, and as, from his very Childhood, he diſcovered a more than ordinary Genius for Letters, his Friends, who had the Care of his Education, gave him the beſt his Country could afford. He went through a Courſe of philoſophical Studies at *St. Andrews*, and took his Degree of Maſter of Arts. After that, tho' he was Heir to a great Eſtate, and the only Son of his Father, he went into a cloſs Courſe of Study, not only of the Civil and Canon Law, but alſo of the Municipal Law of the Kingdom. This led him to look far into our Hiſtory and Records, by which he came to underſtand our whole Conſtitution as fully, if not more ſo than any Man of his Time. He quickly attained great Reputation for Learning, and was, thro' his whole Life, a Man of ſtrict and exemplary Virtue, equalled by few, and excelled by none of his Cotemporaries in any of thoſe Qualities that enter into the Compoſition of a great and good Character. He was a bountiful Patron to Men of Learning, and they came to him from all Quarters; ſo that his Houſe was a Kind of College: Such a Character could not long be concealed, the Fame of it reached the Court, and induced the Government to imploy him as a Man that would add Strength and Luſtre to the Adminiſtration. His Title to the Director's Place being well known, Sir *William Scott* was wrought upon to reſign in his Favour; thus he came to be poſſeſſed of that Office, his Father and Grandfather had ſo long enjoyed. With all the Paſſion he had for Learning, he was not unattentive to the Intereſts of his Family, but managed them always with the greateſt Regard, both to Juſtice and Humanity. When a Gentleman of his Relation, *Inglis* of *Tarvet*, was by the Neceſſity of his Affairs, obliged to ſell his Eſtate, Sir *John* bought it, but he would not leave him without Houſe or Home; and therefore very generouſly gave him for a Conſideration, far below the Value, the Lands of *Knightſpettie*, that he might have a Place of Retreat in his declining Age.

HAVING finiſhed this Tranſaction, he expede a Deed under the Great Seal, erecting and incorporating the Lands and Eſtates of *Inglis-Tarvet* and *Wemyſs-Tarvet* into a new Barony, to be in all Time thereafter called the Barony of *SCOTSTARVET*. The Charter of Erection is of Date the 11th of *September* 1611 (*c*). When King *James* VI. was in *Scotland* in the Year 1617, he had the Honour to be preſented to His Majeſty, who had much Diſcourſe with him upon ſome Parts of our Conſtitution, in which he gave the King great Satisfaction, and ſhewed himſelf well verſed in that Study. It was at this Time he was knighted, and the King ordered him immediately to be added to the Privy Council, in which Station he continued till the End of that Reign. King *Charles* I. upon his Acceſſion, was graciouſly pleaſed to renew his Commiſſion, as Director of the Chancery, which the Narrative bears, his Royal Father had before given him for Life (*d*). He was ſoon after named one of His Majeſty's Privy Council; and, *in Conſideration of the great and faithful Services done to the Crown by his Father, Grandfather, and others of his Predeceſſors, for many Years paſt, in the Office of Directors of the Chancery*, as the Narrative bears, His Majeſty gave the Directorſhip again to Sir *John* himſelf, and to *James Scott* his Son for their joint Lives, by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, dated at *Whitehall* the 5th of *April* 1628 (*e*). I have not been able to learn the preciſe Time of Sir *John*'s Promotion to be one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice; nor whether it was before the Troubles began, tho' I have Reaſon, I think, to believe it was; But 'tis a Thing much for his Honour, That when the Seſſion was new modelled

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(*a*) Sir John Scott of Scotſtarvet's own Account of the Matter in MSS. in his State of the Scots Stateſmen. (*b*) Carta penes David Scott de Scotſtarvet, ad annnm 1592. (*c*) Charter under the Great Seal, in the Archives of the Family of Scotſtarvet. (*d*) Carta penes Scotſtarvet, dated the 6th of May 1625. (*e*) Carta penes Scotſtarvet; in the Gift the King deſigns Sir John, Prædilectus Conſiliarius noſter.

by the King, with Conſent of Parliament in the 1641, he was one of the Judges, who were then continued in their Offices, which they were to hold *ad vitam aut culpam* (*a*). He diſcharged the Duties of that Station with Gravity, Learning and great Ability, till the Year 1651, that *Cromwell* diſſolved the Courts of Juſtice, and overturned the whole Conſtitution: Upon this Sir *John* not only loſt his Place in the Seſſion, but was alſo turned out of the Chancery, on Pretence that the Office depended on the College of Juſtice (*b*): But this was mere Pretence. Deprived thus illegally of all his Offices, in which he had ſerved his Country with univerſal Approbation, he was more at Leiſure to imploy himſelf in the Advancement of Learning, and the doing Honour to his Country in that Way. He made a Collection of all the *Latin* Poems that had been lately compoſed by his Countrymen, which, at his own Expence, he cauſed publiſh at *Amſterdam*, in *anno* 1632, in two *Decimoſexto* Volumes, on a fine Type, under the Title of, *Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum hujus ævi illuſtrium.* The learned Dr. *Arthur Johnſon* dedicates them to Sir *John* thus; *Nobili muſarum Mecenati, Domino Joanni Scoto Scototarvatio, Equiti, Directori Cancellariæ, & Regio apud Scotos Conſiliario.* The printing the *Scots* Poems was not the only Service Sir *John* did his Country in the Way of Learning, for that general Body of the *Geography* of *Scotland*, the *Theatrum Scotiæ* in *Bleau*'s *Atlas*, may not improperly be called his Work. He projected this great Undertaking, and it was carried on at his Expence (*c*). He encouraged the ingenious and induſtrious *Timothy Pont* in his *Survey of the whole Kingdom*, took Draughts himſelf upon the Spot, and added ſuch Obſervations on the *Monuments* of *Antiquity*, and other Curioſities, as were proper to render the Deſcriptions more compleat and uſeful: But Mr. *Pont* was unhappily ſurpriſed by Death, to the inexpreſſible Loſs of his Country, when he had well nigh finiſhed this Work. His valuable Collections falling into the Hands of his Relations, run a great Riſque of being loſt, if they had not been ſeaſonably enquired after by his Patron Sir *John*, who happily recovered and got Poſſeſſion of them.

AND that ſo uſeful a Deſign might not be defeated by this Accident, he put Mr. *Pont*'s Papers into the Hands of the learned *Robert Gordon* of *Straloch*, who, together with Mr. *James Gordon* his Son, ſurveyed other Parts of the Kingdom, that either had been neglected by Mr. *Pont*, or of which the Draughts were loſt. Thus were thoſe Gentlemen furniſhed with Materials for the admirable Deſcriptions, which are now printed, with the Forty ſix Maps of that noble Work. Many, if not all the Illuſtrations, eſpecially thoſe that relate to Families, were, to my certain Knowledge, given by Sir *John*, who was not only the Projector, as we have obſerved, of this *Atlas*, but had himſelf a great Share in the Work, and was ſolely at the Charge of the Publication; which that it might be done with the greater Exactneſs, he went over to *Holland*, and ſtaid ſome Time at *Amſterdam* (*d*): Both Sir *John* and his Friend indeed were ill uſed by the Publiſher, who, in the Edition 1655, prefixed a Dedication to *Oliver Cromwell*, inſtead of one to King *Charles* II. that Sir *John* had prepared, tho' the King was then in Exile (*e*); and *Bleau* the Printer prefaced the whole, with *Buchanan*'s Dialogue, *De jure Regni apud Scotos.* This was hard on Men of their Loyal Principles; for his, Sir *John* had ſuffered; *Cromwell* not content to ſtrip him of all his Imployments, had laid a Fine upon him of 1000 Pounds *Sterl.* when he gave what he called his *Act of Grace*; which Fine Sir *John* paid in the Year 1654.

DURING the *Uſurpation* he lived in Retreat, with that Caution that became a wiſe Man in ſuch perilous Times. His Studies, his Correſpondence with learned Men, both at Home and Abroad, and Converſation with ſuch of them, as he had Opportunity to ſee, were the agreeable Imployments of his Retirement: And there are ſtill preſerved in the Advocate's Library, Marks of thoſe Correſpondencies in a Collection of his Letters in *Latin*, that ſhow a diſtinguiſhing Taſte. His intimate Friends were chiefly, That fine Gentleman Sir *Robert Ker*, afterward Earl of *Ancrum*, the polite Hiſtoriographer Mr. *Drummond* of *Hauthornden* his own Brother-in-Law, the two *Johnſtons*, the great Antiquary

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(*a*) Reſcinded Acts of Parliament. (*b*) Sir John Scott ſays this himſelf, in the Account he gives of the Directors of the Chancery, in the State of the Scots Stateſmen, from the 1550 till the 1650. (*c*) As the Reverend and Learned Dr. William Nicolſon, Biſhop of Carlyle, obſerves in his Scots hiſtorical Library, p. 17. and ſays he was a compleat Mathematician, both by Nature and Education. (*d*) This he tells us himſelf, in his State of the Scots Stateſmen. (*e*) Act of Indemnity by Cromwell to Scotland in 1654, printed in the Appendix to the Lives of the Officers of State in Scotland.

tiquary Sir *James Balfour* of *Drumiln*, Lord Lyon, his Neighbour in the Country, and the Members of the Univerſity of *St. Andrews*, in which he had had his Education, and to which he gave great Marks of his Beneficence. He procured from the King an Addition of 10 *l.* a Year to the Maſters Salaries, that were before that Time very ſmall; he gave himſelf a handſome Collection of Books to the Library of *St. Leonard's* College, and prevailed with his Couſin and Chief, *Francis* Earl of *Buccleugh*, to give them many of the beſt, in all Sciences, finely bound and gilt, with his Coat of Arms on the Cover, and they are ſtill preſerved there very carefully. Obſerving that *St. Leonard's* College wanted a Profeſſion of Humanity, he founded one, of which he reſerved to himſelf and his Heirs the ſole Right of Preſentation, a noble Monument of him, and worthy of ſuch a Man! Nor did his Bounty run only in that Channel; for, from a Regard to the City of *Glaſgow*, the chief trading Town in the Weſt, from which Country he reckoned himſelf to have derived his Original, as being deſcended of the *Scotts* of *Murdieſtoun*, he mortified the Lands of *Pickie* and *Pickiemill*, for breeding four Apprentices there. The Preſentation of three he reſerved to himſelf, and his Heirs Male; in Default of which, as a Mark of Regard to his Chief, it goes to the Family of *Buccleugh*; the other he gave to the Magiſtrates and Town-Council (a). As Sir *John* outlived the *Uſurpation*, 'twas reaſonable to expect, That, upon the King's Return, he ſhould be reſtored to his former Offices; and 'tis juſt Matter of Wonder that he was not.

The only Account that can be given of it, ſeems to be this, That, almoſt, every Man then lay at Mercy, for what might be conſtrued Compliance with the *Uſurpation*, by which the Miniſters had great Room left them for Partiality and private Views; a dangerous Miſtake in the Government at that Time. In the Account he gives of it himſelf, he complains of ill Uſage, eſpecially that the Offices taken from him, and which he held for Life, ſhould have been given to the Son of a Man noted for his Compliance; but he thought not fit to diſpute the Matter.

The reſt of his Days were ſpent at his Country-Seat, where he lived free from all Buſineſs; but the neceſſary Affairs of his own Family, retaining his Vivacity and Vigour of Mind to the Age of 84, at which he died in 1670.

Sir JOHN married three Wives, the firſt was *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *John Drummond* of *Hauthornden*, Son to Sir *Robert Drummond* of *Carnock*, by Dame *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Elphingſton*; by whom he had two Sons, Sir *James* the eldeſt, who was joined with himſelf in the Director's Place, and was knighted by King *Charles* I. at *Newcaſtle* in 1646; but died in the Lifetime of his Father, *anno* 1650; leaving Iſſue by the Lady *Marjory Carnegie* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Ethie*, Siſter to *David* Earl of *Northesk*, two Sons, *James* his Grandfather's Succeſſor, and *David*, who ſucceeded his Brother in his Eſtate (of whom afterwards). Sir *John Scott* had by his firſt Lady a ſecond Son *John Scott* of *Gibleſtoun*, of whom the *Scotts* of that Race are deſcended. He had alſo ſeveral Daughters.

JEAN, who was married to *John Gordon* of *Buckie*, and again to *Henry Elphingſton* of *Calderhall*, had no Iſſue.

- - - - the ſecond to - - - - *Spittal* of *Leuchat* in *Fife*, but had no Iſſue.

ANNE the third to Colonel *Robert Cuninghame*, Brother to *William* Earl of *Glencairn*, who was Lord Chancellor at the Reſtoration, and had one Daughter, who was married to *William M'Ilvain* of *Grimet*, in the County of *Air*, and had Iſſue.

REBECCA the fourth was married to Mr. *John Elies* of *Elieſtoun* Advocate, and had Iſſue.

MARGARET the fifth to *John Trotter* of *Charterhall*, and again to *John Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, and had Iſſue.

JANET the ſixth.

The ſeventh died unmarried. She was a young Lady of great Beauty; but more remarkable ſtill for the Fineneſs of her Parts: She had a great Genius for Learning, which her Father much encouraged. She attained to a good Degree of Knowledge, both in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, and compoſed a Poem in *Latin* on King *Charles* II. when he was in *Scotland*, which ſhe preſented to His Majeſty, and had the Honour thereupon to receive from him a Ring of conſiderable Value.

(a) The original Mortification is in the Hands of Mr. Scott of Scotſtarvet.

Sir JOHN's ſecond Lady was *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *James Melvill* of *Halhill*, who wrote the *Memoirs* of the Reign of Queen *Mary* and King *James* VI. by whom he had a Son *George Scott* of *Pitlochie*, who being a rigid Presbyterian, when that Party was under Reſtraint in the Exerciſe of their Religion, he, and his Lady, who was a Daughter of *Rigg* of *Ethernie*, reſolved to go over, with others of their Countrymen, to ſettle a Colony in *Carolina*; but they both died in their Voyage in 1683 (*a*).

Sir JOHN's third and laſt Marriage was with *Margaret*, Daughter to - - - - *Moniepenny* of *Pitmillie*, Widow of - - - - *Rigg* of *Ethernie*, by whom he had a Son *Walter Scott* of *Edinſhead*, whoſe Daughter and Heir Female is married to Mr. *Charles Erſkine*, Brother to the Earl of *Buchan*.

JAMES ſucceeded his Grandfather; but he dying unmarried, the Eſtate fell to his Brother *David*.

This Gentleman, with an happy Talent for Oeconomy, had a remarkable Benevolence, of both which he gave laſting Proofs; by the one he greatly improved his own Family-Eſtate; and, by the other, he preſerved ſome Families in his Neighbourhood. The Eſtate came to him indeed much impaired, Sir *John* had in Effect divided it amongſt the Children of his ſeveral Marriages; but he, by his good Husbandry, without the Help of any publick Imployment, and with a moſt unblemiſhed Reputation, raiſed it higher than it ever had been before; living at the ſame Time agreeably, and doing kind Offices to his Friends: Frugality, which, in ſome Men, is the Tyranny of a predominant Paſſion, was, in him, a real Virtue, the Effect of Prudence, and of that Moderation which is natural to a well ordered Mind, always eaſy and chearful; he needed not thoſe Amuſements that are vainly ſought from Expence, nor was tempted to purſue Pleaſure, as the Relief or Cure of Diſquiet; thus it increaſed his Fortune, without diminiſhing his Satisfactions, and accompanied with an hearty Good-will to his Neighbours, rendered him more reſpected by them, and not leſs beloved. As his Character united in it ſeveral Virtues rarely found together, it ſhowed how much Strength and Beauty they receive from ſuch an Union; a regular and exact Oeconomy enabled him to do thoſe good Offices, to which his Benevolence prompted him, and his Prudence rendered them ſo highly beneficial as they were; by that, they were not only well meant, but well underſtood, ſeaſonably imployed, and to the beſt Purpoſe. Bleſſed with theſe happy Qualities, he naturally, and, with Eaſe, attained what a wiſe Man might paſſionately wiſh for, to live with Quiet and Satisfaction, and leave in his Family the Fruit of his Labours and a fair Example. He died 5th *June* 1718, in the 73d Year of his Age.

His firſt Marriage was with *Nicolas*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John Grierſon* of *Lag*; by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, by whom he had one only Daughter *Marjory*, who was married to *David* the fourth Viſcount of *Stormont*, to whom ſhe bore many Children of both Sexes; and to this Marriage the Nation owes that great Ornament of his Profeſſion, and of his Country, the Honourable *William Murray* of *Lincolns-Inn*.

His ſecond Wife was a very near Relation of his own, *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt Daughter of Mr. *John Elies* of *Elieſtoun* Advocate, a great Lawyer, and a fine Gentleman; by whom he had an only Son DAVID SCOTT now of *Scotſtarvet*, who married *Lucy*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſtoun*, Premier Baronet of *Scotland*, by whom he has Iſſue, two Sons and two Daughters: He had alſo two Daughters, *Marjory*, who was married to *Peter Ogilvie* younger of *Balfour*, and had Iſſue; and *Elizabeth* to *Alexander* the fourth Earl of *Balcarras*, and is now Counteſs Dowager of *Balcarras*.

From this Deduction of the Pedigree of the Family of *Scotſtarvet*, 'tis plain that they are deſcended of ROBERT SCOTT, a third Son of *Buccleugh*, and are the only Heir Male now remaining of any younger Brother (the two Families of *Allanhaugh* and *Haining* likewiſe deſcended of the ſame *Robert*, being extinct) and of Conſequence the Heir Male of that moſt noble Family, whoſe Arms they carry with the Cogniſance and Diſtinction of a younger Son, and are thus blazoned by Mr. *Nisbet* in his Treatiſe of Herauldry (*b*), *viz.* SCOTT of *Scotſtarvet* carries the ſame Arms as *Buccleugh*, *Or*, in a Bend *Azure*, a *Star* betwixt *two Creſcents* of the Field, within a Border *engrailed Gules*,

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(*a*) Mr. Woodrow's Hiſtory of the Perſecutions of the Presbyterians. (*b*) Page 99.

Gules, Creſt, *a Right-hand holding an Annulet*, and therein a *Carbuncle proper*, with the Motto, *In tenebris Lux*.

THE Author has alſo blazoned ſeveral other armorial Bearings of Gentlemen of the Sirname of *Scott*, that are branched off, and deſcended of the Family of *Scotſtarvet*: As,

JAMES SCOTT of *Kogrie*, Son of Mr. *Robert Scott*, one of the Clerks of the Chancery, a younger Son of *Scotſtarvet*, *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, a *Star* between *two Creſcents* of the Field, all within a *Border parted per Pale*, *Gules* and *Azure*, the *dexter* Side *ingrailed*, and the *ſiniſter indented*; Creſt, *a dexter Hand holding a Ring*, *proper*. Motto, *Neſcit amor fines*.

MR. GEORGE SCOTT of *Gibliſtoun*, ſometime Steward of *Orkney*, another Cadet of *Scotſtarvet*, carries the Arms of that Family quartered with *Azure*, *three Boars Heads couped*, *Or*, holding in his Mouth *four Arrows*, *Gules*, feathered and headed, *Argent*. Motto, *Do well, and let them ſay*.

GEORGE SCOTT of *Pitlochie* carries the full Arms of *Scotſtarvet*, with a *Mollet* for Difference, with the ſame *Creſt* and *Motto*, the Family of *Scotſtarvet* carries.

MR. JAMES SCOTT, Sheriff-clerk of *Edinburgh*, deſcended of the Family of *Knightſpettie*, *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, a *Star* betwixt *two Creſcents* of the Firſt, all within a Border ingrailed *Gules*, charged with *eight Beaſants*; Creſt, *an Arm and Hand holding a Book half opened, proper*. Motto, *Fidelitas*.

SCOTT of *Letham*, a younger Son of the Family of *Scotſtarvet*, carries the ſame Arms, with a *Mollet* for his brotherly Difference (*a*).

SCOTT of *Elie* and *Ardroſs*, being of the ſame Blood and Stem with the *Scotts* of *Scotſtarvet* (*b*), carried *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, a *Star* betwixt *two Creſcents* of the Firſt, within a Border, *Gules*, charged with *eight Beaſants*, *Or*. Sir *William Scott* of *Elie* and *Ardroſs*, was one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and ſometimes Director of the Chancery in the Reign of King *James* VI. His Blood is mixed with very many of the prime Nobility of *Scotland*; for he had one Daughter married to the Lord *Blantyre*, and another, who was married to Sir *William Cochran* of *Coudon*, thereafter Lord *Cochran* and Earl of *Dundonald*, with whoſe Family a great many of the Nobility of *Scotland* are allied in Marriage. By this we ſee the Arms and Family of *Scott* of *Ardroſs*, a very frequent Branch on *Eſcutcheons*, at the Funerals of People of the firſt Rank in the Kingdom.

Of the ancient Family of SCOTT *of* Eskdale, *who had his Reſidence betwixt* White-Esk *and* Black-Esk, *called* Caſtlelour.

THE firſt of this Family was ARTHUR SCOTT of *Eſkdale*, who married a Daughter of *Maxwell* of *Terreagles*, thereafter Lord *Harries*, now Earl of *Nithſdale*, and was ſucceeded by his Son

ROBERT SCOTT of *Howpaiſley*, Warden of the middle Border between *Scotland* and *England*, who married a Daughter of the Lord *Somervile's*; by whom he had Iſſue

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT of *Howpaiſley*, who married a Daughter of *Gladſtanes* of *Cocklaw*; by whom he had Iſſue

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT of *Howpaiſley*, who married a Daughter of *Douglas* of *Cavers*; by whom he had ſeveral Sons; the eldeſt whereof was Abbot of *Melroſs*; the ſecond, who ſucceeded him, was *David*, who, by the Favour of his eldeſt Brother the Abbot, got the Lands of *Thirleſtanes*, from which the Family has ever ſince taken its Deſignation; and was ſucceeded by his Son

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(*a*) Nisbet's Herauldry, p. 99. aforeſaid. (*b*) Captain Walter Scott, in his Treatiſe of the Name of Scott ſays, That of William Scott of Delorain are deſcended Scotſtarvet and Ardroſs.

ROBERT SCOTT, who married a Daughter of - - - - *Johnſtone* of that Ilk, now Marquis of *Annandale*, by whom he had five Sons; the firſt, *John*, who ſucceeded; the ſecond, *Scott* of *Hundleſhope*; the third, *Scott* of *Dryhope*; the fourth, *Scott* of *Mountbenger*; the fifth, *Scott* of *Bowhill*.

JOHN SCOTT of *Thirleſtane* ſucceeded his Father, and had many Honours conferred upon him for his Loyalty, and firm Adherence to King *James* V. more fully noticed in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, *P.* 98. He married a Daughter of *Scott* of *Allanhaugh*, by whom he had four Sons, and two Daughters; 1ſt, *Robert*, who ſucceeded him; 2d, *Simon*, called *Longſpear*, who was Tutor of *Thirleſtane*, of whom came *Scott* of *Newburgh*, from whom are deſcended the *Scotts* of *Ranaldburn*; 3d, *Andrew*, who died without Iſſue; the 4th, *Adam*, of whom are deſcended the *Scotts* of *Gilmerſcleugh*; the eldeſt Daughter *Margaret* was married to *Johnſtone* of that Ilk; the youngeſt Daughter *Jean* was married to *Johnſtone* of *Wamphray*.

ROBERT SCOTT of *Thirleſtane* was Warden-depute of the Weſt-borders, and married Lady *Margaret Scott*, Siſter to the Lord *Buccleugh*, by whom he had three Sons; the firſt, Sir *Robert* his Heir; the 2d, *William*, of whom are deſcended the *Scotts* of *Mirrylaw*; the 3d, *Walter*, who was killed by *John Scott* of *Tuſhielaw*, in a Duel at *Deucharſwyre*, leaving Iſſue two Sons, *Simon* the eldeſt, and *Patrick* of *Tanlawhill*, Great Grandfather to the preſent *Francis* Lord *Napier*.

SIR ROBERT SCOTT of *Thirleſtane* his eldeſt Son, who married a Daughter of *Cranſton* of that Ilk, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *Robert Scott* of *Cruxton*, who married Lady *Mary Lyon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Strathmore*, but died without Iſſue. 2*dly*, Sir *Robert* married Dame *Katharine Jardine*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Jardine* of *Applegirth*; by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John Scott* of *Thirleſtane*, and ſeveral Daughters.

SIR JOHN SCOTT of *Thirleſtane* married Dame *Eupham Young*, Relict to Sir *David Ogilvie* of *Clova*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Francis* and *Katharine*.

AND, in the Year 1641, intruſted *Patrick Scott* of *Tanlawhill* his Couſin, formerly mentioned, with the whole Management of his Eſtate and Affairs, in order to join the noble Marquis of *Montroſe* in his unfortunate Wars; and being under Cloud till the 1660, by which Time he being infirm, and unable to go about his Affairs, and dying in the 1666 left his Son *Francis* in Infancy, and but a ſmall Part of his Eſtate in Poſſeſſion.

FRANCIS married a Daughter of *Robert Douglas* of *Auchintully*, by whom he had Iſſue ſix Sons, *viz.* 1ſt, *John*; 2d, *Robert*; 3d, *William*; 4th, *Francis*; 5th, *James*; 6th, *David*, and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Mary*.

JOHN, the eldeſt Son of the ſaid *Francis Scott*, died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by *Robert* his ſecond Brother, who is now called *Davington*, who is Heir-male and of Line to the foreſaid ancient Family of *Scott* of *Howpaiſley* and *Thirleſtane*, and, as ſuch, with the Aſſiſtance of his other Brothers, is preſently inſiſting for the ſaid Eſtate, which was carried off from the Family, by a Deed of Truſt granted to the ſaid *Patrick Scott* of *Tanlawhill*, which is now under Reduction before the Lords of Seſſion.

THE ancient Armorial Bearing of this Family deſcribed upon a very old Plate of Lead, ſtill extant in their Poſſeſſion is, on a *Bend*, a *Mullet betwixt two Creſcents*, *betwixt a Bow full bent*, *diſcharging an Arrow in Chief*, *and a hunting Horn*, *garniſhed and ſtringed in Baſe*; which laſt Figures have probably been added, on Account of ſome brave Actions performed by the Family.

THIS appears to have been the ancient Bearing of this Family, till His Majeſty King *James* V. for the good Services performed to him by the above-mentioned *John Scott* of *Thirleſtane* at *Soutray-edge*, granted to him a *Border of Flower-de-Liſſes* about his Coat of Arms, ſicklike, as on his Royal Banner, and a *Bundle of Lances above his Helmet*; with this Motto, *READY, AY READY*, as deſcribed in the firſt Volume of this *Syſtem*, Page 98. And theſe *Arms* have ever ſince been carried by the Family, with *Supporters*, &c. as there blazoned.

The Families of CUNINGHAME *of* Polmais *and* Drumquhaſſel, *now repreſented by* William Cuninghame *of* Bandalloch.

THE Original of the Sirname of CUNINGHAME, and of the Family of *Kilmares* or *Glencairn*, the chief Family of the Name, having been fully treated of in the firſt Volume of this Syſtem, Page 195, and the 43d, and following Pages of this *Appendix*, without reſuming any Thing of what is there ſaid, we ſhall directly proceed to the Branch of that noble Family we are now to treat of.

THE Families of *Polmais* and *Drumquhaſſel* are lineally deſcended from Sir *Robert de Cuninghame*, Lord of *Kilmares*, the tenth in the Courſe of Succeſſion of that noble Family, who was co-temporary with King *Robert Bruce*, and a ſtrenuous Aſſerter of his Right; and in Conſideration of his Services, in *anno* 1319, he got a Charter from that great Prince of the Lands of *Lambrughton* in the Shire of *Air* (*a*). He left behind him two Sons, Sir *William* who ſucceeded him in his Honours and Eſtate, and Sir *Andrew Cuninghame*.

1. THIS Sir ANDREW CUNINGHAME of *Polmais* and *Auchinbowie* was cotemporary with King *David* II. and ſhared in the Favours of that Prince, from whom he got a Grant of the Lands of *Pitkelendy*, &c. and was Founder of the foreſaid Families of *Polmais* and *Drumquhaſſel*, in the Shire of *Stirling* (*b*).

2. ALEXANDER CUNINGHAME of *Drumquhaſſel* married *Home*, Daughter of *John Home* of *Erskleton* and *Coldingknows*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Home*, by whom he had a Son *Andrew*.

3. ANDREW CUNINGHAME of *Drumquhaſſel* married a Daughter of Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Morphy*, Siſter to *Alexander* Lord *Evandale*, Anceſtor to the Lords of *Ochiltree*, now extinct, and to the preſent Earl of *Morray*, by whom he had Iſſue *Alexander* his Heir, and a Daughter *Egidia* or *Giles* married to *Thomas Buchanan* of *Gartincaber*, Brother-german to *Walter Buchanan* of that Ilk.

4. ALEXANDER CUNINGHAME of *Drumquhaſſel* married *Margaret*, one of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of *William Park* of that Ilk, an ancient Family in the Shire of *Renfrew*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Arthurly* (*c*), by which Marriage he very much enlarged his Eſtate; for, beſides that Share of it which fell to him in Right of his Wife, by tranſacting with her Siſters and their Husbands, he became Proprietor of all, or the far greateſt Part of the Eſtate of *Park* (*d*), and by the Lady he had Iſſue.

5. ANDREW who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate, which at the Time having become very opulent, procured him a noble Alliance by his Marriage with *Mary*, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Erskine*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Marr* (*e*), and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *George Campbell* of *Loudon*, by whom he had Iſſue *John* his Succeſſor, and *Janet* married to *Walter Buchanan* of *Drumakill*, Anceſtor of Mr. *William Buchanan* late of *Craigievairn*, from whom ſeveral Families of that Name are deſcended.

6. JOHN CUNINGHAME of *Drumquhaſſel* appeared early in the Intereſt of the Reformation, and of thoſe who eſpouſed the Intereſt of King *James* VI. in his Minority, in Oppoſition to his Mother Queen *Mary*, which ingratiated him ſo far with the Earl of *Lennox*, when Regent, that he did nothing of Importance without his Advice; and this Confidence repoſed in him by the Regent, procured him to be called his *Right-hand*, and advanced him to the Honour of being Maſter of the Houſhold to the young King, when at *Stirling*, under the Regency of the Earl of *Marr*: But, upon the King's aſſuming

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(*a*) Charta in Rotulis Robert I. Appendix, P. 44. (*b*) Rotula Britanniæ. (*c*) This is inſtructed by ſeveral Writings in Bandalloch's Cuſtody, relating to the Parks of that Ilk. (*d*) Charter Elizabeth Park and her Husband to Drumquhaſſel, of her Part of the Lands of Park, and Procuratory of Reſignation by Margaret Park, for reſigning her Part of the ſaids Lands in Favours of Drumquhaſſel. (*e*) Charter in the Regiſter of the Privy Seal in the Year 1549.

aſſuming the Government in his own Hands, being offended at the Conduct of the Earl of *Arran* his Favourite, he joined thoſe who attempted the *Road* at *Ruthven* in the 1582 (*a*), with Deſign to ſeize the King's Perſon, and procure the Return of the baniſhed Lords; and, upon Trial, being convicted, he, and *Malcolm Douglas* of *Mains* his Son-in-Law, ſuffered Death on that Account at the Market-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1584 (*b*). He married *Janet*, eldeſt Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *James Cuninghame* of *Polmais*, from which Family he was deſcended, and by that Marriage became the Repreſentative of, as he was before the Heir-male; and had Iſſue *John*, who ſucceeded him, and *Robert Cuninghame* of *Trimbeg*, Anceſtor to *Bandalloch*, and two Daughters, *Janet* married to *Malcolm Douglas* of *Mains*, of whom deſcended the *Douglaſſes* of *Blackerſton* in the *Merſe*, and Sir *Robert Douglas* of *Spot* created Viſcount of *Belhaven* 1633, who has a ſtately Monument of Marble erected over him in the Abbay Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*. *Mary* the ſecond Daughter was married to *Peter Napier* of *Kilmahew*, of whom ſeveral Families in *Dumbarton-ſhire* are deſcended.

7. JOHN CUNINGHAME of *Drumquhaſſel* was reponed againſt his Father's Forfeiture, and reſtored to his Eſtate upon the general Act of Indemnity 1585. He married *Margaret Elphingſton*, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Elphingſton*, and Siſter to *Alexander* Lord *Elphingſton*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. and *James* Lord *Balmerino*, Secretary of State, and Preſident of the Seſſion in the ſame Reign, by whom he had *John* his Heir, and Mr. *James Cuninghame*, Writer to the Signet, who was Writer to King *Cdarles* II. a *Latin* Poet and Antiquary, the Verſes prefixed to our Acts of Parliament were compoſed by him, and Author of the Inſcription upon *MacDuffus* Croſs in the Shire of *Fife*.

JOHN CUNINGHAME of *Drumquhaſſel* died without any ſurviving Heirs, and the Heirs of Mr. *James Cuninghame* his Uncle being alſo extinct, the Repreſentation of the Family devolved upon the Heir-male, deſcended of *Robert Cuninghame* of *Trimbeg* before-mentioned.

WHICH ROBERT CUNINGHAME of *Trimbeg*, purchaſed theſe Lands from Sir *John Haldane* of *Gleneagles* in the Year 1616 (*c*), and married *Elſpeth*, Daughter of *William Buchanan* of *Portnellan* and *Roſs* (*d*), by whom he had *John* his eldeſt Son, and *William*.

JOHN CUNINGHAME of *Trimbeg*, was ſerved Heir to his Father before the Sheriff of *Stirling*, 31ſt *July* 1630; but dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Brother (*e*)

WILLIAM, who was ſerved Heir to him in the 1644. He married *Alice*, Daughter of *John Buchanan* of *Arnprior*, Heir of Line of the Family of *Buchanan*, by whom he had

JOHN CUNINGHAME, Writer to the Signet, who was a Gentleman of great Knowledge and Capacity in his Buſineſs, which he proſecuted with Succeſs. He acquired the Eſtate of *Bandalloch*, and married *Jean*, Daughter of *William Weir*, deſcended of the ancient Family of *Weir* of *Blackwood* in *Lanerk-ſhire*, by whom he had *William* his Succeſſor, now of *Bandalloch*; *John Cuninghame*, Writer to the Signet, who purchaſed the Lands of *Balbugy* in *Fife*; *Robert Cuninghame*, Merchant in *Edinburgh*, who purchaſed the Lands of *Banton*; *George Cuninghame*, Surgeon in *Edinburgh*, ſometime Deacon of that Incorporation, and Conveener of the Trades in *Edinburgh*; *James Cuninghame* Merchant in *Amſterdam*; and *David*, now of *Seabegs*, Major in *Stirling* Caſtle.

WILLIAM CUNINGHAME, now of *Bandalloch*, married *Martha*, Daughter of Sir *George Suttie* of *Balgon* Baronet in the Shire of *Haddington*, by whom he has *George* his only Son, apparent Heir, now in Life.

WILLIAM CUNINGHAME of *Bandalloch*, for his *Atchievement* and *Enſign Armorial*, bears, *Argent, a Shake-fork Sable, betwixt three Roſes, Gules,* above the *Shield*, his *Helmet befitting his Degree*; for his *Creſt, iſſuing out of the Torſe of Wreath of his Colours, a Trunk of an Oak-tree, with a Sprig, Vert.* The *Motto*, in an *Eſcrol* above, *Tandem.*

Addition

(*a*) Melvil's Memoirs. (*b*) Biſhop Spotiſwood's Hiſtory. (*c*) Charter in Bandalloch's Cuſtody. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Retour, ibid.

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Addition to the MEMORIAL *of the Family of* Duntreath, *in this* Appendix, *Page* 163.

THE Family ever ſtill, and at all Times ſince the Reformation, zealous for the Proteſtant Religion, and the Presbyterian Diſcipline and Government in the Church. In the Minority of King *James* VI. Sir *James Edmonſton* of *Duntreath* was an zealous Man of the Party of the Lords, who ſeized the young King at *Ruthven* in 1582, and who removed thoſe they called evil Counſellors from the Throne, who were raiſing the Prerogative of the Crown higher than the legal Conſtitution could bear, and bringing in Biſhops into the Church, an Office they declared ſtrongly againſt, as inconſiſtent with the Purity of Reformation, and the Parity among the Clergy they had reformed upon.

ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON of *Duntreath*, becauſe of his known Principles, being an zealous Presbyterian, was choſen Commiſſioner to the Parliament 1633, for the Shire of *Stirling*, wherein he oppoſed with great Zeal the Act *anent the Prerogative*, the King's appointing *the Apparel of Churchmen*, as that which might introduce into the Church every Thing according to the *Engliſh* Pattern; a Model and Uniformity in Divine Worſhip, King *Charles* I. had his Heart ſo much ſet to be the ſame in all his Dominions. The King was ſo zealous to have the Act carried, that he marked with his own Pen thoſe who voted for or againſt the Act.

ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON, the laſt *Duntreath*, was alſo of his Father's Principles as a Presbyterian, and for the Liberty of his Country, which, generally ſpeaking, go together. He was a great and a conſtant Supporter and Countenancer of thoſe of the Presbyterian Clergy, who came over to the North of *Ireland*, after the ſetting up of Epiſcopacy in the 1661, that they were turned out of their Churches, for not ſubmitting to the new Biſhops, and receiving *Inſtitution* and *Collation* from them, who, for twenty Years before, had been preaching againſt the Unlawfulneſs of Epiſcopacy, or any Superiority in the Office-bearers in the Church, whom the other Party could not look on, otherwiſe than as Time-ſervers, and Men of no Principles. Under all the Diſcouragements and Hardſhips the Presbyterians were expoſed to, the Laird of *Duntreath* ſtuck firm to his Party, tho', as a prudent wiſe Man, he took Care to live with that Caution and Circumſpection, that no Advantage, no Handle could be taken againſt him: But, for all that, his known Principles was Crime enough with thoſe who had the chief Direction of Affairs in *Scotland*, and they wanted but the ſlighteſt Occaſion to harraſs and perſecute him, ſo as they could found a Proſecution upon, and bring him on the Stage as a Confeſſor, for adhering to his Principles as a Presbyterian. For a long while all their Arts fail'd; and tho' they had their little mercenary Tools at Work, to ſee if they could prove that he had been at Conventicles, as Preaching, by the Presbyterian outed Miniſters, in the Field, was term'd, or that any had been held on his Eſtate, or on his Ground: But all fail'd, till a Meeting of that Kind was, without his Knowledge, held in an old Gallery at his Houſe of *Duntreath*. He could not think on diſperſing them, or informing thoſe, whoſe Work it was to ſcatter thoſe Meetings, which came, in the Eye of the Law, to be called *Rendevouzes of Rebellion*; ſo now they thought they had Matter enough againſt him, if not to take away his Life, yet to fine him deeply, which was what his Enemies had always moſtly in View. The great Trouble and the vexatious Proſecution this worthy Gentleman met with upon this Incident, of no great Conſequence in itſelf, one would think cannot be ſo well expreſſed, or more copiouſly ſet forth, than in a Relation of it tranſmitted to me by *Archibald Edmonſton* of *Duntreath*, the Gentleman's own Son, and the Heir of the Family at this Time. So without altering any Thing in the Stile, or adding or diminiſhing from it, the Relation here follows.

THAT, in the Year 1677, the late ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON of *Duntreath*, being then at *Duntreath* on his private Affairs, the Miniſter, called Mr. *Forreſter*, formerly in the Pariſh of *Killearn*, came to *Duntreath*, without *Duntreath*'s Knowledge, and had a private Lecture in the Gallery there, probably by the Invitation of ſome private Chriſtians, which, when *Duntreath* heard of, he thought it no great Crime to be a Hearer; on this egregious Fault, only eſteem'd ſo by the prevailing Party of the Time, he was informed againſt, by one *Craig* of *Ledrogrean*, to my Lord *Roſs*, who then commanded a Troop of Dragoons; On this the ſaid Troop was ſent to apprehend *Duntreath*, not ſuſpecting any ſuch Treatment, and, apprehending him, took him ſtreight to *Glaſgow*, where he lay a Night in the Court of Guard, afterwards three Nights in the Tolbooth, and gave in his Bond of a 1000 *l. Sterl.* to General *Dalziel*, to appear at *Edinburgh* a Month after that; which accordingly he did, and continued ſix Months in the Tolbooth, in which Time he was called three Times before the Council, but was not allowed any Advocate or Lawyer to appear or plead for him; only Sir *George Lockhart* came into the Tolbooth, and adviſed *Duntreath* what to ſay before the Council, who put ſome Queſtions to him, relating to the King's lawful Title to the Crown, and the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews* Murder; his Anſwers were pretty general, and deſired to be excuſed on that Subject, ſeeing he did not think himſelf obliged to declare in his private Capacity: Then they aſked him about the Lecture in *Duntreath*'s Houſe for which he was apprehended, how he came to be preſent at it; His Anſwer was, That Meeting was without his Knowledge or Invitation; in ſhort, they could lay ſo little to his Charge, that they could not be ſo cruel as to take his Life, but fined him in 500 *l. Sterl.* the one Half to the Informer, and the other Half to the Crown. This, tho' a brief Account of that tragical Affair, yet, as it is really Matter of Fact, ſo deſerves ſome Room in the particular Hiſtory of the late *Duntreath*, and Genealogy of the Family. There is further to be added of the ſame Gentleman, That when he was not long at Reſt from the Troubles above-mentioned, the *Iriſh* Rebellion broke out in *Ireland* in the Year 1688, *Duntreath* appeared very early, to ſhew his Zeal for the Proteſtant Intereſts and Liberties of the People, he firſt raiſed an independent Company of his Tenants and Neighbours, and, as far as was in his Power, defended the Country from the Inſults of the *Iriſh*, particularly thoſe that was in Garriſon in *Carrickfergus*; he was afterward commanded by General *Guſtavus Hamilton*, to march his Company towards *Colrain*, where he met with a Regiment formerly raiſed by Sir *Robert Adair*, (who went to *Scotland* after raiſing ſaid Regiment) on which Vacancy *Duntreath* got the Command of that Regiment; he continued ſome Time in Garriſon in *Colrain*, and he and his Men was amongſt the firſt who fired at the *Iriſh* that was near the Town: On that the *Iriſh* retreated; after that he was commanded to cut the Wooden-bridge of *Portglanoon*, and caſt up a Trench to prevent the *Iriſh* coming down the ban Water. In the defending of that Trench to the Knees in Water, in a rainy Seaſon, he contracted a moſt violent Cold, which was afterwards the Occaſion of his Death. He was commanded to march his Regiment to *Derry*, that was beſieged by the *Iriſh*; but they being ſo ſcarce of Proviſions, could not admit of his Men, and he could not leave them; on which he marched four Miles below *Derry*, to a Fort called *Culmore*. When he died, he deſired his Corps might be taken over to the antient Burial-place of his Family in *Strathblain* Church in *Scotland*. which was accordingly done.

Of the Family of GARTHSHORE *of* that Ilk, *in* Dumbartoun-ſhire.

THIS Family, as other antient Families in *Scotland*, have taken their Sirname from their Eſtate, and the Lands they have long enjoyed.

THAT this Family of GARTHSHORE of that Ilk is very antient, is well inſtructed, they have, amongſt the Writs of the Family, Charters of their Lands and Eſtate of *Garthſhore*, as far back as the Reign of King *Alexander* II. who came to the Throne in the Year 1214.

THIS Family has intermarried with ſeveral of the beſt Families in the Weſt, ſuch as *Houſton* of that Ilk, *Muirhead* of *Lachop*, &c. and did enjoy their antient Eſtate of *Garthſhore* from the above Period, downward in a lineal Order of Succeſſion, to about the End of the Reign of King *Charles* I. when, on the Death of Captain *Patrick Garthſhore* of that Ilk (who was reckoned a Gentleman of Honour and a brave Soldier) without Iſſue, the Succeſſion devolved on his immediate younger Brother, Dr. *James Garthſhore*, Doctor of Divinity, and Parſon of *Cardroſs*.

THE Doctor, as Heir of his Brother, poſſeſſed the Eſtate for ſome Years: But, as it was affected by a Liferent to his Brother's Lady, and incumbred with Debts contracted by his Brother while in the Army, he, for Payment of thoſe Debts, made over the Eſtate to his youngeſt Brother *Alexander Garthſhore*; who was bred a Merchant, and whoſe Heirs ſtill enjoy the Eſtate.

DOCTOR GARTHSHORE, the undoubted Repreſentative of this Family, died leaving three Sons, Lieutenant *William*, Mr. *James* and *George Garthſhores*.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM the eldeſt died leaving one Son *William*, who was bred a Chirurgeon, and died ſome Years ago in the *Weſt-Indies*, and was never married: So that, ſince his Demiſe, the Doctor's ſecond Son,

MR. JAMES GARTHSHORE Miniſter at *Carmichael*, is the undoubted Repreſentative of this Family.

THE above Mr. JAMES GARTHSHORE has one Son,

JAMES GARTHSHORE Writer to the Signet, who married Mris. *Jean Scot*, Daughter of Sir *Patrick Scot* of *Ancrum*, by whom he has one Son *James*. The Arms or Coat Armorial of the Family is *Argent, a Saltire betwixt four Holland Leaves, Vert*; Creſt, *an Eagle Proper*. Motto, *I renew my Age*.

Of the SHAWS *of* HAYLEY *and* SORNBEG.

THE Original of the Sirname of SHAW is commonly attributed to one *Shaw*, ſecond Son to *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, who was Cup-bearer to one of our Kings, *Alexander* II. or *Alexander* III. as others aſſert, and whoſe Deſcendents aſſumed their Sirname from his proper Name, and their Armorial Bearings from the Badge of his Office. But without nicely enquiring to which of theſe Princes the forenamed *Shaw* was Cup-bearer, 'tis certain, that ſoon after the Period of Time condeſcended on, there appeared ſeveral Families of that Sirname in the Weſt firſt; then in the North, and afterwards in *England* and *Ireland*.

THOSE, in the Weſt, took their firſt Deſignation from their Lands of *Hayleys*, in the Shire of *Air*, which they held of the Great Stewarts of *Scotland*; and the firſt of them we find upon Record is WILLIAM SHAW, who is Witneſs to a Charter granted by *Jacobus Seneſcallus Scotiæ* to the Monaſtery of *Paiſley* in the 1291; and the ſaid *James*, Great Stewart of *Scotland*, likewiſe granted a Charter, (which is ſtill extant in the Cuſtody of *Alexander Shaw*, Writer in *Edinburgh*, ſecond Son to *Sornbeg*) *Willielmo dicto del Shaw*, *pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo*, of the Lands of *Hayleys*, *Wardlaw* and *Drumchaber*, in the Shire of *Air*. The Date of this Charter cannot be aſcertained, but it muſt have been before the 1309, in which Year the Granter died.

THE next of this Family we meet with on Record is *John* of *Shaw*, Lord of the *Hayley*, who, in *anno* 1407, entred into an Indenture with Sir *Allan* of *Cathcart*, Lord of that Ilk, anent the Wadſet of ſome Lands, which was afterwards confirmed under the Great Seal (*a*).

JOHN SHAW of *Hayley*, in the Year 1469, was joined in a Commiſſion of Embaſſy to *Denmark*, with the Lord *Evandale*, Lord Chancellor, the Earls of *Arran* and *Orkney*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Rank and Diſtinction, to treat of a Marriage betwixt King *James* III. and *Margaret*, Daughter of *Chriſtiern* III. King of *Denmark*, and their Negotiation had the deſired Succeſs (*b*).

ANDREW SHAW of *Sornbeg*, Son to *Hayley*, was infeſt, under the Great Seal, in the Lands of *Sornbeg*, *Polkemet*, *Whitburn*, and other Lands in the Shires of *Air* and *Linlithgow*, &c. 21ſt *May* 1447, and was ſucceeded by his Son

ALEXANDER SHAW of *Sornbeg* and *Polkemet*, who reſigned the Lands of *Polkemet* in Favours of Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Preſton*; upon which Reſignation a Charter under the Great Seal was granted in *anno* 1486 (*d*), and was ſucceeded by his Son

WILLIAM, the other Heirs-male of the Family of *Hayley* failing, the Family of *Sornbeg* or *Polkemet* remained the only Heirs-male and Repreſentatives of the Family of *Hayley*; and the aforeſaid *William Shaw* of *Sornbeg* and *Polkemet*, Son to the foreſaid *Alexander*, was infeſt, under the Great Seal, in the Lands of *Polkemet* and *Sornbeg*, &c. in the ſaid Shires, 14th *March* 1486, and in the Lands of *Flock* and *Flockſide*, in the Shire of *Renfrew*, 20th *April* 1487, and was ſucceeded by his Son

JOHN SHAW of *Sornbeg*, who was infeſt under the Great Seal in the ſaids Lands of *Flock*, &c. 28th *May* 1529. He was ſucceeded by his Son

ANDREW SHAW of *Sornbeg*, who was ſerved and retoured Heir, in ſpecial, to *William Shaw* of *Sornbeg* and *Polkemet* his Grandfather, in the five Pound Land, of old Extent, of *Helington*; five Pound Land, of old Extent, of *Knockindale*; fifty Shilling Land, of old Extent, of *Goldring*; the Lands, Barony and Fortalice of *Sornbeg*, and others in the Shire of *Air*, 10th *December* 1547.——In *anno* 1544, he and *John Shaw*, his Son and apparent Heir, granted a Charter of the Lands of *Helington*, *Willielmo Wallace*, *Nepoti & hæredi quondam Willielmi Wallace de Ellerſly* (*e*), in *anno* 1545.——*David Hamilton* of *Preſton*, obtained a Gift of Non-entry of the Lands of *Polkemet*, *Sornbeg* and *Foulſhiels*, &c. in the Shires of *Air* and *Linlithgow*, from Queen *Mary*, which had fallen in her Hands by Reaſon of Non-entry from the Deceaſe of the above *William Shaw* of *Polkemet*; whereupon he obtained Decreet of Declarator before the Lords of Seſſion, in the 1549, againſt the ſaid *Andrew Shaw* of *Sornbeg*; but the ſaid Gift being, as it would appear, only a Truſt for the Behoof of the ſaid *Andrew*, the neareſt Heir; He previouſly made over the ſame to him, with a Decreet of Appriſing for the bygone Non-entry Duties; upon which the ſaid *Andrew* obtained a Charter under the Great Seal in Favours of himſelf, and the ſaid *John Shaw* his Son, 4th *March* 1550 (*f*); whereupon they were infeſt, and the Lands of *Polkemet*, &c. thereby were united to the Eſtate of *Sornbeg*.——Upon the 19th *June* 1589 (*g*), the ſaid *Andrew Shaw* was infeſt in the foreſaid Lands of *Flockſide*, upon a Precept forth of the Chancellary, as Heir to his Father *John*; and, upon the 2d *March* 1590 (*h*), he obtained a Charter from Queen *Mary*, in Favours of himſelf and his ſaid Son, of the Lands of *Sornbeg*, and others; And 28th *April* 1550, the ſaid *John* was married to *Helen Wallace*, Daughter to *Carnel*, as appears by the original Contract of Marriage of that Date; in all which Lands the ſaid *Andrew* was ſucceeded by the ſaid

JOHN SHAW of *Sornbeg* or *Polkemet* his Son, who was ſucceeded by

JOHN SHAW of *Sornbeg* his Son, in the 1592, he is infeſt upon a Precept forth of the Chancellary, as Heir to *Andrew Shaw* his Grandfather, in the foreſaid Lands of

Sornbeg,

(*a*) Carta in publicis Archivis. (*b*) Buchanan, and Torfæu's Hiſtory of Denmark, p. 191. (*c*) Carta in publicis Archivis. (*d*) Carta ibidem. (*e*) Carta penes Comitem de Dundonald. (*f*) Carta in publicis Archivis. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Ibidem.

Sornbeg, *Helington*, *Knockindale*, *Goldring*, &c. (*a*) And, upon the 28th *October* 1608, he was infeſt in the Lands of *Polkemet*, &c. upon another Precept iſſued out of the Chancellary in his Favours, as Heir to *John Shaw* of *Polkemet* his Father (*b*); and, in *anno* 1615, upon his own Reſignation, he obtained a Charter from King *James* VI. erecting his haill Lands into the Barony of *Sornbeg*, whereupon he was infeſt (*c*); and, in 1620, he granted a Charter to his Son *Patrick* at his Marriage, of the foreſaid Lands of *Polkemet*.

AND the ſaid PATRICK SHAW of *Sornbeg*, as Heir ſerved in ſpecial to the foreſaid *John Shaw* his Father, 25th *Auguſt* 1631, was alſo infeſt in the foreſaid Lands of *Sornbeg*, *Chapleton*, *Duncanrigs*, *Goldring*, &c. which he reſigned in Favours of *John* his Son, and *John* his Grandſon, who were infeſt under the Great Seal, *anno* 1669 (*d*). He, the ſaid *Patrick*, married *Durham*, Daughter of *Durham* of *Duntervie*, by whom he had the ſaid

JOHN SHAW of *Sornbeg* his Son, who, *anno* 1651, married *Iſabel Boſwel*, ſecond and one of the four Daughters of *David Boſwell* of *Auchinleck*, by whom he had

JOHN SHAW of *Sornbeg*, who married *Marion Kennedy*, Daughter to *Kennedy* of *Kilbenzie*, by whom he had

CAPTAIN JOHN SHAW of the *Scots* Royal Regiment of Foot, his eldeſt Son and Heir, now with that Corps in the Expedition in *America*, ſerving his Country, who was ſerved Heir in ſpecial to his ſaid Father and Grandfather in the foreſaid Lands, *anno* 1720.—*Alexander Shaw* Writer in *Edinburgh*, two Daughters; *Anne* married to *Graham* of *Drynie*; and *Catharine* married to *MacKenzie* of *Suddie*, both which Gentlemen reſide in the Shire of *Roſs*.

THE Armorial Atchievement of the Family of *Shaw* of *Sornbeg*, is *Azure*, *three Mollets in Feſs*, *betwixt as many covered Cups*, *Argent*; Creſt, *a dexter Hand proper*, *holding a covered Cup*, *Argent*. Motto, *I mein well*. N. R.

It may not be improper here to obſerve, That the Author, of the *Hiſtorical Remarks on Ragman's Roll*, has committed a Miſtake, in ſuppoſing the Family of *Sauchie* to ſucceed as Heirs to that of *Hayley*, with whom they had no Manner of Connection; And he had no Reaſon to form this Suppoſition: The only Information he had, concerning the Family of *Hayley*, being from that of *Sornbeg*, who communicated to him the original Charter, granted by *James*, Great Stewart of *Scotland*, to that Family, as himſelf ingenuouſly acknowledges.

MEMORIAL of the antient Family of *RIDDELL* of that Ilk, Baronet; ſhewing their Antiquity, Deſcent and Alliances, from the Reign of King *David* I. to the preſent Time.

'TIS the received Opinion among the modern Antiquaries, That the Sirname and Family of RIDDELL or RYDAL is derived from one of thoſe *Normans* that came over to *England* with *William* the Conqueror (*e*); and, by the Gift of that Prince, got many great and conſiderable Eſtates and Lordſhips in that Realm. The Sirname ſeems to be local to *Riddell*, which denotes its Antiquity.

GEOFFREY RIDDLE, in the 7th of King *Henry* I. of *England*, being, ſays *a great and learned Antiquary and Hiſtorian* (*f*), an eminent and learned Perſon, upon that great Controverſy then happening betwixt *Oſbert*, at that Time Sheriff of *Yorkſhire*, and the Church of *St. Wilfred* at *Rippon*, touching the Privilege of Sanctuary there, whereof the Sheriff would not allow, was, by ſpecial Commiſſion, imployed together with *Robert* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Ralph Baſſet*, *Roger de Meſchines*, and *Peter de Valoines*,

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(*a*) Carta in publicis Archivis. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Enquiry into the Origin of Sirnames. (*f*) Sir William Dugdale's Baronage of England, Tom 1. Page 555.

Valoines, to hear and determine therein, who gave Judgment for the Church; and, not long after this, growing famous for his Knowledge in the Laws, was ſoon thereafter conſtituted Great Juſtice of *England*. But, in the 20th of that Reign, upon the Return of King *Henry* out of *Normandy*, where Prince *William* his eldeſt Son had, ſays my learned Author, *in Teſtimony of the Peoples Obedience, received their Homage and Fealty by his Father's Appointment, being in the Ship with the Prince, and other of the King's Children, and diverſe of the Nobility, they were caſt away at Sea, and periſhed* (*a*), *anno* 1120 (*b*). He left Iſſue by *Geva* his Wife, Daughter of *Hugh* the firſt Earl of *Cheſter* (*c*), one ſole Daughter his Heir, named *Maud*, married to *Richard Baſſet*, Son of *Ralph Baſſet*, Juſtice of *England*; which *Richard*, being alſo Juſtice of *England*, had by her two Sons *Geoffrey*, who aſſumed the Sirname of *Rydal*, of whom the *Engliſh* Barons *Rydal* deſcended, who are traced down, in the Baronage of *England*, by Sir *William Dugdale*, to which I muſt refer.

BUT tho' the firſt of the Name came over to *England* with the Duke of *Normandy*, yet it was not long after that the *Riddells* came to *Scotland*; for, in the Reign of our King *Alexander* I. when *David*, that King's Brother, was *Princeps Cumbriæ*, he cauſed an *Inquiſitio*, an Enquiry to be made *de poſſeſſionibus Eccleſiæ Glaſguenſis, auxilio & inveſtigatione ſeniorum hominum & ſapientiorum totius Cumbriæ*. To this Deed of Inquiſition there are many great Witneſſes; and, among others, *Gervaſius Riddell*, *Hugo de Morvile*, *Walterus de Lindeſeyia*, &c. &c. (*d*). I am of Opinion, That this Prince *David*, in the Lifetime of his Brother, and while he was Prince, or *Comes Cumbriæ*, as he is ſometimes called, having got Acquaintance with the Sons of ſome of the *Norman* Gentlemen, who had ſhared in the Conqueſt of *England*, gave them Poſſeſſions, and ſettled them in Eſtates in *Cumberland*; and when he came to the Crown of *Scotland*, by the Name of *David* I. *anno* 1122, he conferred other Eſtates and Offices on them: For, we find, the ſame *Gervaſius Riddell* is Witneſs to ſeveral Charters by this King *David*; particularly to one granted to the Prior of *Coldingham*, wherein he is deſign'd *Gervaſius Vicecomes de Roxburgh* (*e*). It cannot be a Queſtion, but that *Walterus de Riddell* is the Son and Succeſſor of *Gervaſius de Riddell*, who is, for a great While, an ordinary Witneſs in King *David*'s Charters (*f*). There is a Charter by that King to himſelf, *Waltero Riddel de terris de Liliſclve & dimidium de Eſcheco & Wittune* (*g*), *per ſuas rectas diviſas tenend. & habend. ſibi & hæredibus ſuis de me & hæredibus meis, in ſeoda & hæreditate, per ſervitium unius militis, ſicut unus baronum meorum, vicinorum ſuorum. Teſtibus Andrea Epiſcopo de Cataneis, Waltero filio Allani, Ricardo de Morevila, Alexandro de Seton, Alexandro de Sancto Martino, Waltero de Lindeſeyia, David de Vuet, & Nicolao Clerico, apud Scoon.* The Tranſumpt of this Charter I have ſeen taken before; *Andreas Dominus Gray Juſtitiarius ſupremi Domini noſtri Regis ex parte auſtrali aquæ de Forth. Apud Jedburgh quarto die Novembris,* 1506 (*h*). But this *Walterus de Riddell* having no Iſſue, was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his Brother *Dominus Anſkitille de Riddell.* This is vouched, and nobly inſtructed by a Bull of Pope *Adrian* IV. (*i*), which I have ſeen, and runs thus: *Adrianus Epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei Anſkitille Riddell Militi ſalutem, & Apoſtolicam Benedictionem, ſub Beati Petri & noſtri protectione. Suſcepimus ſpecialiter eaquæ Walterus de Riddell teſtamentum ſuum ante obitum ſuum faciens tibi noſcitur reliquiſſe, viz. Villas de Wittuneſs, Liliſclve, Brachahe, & cetera bona a quibuſcunque tibi juſte collata, nos authoritate ſedis Apoſtolicæ integre confirmamus. Datum Beneventi ſeptimo Idus Aprilis.* The preciſe Year of our LORD is ſeldom in antient Bulls: But this muſt be betwixt the Year 1154, that he came to the Papacy, and the 1159 that he died.

THERE is another Bull of Pope *Alexander* III. who ſucceeded Pope *Adrian*, I have ſeen to this ſame Sir *Anſkitille de Riddell*, of all that his Brother had left him by Teſtament. and confirming an Agreement betwixt him & *Huchtredum Sacerdotem*, anent the

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(*a*) Ibidem, I mean Dugdale's Baronage of England. (*b*) Sir James Dalrymple's Appendix to his hiſtorical Collections. (*c*) Dugdale. (*d*) This Enquiry into the Poſſeſſions of the See of Glaſgow is in the Regiſter of the Biſhoprick, and the Excerpt publiſhed by Sir James Dalrymple. (*e*) Sir James Dalrymple's Collections from the original Writs of the Priory of Coldingham, belonging to the Chapter of Durham. (*f*) Ibidem, his Collections, P. 348. (*g*) Penes Sir Walter Riddell Baronet, and theſe Lands are now the Barony of Riddell. 'Tis the only one of King David's I have ſeen granted to a Laick. (*h*) This Tranſumpt I have ſeen in the Cuſtody of Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk, Baronet. (*i*) Penes eundem Dominum Walterum Riddel de eodem.

the Tithes of the Lands of *Liliſclve*, by the Mediation of King *Malcolm* IV. (*a*) This Sir *Anſkitille de Riddell* was ſucceeded by *Walter de Riddell* his Son, the next in the Line of Succeſſion of this moſt antient Family. *Hugo de Riddell*, who is Co-temporary with him, muſt be his younger Brother. He, *Hugo de Riddell*, is Witneſs in a Charter of Confirmation by King *Malcolm*, to the Abbacy of *Kelſo*, *anno* 1159 (*b*). The ſame *Hugo de Riddell* is *Dominus de Cranſton*, who is to be found in the Regiſters of *Kelſo*, as a Donator to that Abbacy of the fourth Part of *Cranſton*, afterward called *Little-Preſton*, now *Preſtonhall* (*c*). From this *Hugo de Riddell*, the Lands were called *Cranſton-Riddell*, and he is to be found in the Charters of King *Malcolm*, and King *William* his Brother and Succeſſor, in the Regiſters of *Kelſo*, *Scoon*, and the Extract from the Regiſters of *Glaſgow* (*d*). He is the Founder of the *Riddells* of *Cranſton*, which ended in an Heir-female, who was married to a Son of the Houſe of *Crichton*, of whom came the *Crichtons* of *Cranſton-Riddell*. Nothing can be clearer or more evident, than that in theſe early Times we are upon, the Family of the *Riddells* muſt have been conſidered in the Rank and Quality of the *Magnates* and the *Proceres Regni Scotiæ*; ſince we ſee that *Hugo de Rydal*, who is but a Branch of the Houſe of *Riddell*, is ſent up to *England* as one of the Hoſtages for the Ranſom of King *William*, who had been taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Alnwick*, *anno* 1174 (*e*): They were all Perſons of the firſt Rank and Condition; the *Comites* and the *Barones Regni*, the Liſt of them, taken from an Author of the greateſt Credit (*f*), here follows,

David Comes, as he is deſign'd the King's own Brother, who was Earl of *Huntington* in *England*, and Earl of *Garrioch* in *Scotland*.

Duncanus Comes, Earl *Duncan* was the great and powerful Earl of *Fiſe*.

Waldevus Comes was the Earl of *Dunbar*.

Gilbertus Comes was the Earl of *Strathern*.

Comes de Angus, that was *Gilchriſt* Earl of *Angus*.

THEN follow the *Barones Scotiæ*.

Ricardus de Morvile, *Conſtabularius Scotiæ*.

Ricardus Cumine, the Anceſtor of the Houſe of the Earls of *Buchan*.

Walterus Corbet.

Walterus Oliphard, that is the Anceſtor of *Aberdalgy*, and Lord *Oliphant*.

Joannes de Valz.

Willielmus de Lindſay, the Progenitor of the Earls of *Crawford* and *Lindſay*.

Philip de Colvile, the Progenitor of the Lords *Colvile* of *Ochiltree*, and the Lord *Colvile* of *Culroſs*.

Philip de Valoines.

Robertus Frebert.

Robertus de Burnevile.

Hugo Giffurd.

Hugo Riddell.

Walterus Barclay.

Willielmus de la Haye.

Willielmus de Mortuomari.

BUT to return to the Stem and principal Family of the *Riddells*, the Houſe of *Riddell* itſelf, we muſt obſerve, that from the ancient Writings belonging to Sir *Walter Riddell* of that Ilk, and the other authentick Vouchers we have mentioned to ſupport the Authority of this Memorial; it is evident, That *Walter de Riddell* was the Son and Heir of Sir *Anskitille de Riddell*; for there is a Bull by Pope *Alexander* III. *Waltero Riddell*, *filio domini Anskitille de Riddell*, relative to the Lands of *Wittuneſs*, *Liliſclve*. There are Remarks upon this Bull, by a very learned Antiquary, Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, who was a Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and he expreſly ſays, That *Walter de Riddell*, to whom the Bull is directed, was the Son of Sir *Anſkitille Riddell*; for when Sir *James Dalrymple* ſaw this Bull, that worthy learned Author ingeniouſly tells us, That the Name of the Son of Sir *Anskitlle* was worn out: But he ſuppoſes it to be *Walter*, there remaining, adds he, *Above the Hole in the Parchment*, *ſome Strokes of a double W*, *as the initial Letter for Walterus*,

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(*a*) Carta penes Dom. Walt. Riddell de eodem. (*b*) Charter cited by the learned Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections, P. 349, to be penes Comitem de Roxburgh, (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) All theſe Vouchers are in the Bibliotheck belonging to the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh. (*e*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (*f*) Ibid.

which no doubt it is; and when Mr. *Crawford* ſaw it fifty Years, or more, before Sir *James* peruſed it, the Name *Walterus* might be clearer, and more perceptible and legible than afterward: But this by the By.

To *Walterus de Riddell*, the Proprietor of the Eſtate of *Riddell*, in the Reign of King *William*, ſucceeded *Patricius*, deſign'd *de Riddell*, which I think implies that he was the Head of the Family. He, *Patricius de Riddell*, gives to the Monks of *Melroſs*, *Partem terræ in territorio de Wittune*, *pro ſalute animæ Domini Willielmi Regis Scotiæ* (*a*). He gives moreover to the Convent of *Melroſs*, and to the Monks ſerving GOD there, another Part of *Wittune*, *Uſque ad terram quam Willielmus de Riddell, dedit Matildæ Corbet uxori ſui in Wittune.* The Deed is expreſſed to be made, *Pro ſalute Domini mei Alexandri Regis Scotiæ* (*b*), which muſt be after the 1214, that our King *Alexander* II. came to the Throne. One of the Witneſſes to the Charter is *Walterus de Riddell filius meus* (*c*). He had alſo another Son named *Willielmus de Riddell.* To Sir *Patrick de Riddell*, ſucceeded *Walter de Riddell* his Son. There is a Donation and Mortification by *Robertus de Buccleugh*, *pro anima Anſkitille de Riddell, Domini mei, & pro animabus Patricii de Riddell, & Walteri de Riddell Dominorum meorum*, of Lands held of them in *Wittune* (*d*). There is another Donation by *Walterus de Riddell, filius & hæres Patricii de Riddell*, whereby *ad petitionem*, ſays he, *filii mei & hæredis, & Iſabel uxoris ſuæ*, he ratifies to the Monks of *Melroſs illum bovatum terræ*, which *Willielmus Parſona de Hunam* purchaſed *a Willielmo Cocko, teſtibus Dom. Patricio de Riddell patre meo*, that was his Father-in-Law, *Willielmo filio meo & hærede, Patricio filio meo, Willielmo nepote meo* (*e*). Moreover a ſubſequent Deed and Charter to this Abbacy confirms that to *Walterus de Riddell. William* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded; for there is a Donation to the Abbot and Convent of *Melroſs*, by *Iſabella uxor Willielmi de Riddell de alia bovata terræ in territorio de Wittune, quam pater meus, Willielmus Parſona de Hunam emit a Gaufredo Coco.* He expreſſes her Deed to be made *pro ſalute animæ Domini Patrici de Riddell, & Walteri filii ejus, & Willielmi ſponſi mei.* To which there are Witneſſes *Dominus Patricius de Riddell, Walterus de Riddell filius meus, Willielmus de Riddell ſponſus meus, Willielmus filius noſter, Patricius filius Walteri de Riddell* (*f*). So we ſee this laſt Writ inſtructs four ſucceſſive Deſcents in the Family, which is much in an extrinſick Voucher, and a great Deal *in re tam antiqua*, for ſupporting the Antiquity of this Family. This *Willielmus de Riddell*, the Head of the Family of *Riddell*, is the ſame Perſon, who, in the Regiſter of *Melroſs*, is Witneſs in a Charter granted by *Joannes de Veſci*, *Willielmo de Spronſton de nova terra de Mow* (*g*). *Willielmus de Riddell*, the Son of the former *William de Riddell*, in the Reign of *David* II. as I conjecture, is in the Quality and Rank of a Knight, *Miles*, when he ratifies and confirms certain Lands, that *Adam Dunelm*, that is *Durham*, his Vaſſal held of him, which he then ſold to the Monaſtery of *Melroſs*, in *Weſter Liliſclve* (*h*).

The next in the Line of Succeſſion in the principal Family of *Riddell*, *Riddell* of that Ilk, is *Quintin de Riddell de Wittune*, who is the firſt that the Charters of the Family that are now extant begins with, in the Cuſtody of Sir *Walter Riddell* of that Ilk Baronet; tho' I think he can ſcarcely be the immediate Son of the laſt mentioned Sir *William*; he may indeed, without any Stretch in Chronology, be his Grandſon; but he is very plainly and clearly the Succeſſor and lineal Heir to all thoſe ancient Barons of *Riddell*, who had the Lands and Eſtate of *Wittuneſs*, *Brachabe* and *Liliſclve*, from King *David* I. And this Gentleman *Quintin Riddell* being found veſted in that very Eſtate, it cannot remain a Queſtion, but that he is Heir to them, and their lineal legal Succeſſor: For *George Rutherford*, Baillie to the ſaid *Quintin Riddell* of *Wittuneſs*, by an Inquiſition, finds him duly veſted in the Eſtate of *Riddell*, in his Court at *Wittuneſs*, the 4th of *July* 1421 (*i*), which was the 14th Year of the Reign of King *James* I. I could not vouch from the Writs of the Family of *Riddell*, to whom this *Quintin* was allied in Marriage: But he is in a particular Friendſhip and Confidence with the *Rutherfords*; ſo perhaps he was allied with them; but this I offer no otherwiſe than as a Conjecture, for it will bear no more.

He QUINTIN RIDDELL of *Wittuneſs*, the Laird of *Riddell* of that Ilk, was ſucceeded by *James Riddell* of *Wittuneſs* his Grandſon: This is vouched from his Service

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(*a*) Chartulary of Melroſs, of which there are two, one belonging to the Earl of Haddingtoun, and a leſſer one to the Lawyers at Edinburgh. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Ibidem. (*f*) Mr. Nisbet in his Treatiſe of Heraldry, from the Chartulary of Melroſs, P. 375. (*g*) Chartulary of Melroſs. (*h*) Carta penes Dom. Walt. Riddell de eodem. (*i*) Ibidem.

Service in the Charter-cheſt of the Family of *Riddell* (*a*), whereby, on the 4th of *May* 1471 at *Jedburgh*, an Inqueſt of very honourable Gentlemen find, *Quod Jacobus Riddell de eodem, & legitimus & propinquior hæres quondam Quintini Riddell, ſui avi,* 'tis in the Lands of *Roxburgh*, as well as in the other Eſtates he died veſted in. This Gentleman, *Jacobus Riddell de eodem*, directs a Precept to his Bailiff, for infeſting *William Davidſon* his Vaſſal in the Lands of *Heathbands*. He was ſucceeded by

JOHN RIDDELE of that Ilk his Son: There is a Precept directed from *James* Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, for infeſting *John Ridell* of that Ilk in the Lands of *Liliſclve*, which he held of that See in 1510; and another Precept from the next ſucceeding Archbiſhop to the ſame Effect (*b*), *anno* 1518. This is the Laird of *Riddell*, who knowing the Value of his original Charter from King *David* I. of the Eſtate of *Riddell*, which is indeed ſo ancient, as I have never ſeen any other from this King to a Laick, but itſelf; and by its high Antiquity, even then, likely to deface, and the Writing to wear out; ſo to preſerve ſo valuable a Monument and Record of his Family, he applied by Petition to the Lord *Gray*, Juſtice-General be-South *Forth*, to have the original Charter tranſumed, and which was accordingly done in a Juſtice-Air held at *Jedburgh*, as has been formerly obſerved in the preceeding Part of this Memorial, *anno* 1506. This ſame *Joannes Riddell de eodem*, grants a Precept for infeſting *Patrick* Earl of *Bothwel*, as Heir to *Patrick* Earl of *Bothwel* his Father, in a Part of the Lands of *Liliſclve*, *anno* 1534, which he held of the Laird of *Riddell* (*c*). He left behind him ſeveral Sons,

WALTER his Heir and Succeſſor.

JOHN RIDDELL deſign'd of *Robbine* (*d*).

WILLIAM RIDDELL a third Son (*e*).

WALTER RIDDEL of that Ilk ſucceeded his Father, to whom he is ſerved Heir, *anno* 1588 (*f*). He married Daughter of Sir *George Ramſay* of *Dalhouſie*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Dalhouſie* (*g*), and had a Son his Heir, *viz.*

ANDREW RIDDELL of that Ilk, who has a Charter of his Eſtate, under the Great Seal, *filio & hæredi Walteri Riddell de eodem*, dated the 4th *March* 1591 (*h*). This Gentleman married firſt Daughter of Sir *James Pringle* of *Gallaſhiels* (*i*); and had Iſſue Sir *John* his eldeſt Son, the firſt Baronet of this moſt ancient Family (*k*). *William*, of whom are the *Riddells* of *Newhouſe*, and *James Riddell* of *Mayboil* (*l*). He married to his ſecond Wife *Violea*, Daughter of *William Douglas* of *Pompherſton*, a very ancient Family of that Name in *Linlithgow-ſhire* (*m*); by whom he had a Son *Walter Riddell*, the Progenitor of the *Riddells* of *Haining* in *Teviotdale*, which, in our own Time, ended in an Heir-female, Mris. *Magadalen Riddell*, who was married to Mr. *David Erkine* of *Dun*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and had Iſſue; He had alſo ſeveral Daughters, *Margaret*, who was married to *Robert Rutherford* of *Edgerton*, Anceſtor to Sir *John Rutherford* of that Ilk (*n*); another to Sir *James Scot* of *Goldielands*; and a third Daughter *Iſabel*, who was married to *Robert Ker* of *Cavers* (*o*), of whom that Family is deſcended; and the youngeſt to *John Baillie* of *St. John*'s Kirk in the Shire of *Lanerk*, of whom *Somervile* of *Corhouſe* is the lineal Heir.

SIR JOHN RIDDELL, the firſt Baronet in the Family, created the 20th of *March* 1628, was married to *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *John Murray* of *Blackbarony*, by Dame *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, the firſt and moſt ancient Branch of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hamilton*. This Alliance brought a great many Relations to the Houſe of *Riddell*; for the Lady had a Siſter, Dame *Eliſabeth Murray*, who was married to Sir *Robert Ker* of *Ancrum*, created Earl of *Ancrum* in the 1633: She was his firſt Lady, and was Mother to *William* Earl of *Lothian*, who was Secretary in the Time of King *Charles* I. Dame *Margaret Murray*, another Siſter, was married to Sir *Robert Hacket* of *Pitfirren*, and had Iſſue. *Mary* married to *Patrick Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, and had Iſſue; and *Iſabel* married to Sir *Patrick Scot* of *Thirlſtane*, and had Iſſue married to Sir *James Douglas* of *Colphople*; and married to *Veitch* of *Dawick*.

(*a*) Charta penes Dom. Walt. Riddell de eodem, I ſaw the Writs from the Originals. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Ibidem. (*e*) Ibidem. (*f*) Ibidem. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Ibidem. (*i*) Memorial of the Family of Riddell, from the Writs of the Family tranſmitted to me. (*k*) Ibidem. (*l*) Ibidem. (*m*) Ibidem, and the Regiſters of the Heralds. (*n*) Ibidem. (*o*) Memorial of the Houſe of Riddell, and other authentick Vouchers confirming it.

Sir JOHN RIDDELL had Iſſue by his Lady Dame *Agnes Murray*, Sir *Walter* his Heir and Succeſſor, Sir *William Riddell*, Governor of *Duſburgh* in *Holland*, *John* and *Thomas* who were Captains in the Service of the States of the united Provinces; he had alſo a Daughter who was married to Sir *Thomas Ker* of *Cavers*, and had Iſſue.

He married to his ſecond Wife, Dame *Anne Anſtruther*, Daughter of Sir *William Anſtruther* of that Ilk, by whom he had only one Daughter, who was married to *David Barclay* of *Collearney*, one of the antienteſt Families in all the County of *Fife* (*a*).

Sir WALTER RIDDELL of that Ilk, the next Baronet in the Family, married Dame *Janet Rigg*, a Lady highly extolled for Piety and all the Graces could adorn the Sex. She was the Daughter of a very worthy Man *William Rigg* of *Aitherny*; who had a great Eſtate, both in the Shire of *Fife*, and near *Edinburgh*: But he was richer in good Works (*b*), as from a Manuſcript of his Life (*c*). He was a great Supporter of the Preſbyterian Clergy, eſpecially in the City of *Edinburgh*, in the Oppoſition they made to the violent Efforts the Court and the Biſhops made in preſſing Conformity to the five Articles of *Perth* Aſſembly, ratified by Act of Parliament 1621. By this pious Lady, Sir *Walter Riddell* of that Ilk, had iſſue Sir *John Riddell* of that Ilk his Heir and Succeſſor, who married *Helen*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Moriſon* of *Preſtongrange*, by Dame *Jean Boyd* Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Boyd*; by her he had Sir *Walter Riddell* of that Ilk Baronet, the preſent Repreſentative of this ancient Family, who married Mris. *Margaret Watt*, Daughter to *John Watt* of *Roſebill* Eſquire, and have Iſſue, five Sons and three Daughters, and a Daughter married to *Hary Nisbet*, Son and Heir apparent to Sir *Patrick Nisbet* of *Dean* Baronet, and had Iſſue.

The ſecond Son of Sir WALTER RIDDELL of that Ilk, and Dame *Janet Rigg*, was Mr. *William Riddell*, who was bred to the Profeſſion of the Law, was an Advocate before the Court of Seſſion, where he ſerved long with Reputation and Integrity, he acquired firſt the Eſtate of *Frierſhaw*, and is the Anceſtor of that Branch of the Family, deſigned *Riddell* of *Glenriddell* in *Drumfries* Shire. He married *Eliſabeth Wachop*, eldeſt Daughter of Captain *Franics Wachop*, only Brother of *John Wachop* of *Niddery*, a Family of higher Antiquity than many others in the County of *Edinburgh* where they reſide.

The Lady was Siſter to Major General *John*, and Major General *Francis Wachops*, two Officers of great Name and high Reputation for Conduct, Courage and Valour, as any two Officers of their Profeſſion, that belong'd to the foreign Service: Upon the Revolution, both of the Brothers went over to *France*, to follow the Fortunes of their Maſter King *James* VII. they had high Commands in the *French* and *Spaniſh* Service, which they ſtill maintained with great Honour and Reputation (*d*). There was one Thing very remarkable of the two General *Wachops*, *viz.* That the eldeſt Brother, tho' he was in as many publick and more private Engagements as an Officer of Diſtinction, he never received a Wound, or had his Blood ſo much as once drawn, till he was killed in the War in *Catalonia*, where he commanded the Foot. And of his younger Brother General *Wachop*, he was almoſt wounded in every Battle he was engaged in; yet died in his Bed, Governor of *Kayleart* in *Sardinia*, in the *Spaniſh* Service. By Mris. *Eliſabeth Wachop* Mr. *William Riddell* Advocate had Iſſue, *Walter Riddell* of *Glenriddle* his Son and Heir, who married *Catharine*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Robert Lourie* of *Maxweltoun*; by whom he has two Sons, *Robert Riddell* apparent Heir of *Glenriddell*, who is married to *Jean*, Daughter of *Alexander Ferguſſon* of *Craigdarroch*, has Iſſue, one Son *Walter*, and three Daughters.

JOHN RIDDELL the ſecond Son, who is of *Grange* in *Fife*. He married *Helen*, Daughter of Sir *Michael Balfour* of *Denmiln* and has Iſſue, two Sons and two Daughters.

Mr. ARCHIBALD RIDDELL (the third and youngeſt Son of Sir *Walter Riddell* of that Ilk, and Dame *Janet Rigg*) was one of the Miniſters of the Goſpel at *Edinburgh*, who had Iſſue, *Walter Riddel* of *Granton*, Captain of a Man of War, who died without Iſſue, and Doctor *John Riddell* Phyſician at *Edinburgh*, his Son is *John Riddell* Writer to the Signet, who married Mris. *Chriſtian Nisbet*, Daughter of Sir *John Niſbet* of *Dean* Baronet, and has Iſſue.

(*a*) Memorial aforeſaid of the Family of Glenriddell. (*b*) Mr. David Calderwood gives him in his Hiſtory toward the End a high Character. (*c*) Memoirs of Baillie William Rigg of Aitherny. (*d*) Memorial of Riddell of Glenriddell.

FINIS.

Hiſtorical and Critical REMARKS *on* PRYNNE's HISTORY, *ſo far as concerns the Submiſſion and Fealty ſworn by the Generality of the* SCOTS *Nation to King* EDWARD I. *of* ENGLAND, *in* 1292, 1296, 1297, &c. *commonly called the* RAGMAN-ROLL.

THE Submiſſion and Fealty of the *Scots* Nation was very univerſal, and taken thro' different Places of the Kingdom; the firſt I take Notice of is on the 7th of *July* 1292 (*a*), thoſe who ſwore to King *Edward* of *England*, viz. *Fergus MacDowald, Dongal MacDowyl, Del Count de Wigtoun:* Theſe two Gentlemen are of the Family of the *MacDowals*, or *MacDouals*, or *MacDowyles*. There are four Families of the Sirname of *MacDoual*, who all claim and ſet up for Independency on one another; they all agree, they are deſcended of the ancient Princes or Barons, *& Domini Galluidie*, or *de Galveyia*; the Name is a Patronimick, called after the proper Name of *Doual*, or *Dougal*, their common Progenitor, which muſt be as old as the Reign of King *David* I. ſince there is none of the old Family of *Galloway* of that Name, ſince that *Ulgerick* and *Dovenald*, the two prime Leaders of the *Galvegians*, were killed at the Battle of *Allertoun*, in the 1138. Some modern Criticks are of Opinion, tho' 'tis but conjectural at beſt, that the Race of the *MacDouals* are ſprung from *Thomas*, called *MacDuallan*, Son to *Allan* Lord of *Galloway*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. and from him they are denominate *MacDuallans*, that is the Off-ſpring and Deſcendents of *Thomas*, the Son of *Black* or *Du Allan*: None of all the Families of the *MacDouals* have any very ancient Writs. *MacKerſton* has a Charter of the Barony of *MacKerſton*, *Yetham*, &c. to *Fergus MacDongal*, or *MacDoual*, on the Reſignation of *Margaret Fraſer* his Mother, in the Rolls of King *Robert* II. *anno* 1373. *Garthland*'s firſt Charter is in 1413, by *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, *Dominus Galuidie & Annandalie*, *Thome MacDowal*, of the Lands of *Garthland*. *Logan* produces a Charter in 1453, to *Andrew MacDoual* of ſeveral Lands, which *Uthred MacDoual* of *Garthland* held of him. And *Freugh* has a Charter of the Lands of *Ravenſtoun*, to *Fergus MacDoual* of *Freugh*, who had married the Heireſs of *Gilbert Mac-Clelland* of *Ravenſton*, and to *Fergus MacDoual* his Son and Heir apparent, in the 1445. Theſe Documents are all the *MacDouals* can produce, to vouch their reſpective Antiquity; for the two Gentlemen here in the *Ragman Roll*, all the three Families in the Shire of *Wigtoun*, claim them to be their Anceſtors.

William de Murreff de Drumſargard; whoſe Son *Dominus Joannes de Morravia, Dominus de Drumſargard*, obtain'd the Lands of *Ogilvie*, *Abercairny* and *Glenſherop*, by the Marriage of *Mary*, Daughter of *Maliſe* Earl of *Strathern*, and is the well known Anceſtor to the moſt ancient and honourable Family of *Abercairny*, in the County of *Perth*, where they had long flouriſhed, and ſtill continue in Luſtre; who, as an Heir of Line of the ancient Earls of *Strathern*, carries quarterly, *1ſt* and *4th*, *Murray*; *2d* and *3d*, A *Cheveron*, ſurmounted of another, for *Strathern*, and is the Coat Armorial of *James Murray* of *Abercairny*, who is the lineal Heir of this *Willielmus de Morravia, de Drumſargard*.

Roger de Methfen; this Gentleman had the Eſtate of *Methfen*, and is a frequent Witneſs to Charters granted in the Time of King *Robert* I. to ſeveral of the ancienteſt Families in the County of *Perth*, and is deſign'd *Rogerus de Methfen miles* (*b*). There was a ſmall Family deſign'd of *Methven*, of whom was Dr. *John Methven*, who was Vicar of *Edinburgh*, and Regiſter in the Reign of King *James* II. Of the ſame Race of People was *Paul Methven* Eſq; once Secretary of State, who owns his Extraction from *Scotland*, and from the *Methvens*.

(*a*) Prynne's Hiſtory, Page 649. (*b*) In the Writs of the Houſe of Abercairny.

Gilchriſt More is the ſame Gentleman that was Son to *Reynald More*, deſign'd of *Craig*, i. e. the *Craig* of *Rowallan*, and Brother to Sir *Adam More* of *Rowallan*.

Hew de Ralſtoun; this is the Anceſtor of *Ralſtoun* of That-Ilk, a Family of Antiquity, in the County of *Renfrew*, as far up as the Reign of *Alexander* III. and give out as the Tradition, That they are deſcended of a Son of the Earls of *Fife*. But how the Tradition is vouched, I cannot ſay; but their Arms does not favour that, for they do not wear the *Lion Rampant*, the Arms of the Earls of *Fife*, but *three Acorns* on a *Bend*, intimating, That they are of the ſame Race and Stock with thoſe of the Sirname of *Muirhead*.

John Seneſcal de Jedwith; he, in the Opinion of a very great Antiquary (*a*), was the ſame *John Stewart*, who is, in other Places of this Fealty, deſign'd *frater germanus Jacobi Seneſcalli Scotiæ*, Grandfather to King *Robert* II. and was the Root of the *Stewarts* of *Buncle*, and the ſame brave gallant Man that was ſlain in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Falkirk*, *anno* 1298. He had many Sons, of whom ſprang a great many illuſtrious Branches of the ſerene Race of the *Stewarts*. Sir *Alexander Stewart* his eldeſt Son, deſign'd of *Buncle* (*b*) was, upon the Forfeitnre of the *Engliſh* Family of the *Umphraviles*, created Earl of *Angus* in the 1327. Sir *Allan*, another Son, was the Stem of the noble Family of the *Stewarts* of *Darnly*, from whom flowed the Earls and Dukes of *Lennox*, which fail'd in the 1672; to whom His Majeſty King *Charles* II. ſucceeded, as his neareſt and lawful Heir-male (*c*). Sir *Walter Stewart* the third Son, of whom the *Stewarts* of *Dalſwintoun*, of whom are the Houſe of *Garlies*, the Earls of *Galloway*, by an Heir of Line, and at Law. Sir *James Stewart* of *Peirſtoun*, in *Cuninghame*, of whom *Innermeath*, *Lorn*, both Lord of Parliament, *Roſyth* and *Craigiehall*, *Gairntully*, and ſeveral of the illuſtrious Families of the *Stewarts* are branched. *John Stewart* of *Jedwith*, was the youngeſt Son that I have ſeen any authentick Voucher for: He is deſign'd *Johannes Seneſcallus de Jedwith*, and is Baillie to the Abbot of *Kelſo*, in the 1325 (*d*). *William Stewart* of *Jedwith*, and Sheriff of *Teviotdale*, his Son or Succeſſor, in the Reign of King *Robert* III. married his eldeſt Son and Heir apparent to *Mariotta Stewart*, only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Dalſwintoun*. *anno* 1397; of this double Race of the *Stewarts* is the Earl of *Galloway*, as he is alſo of an Heir-female of another Brother, as we have obſerved in this Criticiſm.

William de Murreff de Tholybardine; this is the Anceſtor of the moſt noble and illuſtrious Family of *Tyllibardine*, in the County of *Perth*, that were an early Branch of the *Murrays* of the Houſe of *Duffus*, the Root of all the *Murrays*. The Family was firſt raiſed to the Honour of the Peerage in the 1604, created Earls of *Tyllibardine* in 1606 Marquis of *Athole*, *anno* 1676, and Duke of *Athole* in 1703.

John de Montgomery is deſigned *del Count de Lanerk*, and the ſame Gentleman that comes to be deſigned *de Egliſhame* in the Barony of *Renfrew*; but at that Time, and long afterwards, in the County of *Lanerk*, till the Reign of *Robert* III. He is deſigned *del Conte de Lanerk*, to diſtinguiſh him from *Murthak de Montgomery del Conte de Air*, who was the Progenitor of the *Montgomeries* of *Stair*. *Alexander Montgomery Chevalier* was his Son and Heir in the 1357, and is *Dominus de Egliſhame*, as Sir *John de Montgomery de Egliſhame*, his Son, in the 1388, who obtained the great Barony of *Ardroſſan* and *Eglinton* by the Marriage of *Elizabeth* the Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *Hugh Eglinton* of that Ilk, one of the two Great Juſticiaries of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *David* II. *Anno* 1361, by *Giles* or *Egidia* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Great Steuart of *Scotland*, and Siſter to King *Robert* II. Theſe Facts are all vouched from the original Writs of the Lands and Eſtate of *Bonnitoun* in *Edinburgh* Shire, which this Lady gives to *Alexander Montgomery* her ſecond Son in the 1387, with Conſent of *John Montgomery* of *Ardroſſan* her eldeſt Son, whoſe Son and Heir *Alexander Montgomery* is intituled *Dominus de Ardroſſan*, in the 1453, when he gives the Lands of *Lochlebo*, &c. in the Barony of *Renfrew*, to *George Montgomery* his Son, to be held of him and his Heirs *Dominis de Ardroſſan*: Which is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal, I have ſeen this (*e*). This *Alexander de Montgomery Dominus de Ardroſſan*

(*a*) Mr. David Simpſon Hiſtoriographer of Scotland. (*b*) Dr. John Barbor's Life of King Robert I. (*c*) The King's Retour in the Chancery. (*d*) Chartulary of Kelſo. (*e*) In the Hands of Sir Hugh Montgomery of Skelmorly, the ſame George being his Anceſtor.

dreſſan, was the firſt Lord of Parliament of the Houſe of *Montgomery* nominated and inveſted in that newly introduced Honour, by King *James* I. in the 1427. (*a*) *Hugh* Lord *Montgomery* was raiſed to the Honour of Earl of *Eglinton* by King *James* IV. *Anno* 1506, whoſe Heir and Succeſſor is *Alexander* Earl of *Eglinton*.

Reginald More de Craig, That is of the *Craig* of *Rowallane*, who had Sir *Adam*, of whom the ancient and honourable Family of *Rowallane*. *Reginald* was his ſecond Son, who, in the 1329 was Chamberlain of *Scotland*; of whom the *Mures* of *Abercorn* by the Marriage of the Heir of the great Family of the *Grahames*. The direct Male Line of this Houſe of the *Mores*, ended in an Heir Female *Elene*, who married Sir *William Lindſay* of *Byres* in the Reign of King *Robert* II. *Anno* 1371. He was the direct Anceſtor of the Lord *Lindſay* of the *Byres*, and the preſent Earl of *Crawford*; who till they came to enjoy the Title of Earl of *Crawford*, by the Attainder of *Lodowick* Earl of *Crawford Anno* 1644 (*b*), carried in their Coat Armour the three *Stars* in *Chief* of the *Feſs Cheque*, as the compoſed Coat of *Lindſay* and *Mure*.

Thomas de Montgomery, and *Murchau de Montgomery del Count de Air*, I take to be the other great Family of the *Montgomeries* of *Stair* in *Kings-Kyle*, of whom thro' a Series of Heirs of the *Montgomeries*, that Barony came to be heritably transferred to the *Dalrymples*, the Anceſtors of the preſent *John Earl* of *Stair*.

Walter fitz Gilbert de Hamildon, moſt of our modern Antiquaries, following the Sentiments and Opinions of a very learned Antiquary, and a very worthy ingenious Gentleman Mr. *Hamilton* of *Wiſhaw*, think that this great Man deſigned Patronimically, was the Anceſtor of his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*. I have ſome difficulty about it my ſelf, how he came to take or aſſume the Sirname of *Hamilton*; or where that Place lay: For it is not the Barony now and for many Centuries bypaſt, called *Hamilton*; for, at this Time *Anno* 1292, it was then called *Baronia de Cadiow*, and was Crown Lands, and where our Kings in theſe antient Times had a Seat; as is clear from the many Charters that are dated *apud Cadiow*. That that Barony was in the Crown in the Time of King *Robert* I. is evident from a Charter granted by that Monarch, *Fratribus Prædicatoribus de Glaſgow, de annuo redditu viginti mercarum Sterlingorum, debito & exeunte de Baronia noſtra de Cadiow*. 'Tis true, that King *Robert*, after this, gives *Waltero filio Gilberti, Baroniam de Cadiow*; but no otherways deſigned them Patronimically, *Walterus filius Gilberti*, who is the ſure and certain Anceſtor of the moſt Noble, and Illuſtrious Family of *Hamilton*; but whether he be the ſame individual great Man with the former *Walterfitz Gilbert de Hamilton*, is more then I can ſay, ſince the Son of Sir *Walter*, the Son of Sir *Gilbert* does not uſe any Sirname; but is called *Dominus David filius Walteri, filii Gilberti Militis*, when he Mortifies to the Chapter of the See of *Glaſgow* a certain Annuity out of his Barony of *Kinniel-Anno* 1361. His Son *David*, *Dominus David, filius Davidis,-filii Walteri, filii Gilberti*, in the 1375, in a Charter in the Rolls, deſigns himſelf *de Hamyldon*. There has been ſomething extraordinary in their reſuming the Sirname of *Hamildon*, if they be deſcended of *Walter fitz Gilbert de Hamildon*, that I cannot account for; and I am ſure, that at the ſame Time that the ſecond Sir *David Hamilton* of *Cadiow* aſſumes or reſumes the Sirname of *Hamilton*, *Johannes filius Walteri*, as he calls himſelf, his Uncle takes the Sirname of *Hamilton*, and the Deſignation of *Fingleton* and *Roſaven*, and his Brother, Sir *Alexander Hamilton*, in the 1387, has a Charter from the Crown of a part of the Lands of *Innerwick*, and to the Heirs to be procreated betwixt him and a Noble Lady his Wife, *Eliſabeth* Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Stewart*. Earl of *Angus*, of whom *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerwick* Eſq; is the Lineal Deſcendent, who carries the compoſed Coats of *Hamilton* and *Stewart* to perpetuate the Memory of that illuſtrious Alliance the three *Cinque Foils* betwixt the *Feſs cheque* of the *Stewarts*.

Robert Cruck de Fingaldſton, was at that Time the Head of an Ancient Family of the *Crucks*, who had the Lands of *Cruckſſie*, *i. e. Cruckſton*, *Neilſton*, and *Fingleton*, all in the Barony of *Renfrew*; which Lands came in the Reign of King *David* II. by Marriage to the *Stewarts* of *Darnly*, and to the *Hamiltons* of *Fingleton* and *Preſton*, eſteemed the firſt and moſt Ancient Cadet of the Houſe of *Hamilton*, which failed in the Perſon of Sir *William Hamilton*, who died at *Exeter* in *November* 1688, ſoon after

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(*a*) He is, inter Dominos Parliamenti 1429 in the Records. (*b*) Reſcinded Acts of Parliament after the Prince of *Orange*'s expedition to *Great Britain*, where he had a conſiderable Command in the Prince's Army.

June 1ſt 1292 (*a*), The Lords of the Regency of *Scotland* then ſwore Fealty and made their reſpective Submiſſions to King *Edward* I. as direct Superior Lord of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, or the Guardians of the Realm as they were called. *viz.*

William Fraſer Biſhop of *St. Andrews*, He was Chancellor of *Scotland*, of whom a full Account may be ſeen in the Lives of the Chancellors of *Scotland* publiſhed by Mr. *Crawford*.

Robert Wiſhart Biſhop of *Glaſgow*; this is the noble celebrated Prelate, that did ſo many glorious Acts of Patriotiſm, for retrieving the Liberties and Independency of his Country, when they were very near ſwallowed up, and on the very Brink of Ruin, by the Encroachments the King of *England*, the mighty *Edward* I. had made, ſo very unjuſtly, upon a free People, to which the domeſtick Diviſions and Animoſities of contending Parties had not a little contributed, and gave him the Handle to form his Project of ſubjecting the whole Kingdom to him, as their Sovereign and Liege Lord, as he ſo frequently called and ſtiled himſelf.

Duncan Earl of *Fife*; this was *Duncan* the 11th Earl of *Fife*, who was ſlain in 1298, at the Battle of *Falkirk*.

Alexander Cumine, Earl of *Buchan*, the ſame who was great Juſticiary of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. but he died in the 1289, which weakned, in a great Meaſure, the Concord that was formerly among the great Men, the Guardians.

James, the Great Stewart of *Scotland*, lived thro' thoſe Times of Diſorder and Confuſion that enſued; his Conduct was much liker the Willow than the Oak, and died in the 1309. His Son *Walterus Seneſcallus*, or Stewart of *Scotland*, was the Father of *Robert* II. the firſt of our Kings of the moſt ſerene Race of the *Stewarts*.

Sir *John Cumine* of *Badenoch* ſenior, was the laſt in the Commiſſion of the Regency; he was the next to the Rank of the *Comites*, one of the great *Barones*. His Family was the Root and Stem of all the great, numerous, and powerful Families of the *Cumines*. Upon the Death of the young Queen *Margaret* of *Scotland*, *anno* 1290, he ſet up a Claim for the Crown; his Competition was founded and derived from a very remote Source, from *Bethock*, Daughter of King *Donald*, whoſe Daughter *Hexilde* was married to Sir *William Cumine*, Chamberlain to King *William*: But the Claim was really ſo idle, that he ſoon drop'd his Title, and laid aſide his Pretenſion in Favour of *John Baliol*, who, to ſay the Truth, had the hereditary Right to the Crown been as fully eſtabliſhed by Law, as it has been ſince, no Queſtion he had the better Title of any other of the Claimants. He left Iſſue by *Marjory* his Wife, Daughter of *John Baliol* of *Harcourt*, Siſter to *John* King of *Scotland*, *John Cumine* of *Badenoch*, who was ſlain for his Perfidy and Treachery by King *Robert the Bruce*, in the Church of the Minorites at *Drumfries*, on the 10th of *February* 1306. In him ended the great Family of the *Cumines*, in the Male Succeſſion. He left a Daughter, who was married to *David de Strathbolgy*, Earl of *Athole*, who, if there be any that can lay a well founded Claim to be deſcended of this Lady, they are the Heirs of Line of the Royal Race of the *Baliols*, and the Heirs in Blood to *Margaret*, the eldeſt Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, the Root of the Royal Family of *Scotland*, that fail'd in the *maſculine* Line of King *Alexander* III. The ingenious Mr. *David Hume* of *Godſcroft*, and a learned polite Writer in every Thing, but in that of Hiſtory, which does not at all ſeem to have been his Talent, has, in his Hiſtory of the Houſe of *Douglas*, a Diſſertation on the Right of the Family of *Douglas*, as being Heirs to the old *Baliol* Family, of which, I may venture to ſay, there is ſcarce one true Word.

Our Author Mr. *Prynne* remarks, that along with the Guardians, the *Cuſtodes Scotiæ*, that gave their Oath of Fealty to King *Edward* of *England*, was *Brianus filius Allani*, if any be deſcended of him, I can ſay nothing. Then *Marcus Sodorenſis Epiſcopus*, that is the Biſhop of the Iſles, whom my Author ſays, was *ipſius Regni Cancellarius*, meaning of *Scotland*. *Ac nobilis vir Robertus de Brus, Dominus vallis Annandie*: This is the Noble Perſon who competed with *Baliol* for the Crown, in Right of his Mother *Iſobel*, the ſecond Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, Grand-father to King *Robert* I.

(*a*) Prynne's Hiſtory Page 507.

Robert the I. *Johannes de Baliol Dominus Galuidie*, This is that *John Baliol* who competed for the Crown, and actually obtained it by the Determination of King *Edward* of *England Anno* 1292, of whom our Hiſtories are ſo full, that I cannot think it neceſſary to add any thing more in theſe critical Obſervations.

Patricius Dunbar Comes Marchie, he was the firſt Earl of the old Noble Family of the Earls of *Dunbar*, who take the Title of *Comes Marchie*: He, at this Time was one of the Claimants for the Crown: But his Title was not well founded; for he was only come of a Natural Daughter of King *William*, and was more for Show, than any Reality could be in his Claim. From him the great and noble Earls of *March* deſcended, till they were attainted in Parliament, in the Reign of King *James* I. *anno* 1434 (*a*).

Dovenaldus Comes de Mar, is that Earl of the Houſe of *Mar* that was called *Gratnack* or *Gratney*, the import of which I do not know. *Donald* Earl of *Mar* his Son was one of the Guardians of *Scotland* in the Nonage of King *David* II. and was Slain at the Battle of *Duplin anno* 1332. In *Thomas* Earl of *Mar* the Male Line of the Family failed, and it came to *Margaret* Counteſs of *Douglaſs* and *Mar* his Siſter, and to *James* Earl of *Douglaſs* her Son, and upon his Demiſe to *Iſabel Douglaſs* his Siſter, whoſe Husband, on her Reſignation, was inveſted in the Earldom of *Mar*, *cinctus gladio comitas*, as the ancient Cuſtom was; but he having no lawful Iſſue, he ſurrendered the Fee of the Earldom to Sir *Thomas Stewart Comes*, Earl of *Garioch* his Son; and failing his Heirs Male, to which 'tis limited, 'tis to fall to the Crown (*b*), which actually happened; for *Thomas* Earl of *Garioch*, the Fiar of the Earldom, died before his own Father, without any Iſſue, ſo that upon the Earl's Death in the 1436, according to the Settlement of the Eſtate, it came to the King; not in virtue of any Right, as is pretended by ſome of our Hiſtorians, as being deſcended in Blood from the ancient Earls of *Mar*, whoſe Daughter King *Robert* the *Bruce* married; but becauſe the Deſcent of the Eſtate in the Limitation in the Charter carried it ſo. I believe that *Robert Lord Erskine* and *Robert Lyle* of *Duchall* were Heirs of Blood and Line to Lady *Iſabel Douglaſs*, Counteſs of *Mar*: But ſhe had given her Eſtate to her Husband, Sir *Alexander Stewart*, and he had provided it to the Crown in failure of the Iſſue Male of the Earl of *Garioch* his Son, which happened as we have ſaid in the Year 1436, ſo that King *James* I. came very lawfully and legally to the Poſſeſſion of the Earldom of *Mar*, contrary to what is aſſerted by ſome of our Hiſtorians: But I will carry this Remark no further.

Johanes Comes de Buchan, this was the next great Family of the *Cumins* of the Houſe of *Badenoch*, he was Conſtable of *Scotland*, and *Juſticiarius Galuidie*. He was inflexibly attached to the *Engliſh* Intereſt in the Time of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed all the Struggles he made for recovering the Liberties of his Country; for which he loſt his Eſtate in *Scotland*, and brought Ruin on his Family, and died a baniſhed Man in *England*.

Johannes Comes Atholie is the next in the Liſt. This Noble Earl, tho' he had been in the *Engliſh* Intereſt, yet he was one of the few of the Nobility who joyn'd King *Robert* the *Bruce*, when he ſet the Crown on his Head in the 1306. But in the courſe of the War, falling into the Hands of the Enemy; he was by Order of the King of *England*, ſent Priſoner to *England*; and tho', 'tis remarkable, he was of the Royal Blood, and allied to the *Engliſh* Monarch himſelf; yet ſo inexorably was he ſet on Rage, to revenge any Attempt a *Scotſman*, of whatſoever Quality, that durſt attempt any Thing to controul his Conqueſt over *Scotland*, that he ordered him to be executed with the reſt of the Priſoners. All the Favour he had, if it was a Favour at all, was, he was preferred to a higher Gallows than any of his Countrymen; ſo it may be well ſaid he died a Martyr for his Country, and the Liberties thereof. His Son *David de Strathbolgy* Earl of *Athol*, was once in high Favour with *King Robert*, who made him High Conſtable of *Scotland*; but after that, in the 1312, he revolted to the *Engliſh*, and was a ſtrenuous and indefatigable Worker of all the Miſchief to his Country, that ever fell in his way, or was in his Power: So his Family was forfaulted, and the Earldom of *Athole* was given to Sir *William Douglaſs* Lord of *Lidſdale*.

After the Earl of *Athole*, the next in the Roll is *Gilbertus Comes de Angus*; He was an En-

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(*a*) Acts of Parliament. (*b*) Charter in the Regiſter of King James I.

gliſhman, of the Sirname of *Umphravile*, he was Forfeited and loſt his Eſtate in *Scotland*, by an Article of the Peace concluded with *England anno* 1327. It was agreed, that no *Engliſhman* ſhould henceforth poſſeſs any Lands in *Scotland*; but ſuch as ſhould reſide in that Kingdom, and renounce their Allegiance to the Crown of *England*; by which all the *Scots* in the *Engliſh* Intereſt, were for ever exiled: And then King *Robert*, to reward the Merit of one of his own Loyal and well deſerving Subjects, Sir *Alexander Steuart* of *Buncle*, gave to him the Earldom and Honour of Earl of *Angus*.

Malcolmes Comes de Levenax or *Lenax*. The firſt Anceſtor of the Family of *Lennox*, I find from any Voucher of Authority, that I could well depend on, was *Aykfrith* or *Egfrith* an *Engliſh Saxon* Lord, Cotemporary with King *Canute*, and *Edward* the Confeſſor, was Lord of *Dent Sadbergh*, &c. in *Yorkſhire* (*a*), he was alſo *Seigneur* of the Baronies of *Aſkrig*, *Holteby*, *Marrig*, *Burgh*, *Ilkton*, *Newton*, *Tanfield*, *Wath*, *Melmorby Normanby*, &c. all in the ſame County (*b*). He died probably in the latter end of *Edward* the Confeſſor, *Anno* 1065, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son

Arkyll or *Arkill* (*c*) Chevalier, as he is called in old Records (*d*), he was Poſſeſſor not only of the above Baronies; but alſo of the Lands of *Hakforde*, *Hornebye*, *Layburn*, *Brumpton*, *Carethorp*, &c. (*e*). He had alſo a very great Eſtate in *Northumberland*, being called by *Ordericus Vitalis*, a Cotemporary Writer, the moſt Powerful Man in *Northumberland*, &c. *Arkyllus Nordanhymbrorum Potentiſſimus cum Rege concordiam fecit, eique filium ſuum obſidem tradidit* (*f*). He married *Sigrida* Daughter to a Powerful Baron in *Yorkſhire*, *Kilvert filius Ligulfi* by *Ecfrida* his Wife, Daughter to *Aldunus* Biſhop of *Durham*; for the Celibacy of the Clergy had not then obtained either in *England* or among us (*g*). By her he had 1ſt *Coſpatrick*, who married the Daughter of *Dolphinus filius Torſini*, by whom he had a Son *Coſpatrick*, who was Cotemporary with *Simeon Dunelmenſis*. His Poſterity probably ended in an Heir Female, to whom Monſieur *Adam de Stavelay* was Heir (*h*). *Arkyll* after he had fought ſtoutly for two Years for the Honour, Liberties and Independency of his Country againſt *William* the Conqueror, was conſtrained at laſt in the beginning of the Year 1068, to ſubmit to that victorious Prince, and gave up his Son *Coſpatrick* as an Hoſtage for his Fidelity, who being Young was not concerned in the Rebellion of his Father, by which means he kept a good deal of his Father's Eſtate (*i*), who was forfeited and baniſhed the latter end of that Year, upon the Suppreſſion of the *Yorkſhire* Inſurrection, in which he bore a conſiderable Share, as is mentioned by the above cited *Ordericus Vitalis*. *Eodem tamen anno*, *Arkyllus inter rebelles fuit Eboracenſes, quibus profligatis, a Conqueſtore in exilium actus eſt* (*k*). Upon his Defeat in *England*, he with many other great Men who had oppoſed the Conqueſt fled to *Scotland* to King *Malcolm* III. who that very Year having married *Margaret* Siſter to *Edgar Etheling*, the true and lineal Heir of the *Engliſh* Crown received all the *Saxon* Exiles with open Arms, gave them Eſtates in *Scotland* and other Rewards ſuteable to their Birth and Merit, of which our *Arkyll* had his Share. It is uncertain at what Time this Great Man died; but 'tis very clear and evident, he was ſucceeded in his *Scots* Eſtate by his Son *Alwyne*, or as he is deſigned in our moſt ancient and earlieſt Vouchers *Alwynus MacArkyll* or *Alwynus filius Arkyll* (*l*): He Appears ſoon in the Reign of King *David*, being Witneſs with *Conſtantinus Comes de Fyſe*, in a Confirmation by King *David* to the Monaſtry of *Dumfermling*, which behoved to be before the 1128, that his Son Earl *Gilemichael*, is that Year Witneſs to the Foundation of the Abbay of *Hallyroodhouſe Abbatia Sancte Crucis de Edinburc* (*m*). He is alſo Witneſs to very many of the Royal Charters by King *Malcolm* IV. and was ſeemingly in the ſame high degree of Favour he had been with this Kings Grand-father. He ſeems to be in a good degree of Confidence with King *William* the Lyon; but the Truth is, I cannot preciſely determine, whether it was by King *Malcolm* IV. or his Brother King *William*, that he had the large and far extended Territory of the *Levenax* or *Lennox* erected into a Comital Dignity; yet ſure we are, that if it was not by King *Malcolm*, it was very early in the Reign of King *William*, who came

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(*a*) Thoresby Ducatus Leodienſis Page 71. (*b*) Extra. ex Libro vulgo vocat. Domeſday Book. in Regiſtro Honoris de Richmond, Appendix Page 57. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Ibid. (*e*) Ex Libro Doomſday. (*f*) Ordericus Vitalis ad annum 1068 Hiſtoriæ, Normann. Scriptores Page 511 (*g*) Simeon Dunelmenſis Page 80. (*h*) Regiſtrum honoris de Richmond Appendix Page 61. (*i*) Extra. ex Libro Doomſday (*k*) Ordericus Vitalis ubi ſupra page 513, ac Simon Dunelmenſis ut ſupra Page 82. (*l*) Chartul. of Dumfermling, and the moſt of the other Chartularies, and Royal Deeds and Grants of King David I. (*m*) Chronicon Sanctæ Crucis de Edin. in Wharton's Anglia Sacra.

to the Throne in 1165: 'Tis as uncertain the Time of his Demiſe; but it has been ſoon after his Creation to be *Comes de Levenax*. He left behind him two Sons, *Alwine* his Succeſſor in the Earldom, and *Eth*, or *Ethus*, or, as 'tis rendred in *Engliſh*, *Hugh*, who is Witneſs in a Charter of the Lands of *Meybothel* in *Carrick*, granted by *Duncanus filius Gilberti*, *filii Fergusii*, who himſelf was afterward *Comes de Carrick*, to the Monks of *Melroſs* (*a*); altho' this Charter has no preciſe Date, yet, by the Chronicon *de Melroſs*, it appears to be in the 1193 (*b*). As to the Poſterity of this *Eth*, I have found nothing certain, unleſs *Dovenald le fitz Michael More de Levenax*, afterward mentioned in this Roll, be come of him: But this we offer only as a Conjecture, and no more.

Alluine, the Son and Heir of the former *Allwine Comes de Levenax* (*c*), muſt have been very young at the Death of his Father, for his Ward was in the Crown, and given by King *William* to his Brother *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun* and *Garioch*; for, in a Deed of Inquiſition, concerning the Lands of *Monach-Kenneran*, *ſuper amnem de Clyde*, dated 1233; the Monks of *Paiſley* prove, by ſeveral Witneſſes, That their Monaſtery was in Poſſeſſion of theſe Lands, *eo tempore*, *quo David Comes*, *frater regis Willielmi*, *habuit & poſſedit Comitatum de Levenax* (*d*), which can be conſtructed no other, than that by the Feudal Law he had the Ward of the young Earl at the Time, till he came to full Age. This noble ancient Earl *Alluine*, deſign'd *filius Alluini Comitis de Levenax*, left a moſt numerous Progeny of Sons; but his Lady's Name I have not been able to trace out, of whom I ſhall treat, in order of their Primogeniture, as far at leaſt as can be gueſſed by their Precedency in witneſſing Charters, and other probable Conjectures: But we are ſure his eldeſt Son, and the Heir of the Family of *Lennox*, was

1. *Malduin*; of whom and his Poſterity more hereafter.

2. *Duffgallus*, or *Dugallus*, who was Rector of the Church of *Kilpatrick* (*e*); but being a Churchman, he left no Iſſue.

3. *Malcolm*, who got off the Family the Lands of *Campſy*, a Part of the Earldom of *Lennox*, in Patrimony (*f*). He had only one Son *Finlay*, commonly deſign'd *Finlayus de Campſie*, and *Finlaus filius Malcolmi* (*g*). This *Finlay* had only three Daughters, who were Co-heirs to him, as well as they are found Heirs to their great Uncle the above *Dungall*, Rector *de Kilpatrick* (*h*); firſt, *Mary*, who was married to *Johannes de Warderoba*; 2d, *Elena* to *Bernardus de Erth*; 3d, *Forveleth* to *Norinus de Monorgund* (*i*).

4. *Amelick*, who is, in old Writs, called *Havel*, *Hamelin*, or *Amelick* (*k*), who got from the Family as a Portion, the Lands of *Roſneath*, in the Earldom of *Lennox*, and gave the Church thereof in *liberam*, *puram*, *& perpetuam Eleemoſynam*, to the Abbacy of *Paiſley* (*l*). He left two Sons, *Duncan* and *Amelick*, *filius Amelick*, *miles*; and, in old Deeds, deſign'd *Amelick junior*, to diſtinguiſh him from his Father (*m*): But we cannot trace their Poſterity; for the Lands of *Roſneath*, not long after this, came to the Earls of *Monteith*, *& Maria Comitiſſa de Monteith* is in Poſſeſſion of them in the Beginning of the Reign of King *David Bruce*.

5. *Gilchriſt*, who obtain'd in Patrimony from *Malduin*, Earl of *Lennox*, his Brother, the Lands of *Arrochar* in the upper Part of the Earldom of *Lennox* (*n*), and was the Anceſtor to the Laird of *MacFarlane*; of him more will be ſaid hereafter, as alſo of his Poſterity, who are now, for ought that yet appears, the only remaining Branch of this once great and flouriſhing Family.

6. *Duncanus*, whom I have found Witneſs in a Charter, granted by his Brother *Maldoneus Comes de Levenax*, *Umphredo de Kilpatrick*, *de tota terra de Colquhoun* (*o*).

7. *Henricus*, who is Witneſs in a Charter, whereby his Brother, Earl *Malduin*, gave to *Gilmore filio Maldonei*, *illam terram quæ dicitur Luſs* (*p*).

8. *Chriſtinus*, who is a frequent Witneſs to his Brother Earl *Malduin*'s Charters, particularly of one granted by him, *Mauritio filio Galbreth*, *de tota Carrucata terræ de Carton-venach* (*q*). Theſe three laſt Brothers had no Poſterity that we read of. Earl *Alluin*'s only Daughter *Eva* was married to *Malcolm*, the Son of *Duncan* Thane of *Callendar*, with whom he got from her Brother the Barony of *Kilinſyth*, in the Earldom of *Lennox*, now the Eſtate of *Kilſyth*, in the Shire of *Stirling* (*r*).

(*a*) Autographum penes Comitem de Morton (*b*) Chron. de Melroſs, Page 179. (*c*) Chartulary of Glaſgow, in the Cuſtody of the Faculty of the Univerſity of Glaſgow. (*d*) Chart. of Paiſley. (*e*) Chartulary of Paiſley inquiſitio ad annum 1271. (*f*) Ibidem, (*g*) Ibidem, and the Chartulary of Lennox. (*h*) Chart. of Paiſley. (*i*) Ibidem, as appears from different Charters there. (*k*) Ibidem, and the Chartulary of Lennox. (*l*) Ibidem, ad annum 1226. (*m*) Ibidem. (*n*) Carta penes Walterum MacFarlane de eodem, ac etiam Carta in publicis Archivis. (*o*) Chartularly of Lennox, P. 22, and 92. (*p*) Ibidem, P. 25. (*q*) Ibidem, P. 65. (*r*) The Original was in the Cuſtody of the late Viſcount of Kilſyth.

To this Earl ſucceeded his eldeſt Son

Maldwin, or *Maldoneus*, or *Maldwine Comes de Lennox*, the third Earl of the Line, about the End of the Reign of King *William*. He was a great Benefactor to the See of *Glaſgow*, and Abbacies of *Paiſley*, *Arbroath* and *Kelſo* (*a*). The laſt Mention that I have found of him is in the 1250. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Walter* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, Anceſtor to the Royal Family of *Stewart* (*b*); by whom he has only one Son *Malcolm*, *filius Maldwini Comitis*, Lord of the *Lennox*, who died before his Father, *anno* 1248 (*c*); and ſo was never *Comes de Levenox*, but was Father to *Malcolm* the ſecond of that Name, and the fourth Earl of *Lennox*. He obtain'd a Charter from King *Alexander* III. erecting to him and his Heirs a large Tract of Ground in *liberam Warennam*, a free Forreſtry, dated *Apud Kyntore*, *anno* 1272, *ſexto die Julii* (*d*). He is frequently mentioned in the ſecond Volume of the *Fœdera*, *anno* 1284, (*e*). He died probably in or about 1289, and was ſucceeded by his only Son

Malcolm, the third of that Name, and the fifth Earl of *Lennox*, who was the faithful *Achates* of King *Robert* I. and had the Honour to ſtick firm to his Maſter in all the adverſe Fortunes that befell him, when all his other Subjects deſerted him, Sir *Gilbert Hay* and Sir *James Douglas* only excepted. He was one of the *Scots* Earls who invaded *England* in 1297 (*f*); and after a great many Dangers he had undergone in Defence of his Country, he was at laſt ſlain fighting glorioully, in the Defence of the Liberties thereof, at the Battle of *Halidon-hill*, near *Berwick*, *July* 19th, 1333 (*g*). He was ſucceeded by his Son

Donaldus, *Comes de Lennox*, who is one of the *Comites & Magnates Scotiæ*, who grant a Commiſſion to diverſe Plenipotentiaries to treat anent the Ranſom of King *David* II. *anno* 1357 (*h*). He died in 1372.

This *Donald*, Earl of *Lennox*, was the firſt Inſtance that I have ever obſerved that broke in upon the old feudal Conſtitution, and altered the Succeſſion, if it was never ſo remote, from an Heir-male, to an Heir of Line and at Law; for he altered the ancient Inveſtitures of his Eſtate, that from the Beginning of our Law had been uniformly limited to Heirs-male of him that firſt received the Feu; and inſtead of ſuffering his Eſtate and the Honour, for theſe, at that Time were inſeparable, to go in the ancient Channel, to his Couſin and neareſt Heir-male, *Malcolm MacFarlane* of *Arrochar*, the Anceſtor of the Laird of *MacFarlane*, he ſettled it on his Daughter *Margaret*; and *Walter*, the Son of *Allan* of *Foſcelyne* her Husband, and their Heirs, which accordingly *Duncan* Earl of *Lennox* enjoyed, who was their Son, till he was attainted and ſuffered, as in Caſes of Treaſon, for being acceſſory to the Treaſon of the Duke of *Albany*, his Son-in-Law, in 1427. So the Heir-male, of the moſt ancient Race of the Earls of *Lennox*, is *Walter MacFarlane* of That-ilk; and, as ſuch, wears the principal Arms of the Family, the *Croſs ingrailed* betwixt the *four Roſes*.

The next great Man, that made his Submiſſion in the *Ragman-Roll*, is *Walterus Comes de Monteith*, who was a *Stewart* by Blood, and Brother to the Great Stewart of *Scotland*, and came to be *Comes de Monteith*, in Right of a Lady the Heireſs, his Wife. He left the Sirname of *Stewart*, and his Sons aſſumed the Name of *Monteith*, and were ſpread into ſeveral noble Branches as the *Monteiths* of *Rusky*, and the *Monteiths* Lords of *Arran*, *Dominus de Arran & Knapdale* (*i*), as we ſee them deſign'd. The Race of thoſe Earls ended in an Heir-female, who married Sir *John Graham*, who thereby became Earl of *Monteith*. He was execute in *England* after the Battle of *Durham*, by a ſpecial Commiſſion from the Crown of *England* for that Effect (*k*), *anno* 1346. By his Heir-female the Earldom came to *Robert Stewart*, the ſecond Son of King *Robert* II. who, upon that, was *Comes de Monteith*, after that Earl of *Fife*, and then Duke of *Albany*. He was Regent during the Captivity of King *James* I. from the 1406, till his own Death 1419.

Of *Johannes Cumine*, *Dominus de Badenoch*, and *Jacobus Seneſcallus Scotiæ*, we have already treat.

Next

(*a*) Chartularies of Glaſgow, Paiſley and Arbroath. (*b*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*c*) Autographum penes Ducem de Montroſe. (*d*) Chartulary of Lennox. (*e*) Rymer ut ſupra. (*f*) Walſinghame, Matthew Weſtminſter and Henry Knighton. (*g*) Henricus de Knighton, inter decem ſcriptores Angliæ. (*h*) Rymer, Tom. 6. P. 43. (*i*) In the Regiſters. (*k*) Fœdera Angliæ.

Next to them is recorded *Willielmus de Soulis*, and *Johannes de Soulis*. I take them to be Brothers; the eldeſt *William* is *Dominus de Lydiſdale*, they were great Men in the South; but inflexibly all attached to the *Engliſh* Side, for which they loſt their Eſtate, that, by Gift and Donation of the Crown, came to Sir *William Douglas*, Son to Sir *James Douglas de Laudonia*, of whom our Hiſtories are full, by the Deſignation of *Dominus Vallis de Lydal*; and, for his Bravery, diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *the Flower of Chivalry*.

Willielmus de Sancto Claro, I take this Gentleman to be a Branch of the *Sinclairs*; but neither the Families of *Roſlyn* nor *Hermiſtoun*.

Radulphus de Hauden, i. e. *Halden*, or *Haden* of That-ilk, was a very ancient Family in *Teviotdale*, now extinct. The Heir of Line was married to *John Halden* of *Lanerk*. *Gleneagles* is very juſtly repute an ancient Family; they have a Charter from King *William, Rogero de Hauden, de tota terra de Frandie in Glendovan, per rectas diviſas ſuas, in Feodo & hereditate. Teſtibus Mattheo Epiſcopo Aberdonen. Comite Duncano, Comite Gilberto, Ricardo de Prebenda, Philippo de Valoniis Camerario meo, Willielmo Cumine, Johanne de Haſting, Maliſio fratre Comitis Gilberti, Malcolmo filio Comitis Duncani, Willielmo de Valens, David de Hayia, Alexandro filio Thori, apud Clacmanan.* The Family roſe gradually to be one of the moſt conſiderable in the Kingdom, chiefly by Marriage. Sir *Simon*, one of the Heads of the Family, got an Eſtate in *Perthſhire*, by the Marriage of a Lady, who was named *Matilda de Arnotts*, i. e. *Arnot*. In little more than a Century after that, *John Halden*, Son and Heir apparent of Sir *Bernard Halden* of *Gleneagles*, got the fourth Part of the Earldom of *Lennox*, by the Marriage of *Agnes Monteith*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert Monteith* of *Rusky*, and of *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of *Duncan*, the laſt of the Race of the Earls of *Lennox*. He was in high Favour with *James* III. who gave him Charters of a Part of the Earldom of *Lennox*, with ſome Specialties, intimating, That his Lady, Dame *Agnes Monteith*, was a Co-heir to her Grandfather, as I apprehend. He was ſent Ambaſſador to the Crown of *Denmark*; he was Sheriff-principal of the Shire of *Edinburgh*; and, in the 1482, with *George* Lord *Seaton*, *Alexander Ramſay* of *Dalhouſie*, and *Robert Logan* of *Reſtalrig*, are made joint Captains, Chiftains, Keepers and Governors of the Town of *Berwick*, and to defend it againſt the Invaſion of our old Enemies of *England*. *James Halden* of *Gleneagles* his Son, in the 18th of King *James* IV. is made Keeper of the King's Caſtle of *Dunbar*, and is allowed to take out Brieves from the Chancery, for ſerving him as one of the Heirs of *Duncan* Earl of *Lennox*, 1473. He had a long and tedious Suit at Law with the Lord *Darnly*, anent the Superiority of the Earldom of *Lennox*; aud when theſe Diſputes came to be ſettled and adjuſted, then he aſſumed the quartered Coat of the Houſe of *Lennox* and *Monteith*, in the *ſecond* and *third* Quarter of his *Atchievement*, which is ſtill born by his lineal Heir *Mungo Halden* of *Gleneagles*, without any Variation.

In the ſame Deed of Submiſſion, there is *Patricius Graham*, who is the Head of the *Kincardine* Family, the illuſtrious Anceſtor of his Grace the Duke of *Montroſe*, who were raiſed to be Earls of *Montroſe* by King *James* IV. in 1505, Marquis by King *Charles* I. in the 1644, and Duke by Queen *Anne*, in the 1706.

After *Patricius de Graham*, there is *Thomas Randulphi*; this is that great Patriot Sir *Thomas Randolph*, Nephew to King *Robert* I. by whom he was afterwards meritoriouſly raiſed to the Dignity of Earl of *Murray*, Lord of *Annandale*, and of the *Iſle of Man*, whom all *Scots* Hiſtorians, ancient and modern, extol above all others, for warlike Honour and Glory, next to King *Robert* himſelf. He died Governor of *Scotland* in the Minority of King *David* II. *anno* 1331. The Hiſtorians ſeem to have an Emulation and Vie with one another, who can do moſt Honour to the valiant and ever renowned Earl of *Murray*, and tranſmit his Fame to Poſterity, with the Praiſe and Merit he ſo highly deſerved. His Son *John* Earl of *Murray*, a Hero like himſelf, was ſlain at the Battle of *Durham*, *anno* 1346, with this Circumſtance of Regrete, That he left no Iſſue to inherit the Virtues of their noble Progenitors, from whom they derived ſo much Honour along with their Blood.

Alexander de Balliolo Camerarius Scotiæ, in the ſame Roll of Fealty. He was Baron of the Barony of *Cavers* in *Teviotdale*. He was a Son of the *Balliol* Family, and is deſigned Baron of *Cavers*, in many authentick Vouchers in *Rymer* and the Chartularies, as may be ſeen by more Vouchers in the Life of *Alexander Balliol* of *Cavers*, Chamberlain of *Scotland*, in the *Lives of the Officers of State*, P. 266.

Johannes Seneſcalli; this is *John Stewart* of *Buncle*, and in other Places of this Record, where he made his Submiſſion to the King of *England*, *frater germanus Jacobi Seneſcalli Scotiæ*.

Willielmus Cumine, who is of *Kilbryde*, in *Lanerk-ſhire*, whoſe Son *John Cumine* was forfeited for adhering to the *Engliſh*, and the Barony of *Kilbryde* was given by King *Robert* I. to his Grandſon *Robert*, Stewart of *Scotland*, afterward King *Robert* II. *Robert* III. in the 1404, gave the Barony of *Kilbryde*, *Jacobo Seneſcallo filio ſuo naturali*, who is deſign'd *Dominus de Kilbryde*, in ſeveral Charters and other Deeds I have ſeen, to which his Seal is ſet, the *Lyon* of *Scotland*, within the *Treſſure*, as in the Royal Bearing, within a *Border Checque* of the *Stewarts* (*a*). His Iſſue failing, the Lands fell back to the Crown, and became a Part of the Principality.

Ingelramus de Umphravile was a Branch of the *Umphravile* Family that were *Engliſhmen*, but poſſeſſed of a great Eſtate in *Angus*, and elſewhere, which they loſt, becauſe they would not renounce their Allegiance to *England*, and turn honeſt *Scotſmen*. In the Rolls of King *Robert* I. there are Charters of Land, granted by that Prince, upon the Narrative, That the Lands had formerly belonged, and forfeited to the Crown, by the Attainder of *Ingelramus de Umphravile*.

Willielmus de Moravia de Tollybardine; this is the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Tillybardine*, now arrived to the Dignity of the Dukedom of *Athole*; of whom already in theſe Remarks.

Radulphus de Crawforde; this is the ſame Gentleman, whom we find in another Place of this Record, intituled, *Reginaldus de Crawford, del Conte de Air*, and who is *Vicecomes de Air*. He was the Head of the great and ancient Family of the *Crawfords* of *Loudon*, whoſe Anceſtor, *Reginaldus de Crawford Vicecomes de Air*, *anno* 1220, was the firſt of the Name who was Baron of the Barony of *Loudon*, which he procured by the Heireſs of *Jacobus de Loudon*, in the Reign of *Alexander* II. or may be ſooner.

Hugh de Crawford, his eldeſt Son, is deſigned *Hugo filius Reginaldi de Crawford*, who, with his Father and other great Perſons, is Witneſs to the Charter by *Walterus Seneſcallus Scotiæ, Deo & Beatæ Mariæ de Dalmullin, de terris & paſtura de Drumelley*. He had alſo, by the Grant of *Allanus filius Rollandi de Galouyeia, pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo terras de Monoch per diviſas ſuas*, which is ratified by a Charter of King *Alexander* II. *apud* Cadichow, *ultimo die Maii, anno regni noſtri duodecimo*, i. e. 1226 (*b*). The ſame *Hugo de Crawford* is one of the *Magnates & Barones Scotiæ*, who put themſelves into the Protection of the King of *England*, in the Commotions that then happened, 1255. He had another Charter from the great Conſtable his Superior, *de tota terra de Croſby*, which is ſtill enjoyed by his Deſcendents the *Crawfords* of *Auchinames* (*c*).

To this firſt *Hugo de Crawford* ſucceeded his Son the next *Baro de Loudon*, who is deſign'd *Hugo de Crawford, filius Hugonis de Crawford*, when he gives by his Charter *Reginaldo fratri ſuo certas terras, quas ille tenuit de Domino Rogero Comite Wintoniæ*. He, *Hugo de Crawford*, ſettled a Conteſt with the Abbot of *Kelſo*, *cum conſenſu Aliciæ ſponſæ ſuæ*, to which he *Dominus Hugo* appends his Seal; and becauſe *Reginald* his Son had not a Seal of his own, he uſes the Seal *Domini Simonis Fraſer, anno* 1271 (*d*). He, *Reginaldus de Crawford*, was *vicecomes de Air*, in the Competition for the Crown betwixt the *Bruce* and the *Balliol*; and when Matters came to a Criſe, in the Event of that Conteſt, no *Scotſman* ever acted the Part more of a firm and inflexible Patriot, than Sir *Reginald Crawford*, or was more firm in aſſerting, with Zeal and intrepid Courage, the Liberties of his Country; ſo that he was an Eye-ſore to the *Engliſh*, and all that were in their Intereſt thro' the Weſt. True it is, That at the firſt breaking out of the War, he was carried down with the Stream of complying with *England*, and gave his Oath of Fidelity, as moſt others did, to the Victorious King *Edward*; but honeſtly apprehending, That Obligation to be of no Force, he joined with the very firſt of thoſe worthy Patriots, who ſet up to recover and redeem their ſinking Liberties. The General of the *Engliſh* Forces pretending and ſuing for a Truce, it was intimated to Sir *Reginald Crawford*; he, and his Friends, ſuſpecting no Treachery, ſince they had all

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(*a*) In the Hands of the Laird of Earnock. (*b*) Penes Comitem de Loudon. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Chartulary of Kelſo.

all the Aſſurances the Faith of Man could give for their Security. The Barns at *Air* was the Place of Meeting; but he was no ſooner entred into the Place, than without ſo much as the Form of Juſtice, he, and Sir *Allan Montgomery*, were preſently put to Death, and executed as Traitors to the King of *England*; this was in the Year 1297. He left a Son and Heir, named Sir *Ronald*, or *Reginald*, called Sir *Ronald* the younger, who was juſt ſuch another Patriot for the Defence of the Liberties of his diſtreſſed Country, as his Father had been. He was among the firſt of his Countrymen, who joined Sir *William Wallace*, and was with him in all the Dangers he was expoſedto, till he laid down his Commiſſion. Sir *Ronald Crawford* was among the firſt who reſorted to King *Robert*, when he ſet to recover the loſt Liberties of his Country, as well as to maintain his own Right; but being quickly after that detached with a Party into *Galloway*, with two of the King's Brothers, *Thomas* and *Alexander Bruces*, they were attacked by a ſtrong Party of the Enemy, under the Command of one *Duncan MacDoual*, who defeat Sir *Ronald* and the two *Bruces*, and were all three ſent to *London* Priſoners, where they were condemned and executed to Death in the 1306 (*a*), without Reſpect either to their Merit or Quality, which lays a great Load on the Memory of that King, who could deſtroy and cut off ſuch Men, whoſe only Crime was, they were ſtrenuous Supporters of the Liberty and Independency of their Country. This gallant Man left only one Daughter his ſole Heir, Dame *Suſane Crawfurd*, who married Sir *Duncan Campbel*, Son to Sir *Donald Campbell* of *Reid-Caſtle*, whereupon they have an Inveſtiture under the Great Seal of the Great Eſtate of *Loudon* to them and their Heirs; which failing to the Lady and her Heirs, tho' part of the Charter (*b*) runs thus, *Robertus, Dei gratia*, &c. *Sciatis nos dediſſe, & conceſſiſſe Duncano Campbel Militi omnes terras de Loudon & de Stenſton cum pertinentiis, in Cuningham, Prædictis, Duncano & Suſannæ Sponſæ ſuæ hæreditarie contingentes ratione dictæ Sponſæ tenen. & haben. eidem Duncano & Suſannæ Sponſæ ſuæ & eorum hæredibus inter ipſos legitime procreatis, in unam integram liberam Baroniam*, &c. *Si vero contingat prædictum Duncanum in fatis decedere, nullo herede relicto ſuperſtite inter ipſum & prefatam Suſannam legittime procreato, volumus quod prædictæ terræ cum Pertinentiis ad præfatam Suſannam & propinquiores hæredes ſuas ſine aliqua contradictione revertantur, Apud Penycook quarto Die Januarii anno regni noſtri duodecimo.* The next after Sir *Reginald, Crawfurd* is.

Henricus de ſancto Claro, This was the Heir of the great Family of the *Sinclairs* of *Roſlyn*, who not only overtoped the other Families of the *Sinclairs* who were equal to them in Antiquity; but moſt of the Noble Families in the Kingdom; for they were Earls of *Orkney* and then of *Caithneſs*: The laſt great Man of the Family broke his Eſtate, in a great Meaſure, by paſſing by his eldeſt Son in the Succeſſion, and giving the Fee of the Earldom of *Caithneſs* to one of his Sons by a ſecond Marriage, and the reſt of his Eſtate to another Son of the ſame Marriage: But, after the Father's Death, the Brother, who got the Earldom of *Caithneſs*, kept the Eſtate he had got; but the other Brother Sir *Oliver Sinclair* of *Roſline*, having it ſeems a thorough Conviction in his own Conſcience of the Injuſtice his Father had done to the eldeſt Brother, he generouſly gave him back the Eſtate of the Family in *Fife*; after which Sir *Henry Sinclair* Son of Sir *William Sinclair* the eldeſt Son became, as the Act of Creation bears, and which is an Act of Parliament, chief of the Blood, and Heir to his Grandfather, and is created and nominate in all Time coming to be Lord *Sinclair*, *anno* 1458. Of this noble Lord the *Sinclairs* Family are the lineal Heirs, and conſequently Chief of the illuſtrious Family of the Earls of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*. The Records, after Sir *Henry Sinclair Miles*, adds *Cæterique Barones Regni Scotiæ*.

On the 5 of *July anno* 1291. The Author Remarks, That *Nobilis vir Willielmus de Douglas in capella mannerii Domini Walteri de Lindſay apud Thurſton, venit & fidelitatem fecit Domino Regi Angliæ, ac ſuperiori & directo Domino Regni Scotiæ*, before and in preſence of *Anthony* Biſhop of *Durham*, and *Allan* Biſhop of *Caithneſs* who was then Chancellor. This is the Famous Sir *William Douglas* of that Ilk, *Dominus ejuſdem*, as I ſee him deſigned. 'Tis true this brave gallant Man fell off from the *Engliſh* again; but the Truth is, he was forced to make a ſecond Form of Submiſſion to the King of *England*,

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(*a*) He left a Daughter. This Paſſage is from Dr. MacKenzie. (*b*) Carta Comitis de Loudon.

England, tho' it was much againſt the Grain with him, ſuſpecting he was never true to them, they impriſoned him in *Berwick* where he died *Anno* 1303. He was happy in two Noble Sons, Sir *James* Lord or *Dominus de Douglas*, and Sir *Archibald* another *Hero* who was Guardian of *Scotland* in the Minority of King *David* the *Bruce*, and loſt his Life at the Battle of *Halydon-Hill* in the 1333. 'Tis a common Miſtake that he was ever *Dominus Galuidie*, or had any Pretence of a Title to it, it was another Sir *Archibald Dowglaſs* that got the *Dominium Galuidie* from King *David*, in the 1371. The Gentleman in whoſe Chapel at *Thurſton* Sir *William Douglaſs* gave his Oath of Fealty and Submiſſion, was Sir *Walter Lindſay* of *Thurſton* and *Cragie* a very ancient Family of the *Lindſays*, which in the Days of King *Robert* II. by the Heir Female of *John Lindſay* of *Cragie*, came to Sir *Hugh Wallace* of *Riccartoun*, of whom flowed the *Wallaces* of *Cragie*, who carry the Coat of *Lindſay* in the firſt and fourth Quarter of their Atchievement.

On the 8th of *July* the King of *England* being in *Caſtro puellarum*, that is the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, there ſwore Allegiance to him *Adam* Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Holyroodhouſe*, near *Edinburgh*, & *Dominus Ricardus Friſel*; who this Gentleman is, I cannot ſay, the Noble Sirname of *Fraſer* were then ſo numerous, if he be not the Proprietor of *MacKerſton*, which came to the *Fraſers* by Marriage of the Heir of the *Corbets*; but as to this I dare not be poſitive.

At the Caſtle of *Strivelyn*, *Stirling*, *July* 12 ſwore *William* Biſhop of *Dunblain*, and *Maliſe* Earl of *Strathern*. He was a very Loyal Patriot, and had a Son *Maliſe* who was his Succeſſor in the Honour, and was that Earl that was forfeited by *Edward Balliol*, as the Pretender to the Throne of *Scotland* in 1332, and the Earldom of *Strathern*, as far as his Gift and Donation could go, was beſtowed on the Earl of *Warren* an *Engliſh* Lord, who thereupon is deſigned *Comes de Strathern & Comes de Surry (a)*. But 'tis certain he was never forfaulted, I mean the Earl of *Strathern*, by any legal King of *Scotland*: However, tho' he left ſeveral Daughters by his Lady, who was Heir of the Earldom of *Caithneſs*, yet none of them ſucceeded him in his Dignity of *Comes de Strathern*, it came to his Nephew Sir *Maurice Murray* of *Drumſargard*, who, in ſundry Deeds, authentick Vouchers and Records, is deſigned *Mauritius de Moravia*, *Comes de Stathern*; but he being Slain at the Battle of *Durham*, the Honour went no further in that Race.

Galfride de Moubray, or *Godofride Moubry*, was Baron of the Baronies of *Dalmeny*, *Barnbougle* and *Innerkeithing*, he and his Friends the *Moubries* in thoſe Times, were ſometimes in the Intereſt of their Country, and ſometimes on the *Engliſh* Side; ſometimes forfeited for their Diſloyalty, ſometimes reſtored again, thro' all the Reign of King *Robert* I. and a part of his Son's *David* II. at laſt they turned Loyal and got back their Eſtate, and were great Barons by the Title of *Barnbougle*, and *Domini de Innerkeithing*. The direct Male of this Great Family of the *Moubrays* of *Barnbougal*, ſubſiſted till King *James* V. Time, that Sir *John Moubray* of *Barnbougle* left a Daughter his Heir, who married *Robert Barton* Son to Sir *Robert Barton* of *Over-Barnton* by Dame *Eliſabeth Crawford* his Wife, who by Act of Parliament, changed the Sirname to *Moubray*. In this Line the Houſe of *Barnbougle* laſted, till after the Reſtoration of King *Charl's* II. The Heir Male, and the true Repreſentative of the Great Lords of *Barnbougle* and *Domini Baronie de Innerkeithing*, is the Branch of the *Moubries* of *Culcairny ny* in Fife, in the Barony of *Innerkeithing*; their Anceſtor, from the original Charter of the Lands, I have ſeen, is granted by Sir *John Moubray* of *Barnbougle*, to *William Moubray Patruo ſuo*, his Father's Brother, in the 1511, from whom, in a very diſtinct and accurate Progreſs, is lineally come *Robert Moubray* now of *Culcairney*.

Willielmus de Rothein, that is plainly the Name of *Ruthven*, who were a great Family, and an Ancient Houſe, and had long continued in *Perthſhire*: Their Anceſtor was a great Man *Suanus filius Thori*, who had a Patronimick Name, before they took the Name of *Ruthven*, they roſe to be Peers in the 1487, and to be Earls of *Gourie* in 1581, and fell by that execrable Attempt, the two Brother's made to have bereaved King *James* of his Life, at the Earl of *Gouries* own Lodging in the Town of *Perth*

(a) Rymer and Dugdale.

the 5th of *Auguſt* 1601; for which by Act of Parliament the Sirname was diſcharged, and the 5th of *Auguſt* appointed for ever to be a Day of Thankſgiving for His Majeſty's merciful Deliverance.

On the 17th *June* at *Dumfermling*, then ſeverals gave their Oath of Alledgeance and Submiſſion to King *Edward* I. *Radulphus Abbot* of *Dumfermling*, *& Nobilis Vir Dominus Andreas Fraſer*. This was another Branch of the great and ſplendid Houſe of the *Fraſers* of *Oliver* Caſtle, and Sheriffs of *Tweeddale*: This Sir *Andrew* was Sheriff of *Stirling*, and *Dominus de Touch*, which afterward came to the *Hays* of *Tillibody* and by Marriage of *Egidia* Daughter and Heir of *John Hay* of *Tillibothy*, that Eſtate came to *Alexander Seaton* of *Gordon* the firſt who was in the Reign of *King James* II. inveſted in the Honour of the Earl of *Huntly* 1449: By this Lady he had a Son *Alexander Seaton* who in many Deeds extant is deſigned *filius & heres apparens Alexandri Seaton de Gordon*, he gave to his eldeſt Son, the Eſtate of *Tillibody*, *Touch* and the Barony of *Gordon* in the South. He kept the Sirname of *Seaton* and quartered the Arms of *Hay* with thoſe of *Seaton*, of whom in a lineal courſe of Succeſſion is the preſent *Seaton* of *Touch*. The firſt Earl of *Huntly* took the fancy to change his Name from *Seaton* to *Gordon*, and got the Eſtate and the Honour of the Earldom of *Huntly* limited to him, and the Heirs Male of his ſecond Marriage, with a Lady of the Houſe of *Crighton*. His lineal Heir, flowing from the ſecond Marriage, is his Grace the Duke of *Gordon*.

Willielmus de Hayia, I have very probable Grounds of Conjecture is the ancient Family of the *Hays* of *Naughton* in *Fife*, which came afterward to the *Crighton*'s by Marriage, from whoſe Heirs the Eſtate was purchaſed by Mr. *Peter Hay* of the *Hays* of *Meginſh* in *Perthſhire*.

Andreas de Moravia, There are ſo many great Men of the Name of *Murray* at this Time, that it is hard now to diſtinguiſh them. Who this Gentleman preciſely is, I cannot ſay.

Next to him is *Conſtantinus de Lochore*, *Vicecomes de Fiſe* a very learned Author ſays, he was *vicecomes de Fiſe*, in 1290, and had his Reſidence in that County, the Eſtate of the *Lochors* of that Ilk in the Reign of King *Robert* I. went by Marriage to *Adam de Valloniis*, whoſe Heritage in the ſucceeding Reign, came to Heirs Female. The eldeſt was married to *Henry Wardlaw* of *Torry*, and that way got the Eſtate of Weſter *Lochore*, the ſecond to *Roger Boſwel* the Anceſtor of the *Boſwels* of *Balmuto*, and got that way the Eſtate of *Auchterderen*, *Glaſmont* and *Murecambus*: The 3d Daughter and Heir of *Lochore* was married to Sir *Andrew Livingſton* of *Drumray* and Eaſter *Weyms*, and got that way the half of *Auchterderan*.

19th *July*, *In Capella de Kingorn*, *Dominus Johannes de Moravia*, who is *Murray* of *Drumſargard*, of whom is come the *Murrays* of *Abercairney*.

Michael Scot. This is the Anceſtor of the once great Houſe of the *Scots* of *Balweiry* in *Fife*, who were ſurpaſſed by few Families there, either for Antiquity or Grandure, They were come of Sir *Michael Scot* in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. who is Witneſs to the Charter by that Prince to the Abbay of *Kinloſs* (*a*), He got the Eſtate of *Balweiry*, by the Marriage of the Heir of *Richard de Balweiry*, and had that famous Knight Sir *Michael Scot* of *Balweiry*, who with Sir *Michael Weems*, were ſent to bring over from *Norway* the young Queen *Margaret*, the Grandchild of King *Alexander* III. He, or his Son, another Sir *Michael Scot* of *Balweiry*, was ſent Ambaſſador from King *Robert* I. to demand the Arrears from the King of *Norway*; another of them, Sir *Michael Scot* of *Balweiry*, was ſent to *England* in place of another of the Hoſtages of King *James* I. Sir *William Scot* of *Balweiry* was ſlain at *Flowdon*. Sir *William* his Son was conjunct Juſticiary with the Earl of *Murray*, and the Lord *Erskine*, before it came to be hereditarily veſted in the Houſe of *Argyle*. Mr. *Thomas Scot* of *Pitgorno* and *Abbotſhall*, was a Brother of the Family, he was Juſtice Clerk in King *James* V's. Time. The Family, tho' they be long out of the Eſtate, are ſtill repreſented by *Scot* of *Ancrum* Baronet in *Teviotdale* (*b*).

Ivone de Kinroſs, is after Sir *Michael Scot*, The Eſtate of *Kinroſs* was, at this Time, and afterward, poſſeſſed by thoſe of the ſame Sirname, and theſe of the Sirname had latlier the Lands of *Kippenroſs*.

(*a*) Dalrymple's Appendix. (*b*) Nisbet's Heraldry.

Thomas Kier. Who this is, I cannot ſay; but he has been a Man of Rank and Condition for, being the laſt in that Roll, *Militibus* is added to them, which imports they were Knights.

Apud Sanctum Andream, There ſwore to the King of *England* the uſual Oath of Submiſſion, *Johannes Prior Sancti Andreæ, una cum Nobilibus Viris, Domino Adam de Ratrieſ*, This is the Head of the Ancient Family of *Rattery* of that Ilk, in *Perthſhire*, which ſubſiſted till King *James* V's Time, that the Heireſs was married to the Earl of *Athol*, and *Rattery* of *Craighal* is the Heir Male.

Willielmus de Maulia is the Head of the Family of the Noble Earls of *Panmure*, who have been a Family ſubſiſting from King *Malcolm*'s Time, tho' they did not attain to the Peerage till the 1646, *Patrick Maule* of *Panmure* was created Earl of *Panmure*. See the Peerage of *Scotland*, and Lives of the great Chamberlains, where a full Account is given of this Noble Family, to which I can add nothing, ſave that this *William de Maulia de Panmure* had a Diſcharge for a part of his Relief from the King of *England apud Bornie* XI*mo Die Julii*.

Alexander de Abernethy; this is the Knight of *Banbrigh*, who, in the Reign of King *Robert* I. gave his Eſtate to his three Daughters Co-heirs, the Counteſs of *Angus*, the Lady *Crawford*, and the Lady *Rothes*.

Hugo de la Hay; the Sirname of *Hay* is at this Time ſo very numerous, that 'tis hard to diſtinguiſh them, but where their local Titles are added, as *Errol*, *Locherwart*, *Naughton*, &c.

Henricus de Anſtruther; this is the Predeceſſor of the moſt ancient Family of *Anſtruther* of That-ilk, in the County of *Fife*, where they have been ſeated for many Centuries paſt; they ſeem to be the original Poſſeſſors; and when Sirnames turn'd common, they have taken a Name from their own Eſtate.

Willielmus de Candela, Dominus de Anſtruther, is a Donator to the Abbacy of *Balmerino*, in the Reign of *William*, founded by his Brother *David Comes*, who was Earl of *Huntingtoun* in *England*, and *Garioch* in *Scotland*. *Henry* his Son is deſign'd *filius Willielmi de Candela, Dominus de Anſtruther*, when he confirms his Father's Gift to *Balmerino*, 1221.

Henry de Anſtruther was his Son, who gives his Oath here of Fealty to King *Edward* of *England*, 1292. From this *Henry*, the Family of *Anſtruther* of That-ilk have a Succeſſion, and a Series of their Houſe down to the preſent worthy Repreſentative of the Family, Sir *John Anſtruther* of That-ilk Baronet, with their Alliances, and the ſeveral honourable Offices they have executed for a great while ago.

Johannes de la Hay; neither do I know who this *Hay* is, *& Robertus de Bethune militibus*. This is the Anceſtor of the *Bethunes* of *Balfour*. This is the ſame *Robertus de Bethune*, whom the learned Mr. *Rymer* mentions, as doing Homage to the King of *England*, for Lands he held of the Crown in the 1296; they are ſaid to be of *French* Extraction.

The firſt I have found is *Robertus de Bethune*, in the Reign of *Alexander* III. Witneſs to a Charter by *Rogerus de Quincy, Comes de Winceſtre*, to *Seyer de Seaton*, of an Annuity out of the Mill of *Travernent*. They got the Lands of *Balfour*, by Marriage of the Heireſs of the ſame Sirname, and a Family of high Antiquity, Daughter of Sir *John de Balfour de eodem*. There is a Charter in the Rolls by King *Robert* II. ratifying and confirming a Deed and Grant, *Quos Duncanus Comes de Fife, dedit & conceſſit Johanni Beaton, de totis & integris terris de Balfour & de Newton, & de Calile, in vicecomitatu de Fife jacentibus. Apud Edinburgh, decimo octavo die menſis Maii, anno regni noſtri ſeptimo*. The Laird of *Balfour* is the lineal Heir-male of the Family: The Character of the Family was highly raiſed by the many great Churchmen it produced, ſome of them Biſhops, Arch-biſhops, Cardinals, and Abbots of Monaſtries, *&c.* More of them may be ſeen in the *Lives of the Officers of State*, to which I muſt refer.

July 23d, at the Monaſtery of *Lindores*, there came and ſwore Allegiance to the King of *England*, *John* Abbot of *Lindores*, the Head of the Convent; but who he is, I cannot ſay, *& nobiles viri*.

Willielmus de Fenton, & Simon Freſbele; theſe two Gentlemen are from the North, and were, as I take them, two of the Heirs-portioners of the Houſe of *Lovat*, of the Race of the *Biſſets*; we find in the Chartulary of *Murray*, in 1222, *nobilis vir Johannes Biſſeth, Dominus de Loveth*. The Family came to be divided into three Parts, and the Eſtate along with it, by three Daughters, *viz. Mary*, who married Sir *David Graham* Knight, a Brother of the *Kincardine* Family, who is on that deſign'd *Dominus de Loveth* (*a*). The ſecond *Cicilia de Biſſeth*, was married to Sir *William de Fenton*, and is deſign'd *Dominus de Beufort* (*b*), and is the ſame Perſon that ſwears the Fealty to King *Edward*. *Elizabeth*, the third Daughter of Sir *John Biſſeth*, was the Wife of Sir *Andrew de Boſcho*, *Dominus de Redcaſtle*; and had a Daughter *Maria de Boſcho*, as ſhe is called, who is deſigned *Domina de Kilravock*; which Lands and Eſtate ſhe brought to her Husband *Hugh de Roſs*, from the South Country, as from his Armorial Bearing, the *Water Budgets*; of whom is come *Hugh Roſs* of *Kilravock* (*c*).

Simon Freſhele, i. e. *Fraſer*; for what I know, may be one of the noble Anceſtors of the Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat*. They ſeem to have had Right to a Part of the Eſtate that was the *Biſſets*, and after them the *Grahams*, tho' I have found no *Fraſer* expreſly deſign'd of *Lovat*, till the 1367, that *Hugo Fraſer*, *Dominus de Loveth*, does Homage to the Biſhop of *Murray*, for Lands and Fiſhing he held of the See on the Water of *Forn*. I cannot ſee when preciſely this noble Family came to the Peerage; they might be promoted to the Honour by King *James* I. after the 1430; yet we have no poſitive Voucher that I have ſeen, that this great Family are in the Quality of Peers, till the Time of King *James* III. *anno* 1472. The lineal Heir-male of this noble Family, to this Day, inherits the Eſtate and Honour of his illuſtrious Anceſtors; and may they enjoy them by an uninterrupted Race and Line in the ancient Channel to lateſt Poſterity.

On the 24th of *July*, the whole Community of the Burgh of *Perth* made their Submiſſion; and the ſame Day, *in eccleſia fratrum prædicatorum*, the Convent of the Gray-Friers, *Andreas Abbas de Cupro*, *Maria Regina de Man*, & *Comitiſſa de Strathern*. This Lady was the Daughter of *Alexander de Ergadia*, *Dominus de Lorn*, and Widow of *Reginald*, King of *Man*. Her Relations were all deeply engaged in the *Engliſh* Intereſt; ſhe was the ſecond Wife of *Maliſe* Earl of *Strathern*: This is the ſame Lady, as I conjecture, who, long after this, in the 1320, entred into a Conſpiracy againſt King *Robert the Bruce*; for which this Lady, and ſeveral of her Accomplices, were attainted. This I take to be the Story ill vouched of a Daughter of the Earl of *Strathern*, that was married to the Earl of *Warren*, an *Engliſh* Lord, for which ſhe was forfeited. Of this Part of the traditional Story, there is not one true Word; for the Earl of *Strathern*, at this Time, was never forfeited by any lawful Authority; for no Man whatſoever was a more dutiful, loyal Subject to King *David*; and for his being forfeited by the Uſurper *Edward Balliol*, and the Earldom given by him to the Earl of *Warren*, had no Effect, and he continued in the full and peaceable Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate and Dignity, till the End of his Life.

Johannes Cambrun, who, in other Deeds, is deſigned *Dominus de Balygrenoch*; but what Connection there is betwixt him and the *Camerons* of *Locheil*, I cannot ſay, and ſhall not offer my own Conjecture.

Thomas Abbas de Scoon, & *præſente Dovenaldo Comite de Mar*; this is the Earl of *Mar*, as we obſerved, who was ſlain afterwards at the Battle of *Duplin*.

Maliſe Comes de Strathern; this was Earl *Maliſe*, called the elder, who died in 1300, and left the loyal Earl *Maliſe*, the laſt of the Race. The Earl that we remarked was forfeited by *Edward Balliol*, but never by King *David*, as ſome, thro' Miſtake, have aſſerted. He died without Iſſue male; and tho' he had ſeveral Daughters, *Iſabel*, who was married to the great Family of the *Sinclairs*, yet, upon his Death, the Title of Honour did not deſcend to Heirs of Line, but was given by the Crown to a Nephew of his, by his Siſter, Sir *Maurice Murray* of *Drumſargard*, who is *Comes de Strathern*, from the 1343 (*d*), till his Death at the Battle of *Durham*, three Years after. I can aſſign no Reaſon, why his Heirs of Line and at Law did not ſucceed upon the total Failure of the Males of the firſt of the Family, who received the Feu: But it can be no otherwiſe accounted for, than that the Dignity of *Strathern*, being a very ancient feudal Honour, it was limited only to Males; and, in Failure of theſe, as has been the Caſe here, the *feudum*, the Feu, the hereditary Honour reverted to the Crown; and being in the Diſpoſal of the Sovereign, it was diſpoſed of to the neareſt Relation of the Family that was a Male, tho' he was not the Heir-male.

(*a*) Chartulary of Murray, and Kilravock's Writs. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Charter of the Earl of Sutherlands.

The 23d of *July*, thoſe gave their Oath of Fealty, *John de Ergadia, filius nobilis viri Alexandri de Ergadia*; this was the great Lord of *Lorn*, who was deeply engaged in the *Engliſh* Intereſt, being of the Kindred and Alliance of the *Cumines* of *Badenoch*: However, afterward they turned better and more loyal Subjects to the *Brucian* Kings, and came to enjoy their Eſtate peaceably.

Eugene, or *Ewen* of *Lorn*, left an Heir-female, who, in the Time of King *Robert* III. was married to *John Stewart* of *Innermeath* Knight, Son and Heir of Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Shanbothie* and *Innermeath*, who, upon this, we find in authentick Vouchers, is deſign'd *Johannes Seneſcallus de Innermeath, Dominus de Lorn, anno* 1407 (*a*).

July 29th, the King of *England* being in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, there did Homage to him *John* Abbot of *Newbottle, Walter Magiſter Domus de Ballincreif*; what was the Nature of this Houſe, I cannot ſay. *Ralph* Maſter of the Houſe of *Soutray*, or *Magiſter Domus de Soutray, & eodem die & loco. Alexander* Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; of which I can give no more than the common Account of the Order, which is not neceſſary here; *Brian Præceptor militiæ Templi in eodem regno.* The Account of the Templers is ſo well known, that I need ſay nothing of them here.

On the firſt of *Auguſt*, at *Berwick*, there did Homage to King *Edward*, *Henry Epiſcopus Aberdeen.* His Name was *Cheyne*, of the Houſe of *Innerugie*, and Nephew to the great *Cumine* of *Badenoch*: In the Heat of the War he fled to *England*; but afterwards made his Peace with King *Robert*, who allowed him to return to the Exerciſe of his Function, which he exerced to his Death, in 1328.

Robertus Epiſcopus de Roſs, he is not inſert regularly in Arch-biſhop *Spotiſwood*'s Liſt; I think the learned Reverend Author has not placed him in the Succeſſion right; for he, *Robertus Epiſcopus Roſs*, in 1290, who, with others of the Clergy, addreſs the King of *England* for a Marriage to be contracted betwixt the Prince his Son and *Margaret* the Maid of *Norway*, the young Queen of *Scotland, anno* 1290; and, with him, there did Homage, *nobilis vir Willielmus Comes de Roſs.* This Earl made a conſiderable Figure after this, in the Struggles we had with the *Engliſh*, for the Liberty and independent Rights of the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland.* His Family allied with the *Bruces*, the Earls of *Carrick*; his Lady was Siſter to the King, which made the Earl of *Roſs* a firm and faithful Friend to King *Robert*.

Willielmus de Moravia miles; this I take to be the ſame great and illuſtrious Perſon, who, in the ſame Record, in another Place, is deſigned *Dominus de Bothwel*; for that Family ſtill retained, after they came to ſettle in the South, a great Eſtate of Land in the North, in the Shire of *Murray*; for the ſame Perſons, in many Inſtances, ſwore in different Counties where their Eſtates lay.

David de Graham; this is for certain the Sir *David de Graham*, deſigned *Dominus de Loveth*; who is a Brother of Sir *Patrick Graham* of *Kincardine*, and that got *Loveth* by his Wife *Mary*, one of the Co-heireſſes of Sir *John Biſſet* of *Loveth*, both he and *Patrick* his Son, in the 1297, are mentioned in the Chartulary of *Murray*: But how *Loveth* came from them to the *Fraſers*, who are Proprietors of it in King *David Bruce*'s Time, I cannot ſay.

The 4th of *Auguſt*, then did Homage to the King of *England*, *Henry* Abbot of *Arbroath, & Dominus David de Tortborald miles*; this was a South-Country Family of Note, which came to the *Carlyles* by Marriage, who roſe to be Lords of Parliament in 1473, in King *James* III. his Time. This Peerage of *Carlyle* is repreſented by *William Carlyle* of *Locharthor*, who is lately ſerved Heir to his Predeceſſor *Michael* Lord *Carlyle*, who died in the 1579; I believe the Service was carried on in View to claim the Peerage: But the Gentleman has not as yet lodged any Petition with the King, ſetting forth his Claim and Title to the Dignity, to which he is the undoubted Heir-male in a lineal Courſe of Succeſſion.

The 13 of *May* 1296, In a Renunciation of all the former Confederacies of the Nation with the Crown of *France*, is *Patrick de Dunbar Comes Marchie*: This Earl is the firſt of his Noble Family that left the Title of *Comes de Dunbar*, and took that of *Comes Marchie.* In this ticklish Time, the Earl was not much fixed to any Side; ſometimes appearing for his Country and her Liberties, and ſometimes ſerving the Intereſt of the King of *England* very Strenuouſly.

Gil-

(*a*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

Gilbertus Comes de Angus, of whom we remarked before. He was an *Engliſhman* of the Name of *Umphraville* that was forfeited, becauſe he would not become a true honeſt *Scotſman*.

Jacobus dictus Seneſcallus Scotiæ. This was the great *Stewart* of *Scotland*, who died in the 1309, and was the Grand-father of King *Robert* II. See it from a *French* Copy page 649.

On the 15th of *May* 1296, *Dominus Johannes Seneſcallus, prædicti Domini Jacobi Germanus*. This was Sir *John Stewart* of *Buncle*, of whom I have given ſome Account already, and of his illuſtrious Deſcendents.

Thomas de Somervile Chevalier. This is the ſame Gentleman that we find from authentick Documents deſigned *Dominus de Linton*, making Donations out of that Barony to the Abbacy of *Melroſs*. He is one of theſe glorious Patriots, that ſtood ſo firm to the Intereſt, and for the Honour of *Scotland*, when ſo many others made very wide Steps of Defection. He was in high Favour with King *Robert* the *Bruce*, when he came to the Crown; which he well deſerved. This is a *Norman* Family that came to *England* with the Conqueror, and from thence they came to *Scotland* with King *David* I. and *Carnwath* was their firſt Eſtate, out of which *Willielmus de Sommervill* makes Donations to the See of *Glaſgow*. Sir *Thomas Somervile* of *Carnwath* was Juſtice General in the 1431, in King *James* I. Time, and is one of the *Domini Parliamenti*, firſt Introduced into our Conſtitution of the Peerage by that Prince *anno* 1427; for before his Reign, we had no other Set of Nobles, but the *Comites* and the *Barones*, which included all that held of the Crown by Tenure *in libera Baronia*. *James* the preſent Lord *Somervile* is the Heir of this Noble Family, who got the Honour revived in his Perſon, by a Decree of the Houſe of Peers of *Great Britain* in 1721, after the Honour had lyen dormant and been waved for the Space of an hundred and three Years, from the 1618.

Die decimo apud Edinburgum, venit Dominus Willielmus Douglas Miles. This is the brave Patriot Sir *William Douglas* of that Ilk, who had ſtood long at a Diſtance from complying with the *Engliſh*, at laſt ſubmitted; but I am apt to believe, he and many others never meant to keep theſe forced Oaths, by which they did not think they were bound; for he ſoon after ſhowed he had the ſame Inclinations to redeem and relieve his Country from Thraldom and Slavery as he had done before. I have ſome further Remark upon him in theſe critical Obſervations. Along with Sir *William Douglaſs*, there was Sir *Walter Logan*, who is ſaid to be the Anceſtor of the *Logans* of the once great Houſe of the *Logans* of *Reſtalrig* near *Edinburgh*. Our Hiſtorians mention a Deſcendent of his, that went over to the Holy Land with King *Robert* the *Bruces* Heart, for which they wore a Mans Heart in their Arms. They turned out to be a great Family, and allied with a Daughter of King *Robert* II. I have ſeen a Charter by King *Robert* III. *Roberto Logan Militi, dilecto fratri ſuo*, of the Lands and Barony of *Grugar* which continued long in their Family: *Robert Logan* of *Reſtalrig* was forfaulted in the 1609, five Years after his Death, upon the Confeſſion of one *Sprot* a Notary at *Aymouth*, who produced a Train of Letters had paſt betwixt *Reſtalrig* and the two Brothers of the Houſe of *Goury*, in relation to the Conſpiracy for ſeaſing on the King: This odd Proceſs is in every Bodies Hand; this Proſecution was ſaid to be drawn on chiefly by a great Man in high favour, and in a great Office, who was promiſed *Logan*'s Eſtate when it ſhould be confiſcated.

July 12 *Robertus Muſcham*, I take this to be *Muſchamp*, a Name found both in our Hiſtory and the *Engliſh*.

Johannes de Callentar Miles. This is the Head of the ancient Family of the *Callendars* of that Ilk in *Stirlingſhire*, of whom I have ſeen many Vouchers: The firſt Deed that I have ſeen, is a Charter by *Malduinus Comes de Levenax*, *Malcolmo filio Duncani de terris de Glaſwel cum Eva Sorore ſua, & Carrucatam & dimidiam Carrucatæ terræ in Kilynſyth, cum jure Patronatus Eccleſiæ de Monyabroch*, dated on St. *Laurence* Day 1217, confirmed by King *Alexander* II. the ſecond Year of his Reign (*a*). There is a Charter by *Alexander* II. the 26 of *Auguſt* the 25 Year of his Reign *Malcolmo filio Duncani de terris de Glentarvin, Monyabroch, Kilſyth, Glaſwell* which he had by the Grant of the Earl of *Lennox* & *terras de Calynter*, he had from the King

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(*a*) Writs of the Houſe of Kilſyth, I have ſeen.

in liberam Warenam, in a free Forreſtry. To this Deed *Walterus filius Allani Seneſcallus ac Juſticiarius Scotiæ* is a Witneſs in the 1246. This *Malcolm* was ſucceeded by *Alvin de Callenter* his Son, who has taken his Name, as was uſual, from his own Eſtate, for there is a Renunciation by *Johannes de Kinroſs Miles Alvino de Calenter* of any Right he had to the Lands which his Father *Malcolmus Thanus*, i.e. *Dominus de Calenter* had been infeſt in, dated in 1257, to which Deed, *David de Graham* is a Witneſs: *Patrick de Callendar* of that Ilk, was forfeited, for being of the Party of *Edward Baliol*, by King *David* II. upon which Sir *William Livingſton* got the Eſtate of *Callendar* by a Charter the 10 *July* 1347; but to fortifie his Title in caſe of any after Game, he married *Chriſtian Callendar* the Gentleman's Daughter who had been forfaulted; for there is a Charter by King *David, Domino Willielmo de Livingſton & Chriſtianæ de Callendar Sponſæ ſuæ* of the Lands of *Kilſyth*, narrating, that it was at the Deſire of Sir *Robert Erskine*, in regard that *Patrick* of *Callander* Father to the ſaid *Chriſtian*, had the beſt Right thereto, and which had come to the King's Hands, by Deceaſe of *Margaret* Daughter of *Robert De la Val* an *Engliſhman*, he having got them from *Malcolm* Earl of *Wigton*. I ſee this *Robert De la Val*, that he had alſo the Lands of *Dalziel*, and that he forfeited them; for there is a Charter by King *David* II. *Roberto Seneſcallo de Shandbothy de terris de Dalziel & de Modervile nos contingentes, eo quod heredes quondam Roberti De la Val, contra fidem & pacem noſtram in Anglia commoruntur*, 20th *March*, 33d of the Kings Reign.

Dominus Willielmus de Ruthven. This is the *Ruthvens* of that Ilk, of whom already.

Dominus Willielmus de Gordino Miles. I take this to be *Gordon* latinized, a Branch of the Houſe of *Gordon* in the South.

13th *July Maliſius Comes de Strathern.* Of whom already.

Walterus de Corry Miles. This was the Family of *Corry* of that Ilk in *Annandale*, which continued a Family till King *James* the Vth's Time, that it came to the *Johnſtons*, a Son of the Houſe of *Johnſton* by Marriage; for there is a Charter by King *James* V. *Johanni Johnſton de eodem.* The Succeſſion is limited to the Heirs Male of his Body; and failing to *Robert Johnſton* his Brother German; and failing his Heirs Male, to *Adam Johnſton* of *Corry* his Brother German, 1542. Of this *Adam* is come the *Johnſtons* of *Girthhead in Annandale* (*b*).

Dominus Michael de Weems Miles. This is Sir *Michael Weems* of that Ilk, thro' miſtake by our Hiſtorians, called *David*, who with his Neighbour Sir *Michael Scot of Balwearie, equites Fiſani illuſtres, & ſummæ prudentiæ apud ſuos illis temporibus habiti*, were ſent by the States of the Kingdom, to bring over from *Norway*, *Margaret* the young Queen of *Scotland*, who died in her Way at the *Orkneys*, which gave Riſe to the Competition for the Crown by the *Bruce* and the *Baliol*. In Teſtimony of this honourable Embaſſy, there is ſtill preſerved in the Houſe of *Weems* a Silver Baſon of an antick Faſhion, which Sir *Michael Weems* got from *Erric* King of *Norway* at the Time; and that it was Sir *Michael* and not Sir *David Weems*, that had the Honour to be imployed, there is an Indenture at the Monaſtery of *Lindores* in 1292 *inter Dominum Michaelem Weems de eodem Militem, ex una parte, & Dominum Michaelem Scot de Balweary Militem, ab altera, in præſentia Johannis Dei Gratia Regis Scotorum.*

22 *July apud Sanctum Johannem de Perth*, *Robertus de Camburn*, *Dominus de Balegrenach Miles.* Who this Gentleman the Laird of *Balegrenach* is, I dare not ſay; but I conjecture his Heireſs came to be married to ſome of the *Murrays* of *Touchadam*, and there is the Tradition of it.

Johannes de Hayia. The Truth is, the Name of *Hay* is now ſo very frequent, I cannot tell what this Gentleman is.

Hugo de Urre, This ſeems to be the ſame Name with that of *Hurry* or *Urry*, of which there was a Family intituled *Pitfichie* in *Aberdeen* Shire, which has laſted a long while there, and had been very well allied to the beſt Families in the North. General *Hurry* that had been ſo long againſt the King in the Parliaments Service, and afterward turned ſo eminently for the King, and ſuffered the next Day after the Execution

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(*a*) Charter in the Regiſter of the great Seal.

cution of the great Marqueſs of *Montroſe*, was the laſt Heir of the Family. He had two Daughters his Heirs, the one married to *Archibald Lamont* of that Ilk, and the other to Dr. *John Hamilton* Parſon of *Leith*, and Biſhop of *Dunkeld*, at the Revolution. *Ibidem*, ſays the Author 25 *July*.

Johannes de Moncrief Chevalier. This is the Family that were the *Moncriefs* of That-ilk, a Family of good Antiquity. There is a Charter of Confirmation, yet extant, of the Lands of *Moncrief*, *Johanni de Moncrief*, by King *Alexander* III. The Houſe of *Moncrief* continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Eſtate, till King *Charles* II's. Time, that Sir *John Moncrief* of That-ilk ſold the Eſtate of *Moncrief* to a Gentleman of his Name, Sir *Thomas Moncrief*, one of the Clerks of Exchequer, tho' the Blood and Chiftainry is in *Moncrief* of *Tippermalloch*, who is the Heir-male of the Family of *Moncrief*, whoſe Grandfather was Mr. *Hugh Moncrief* of *Tippermalloch*, the famous Phyſician, and he was the ſecond Son of Sir *William Moncrief* of That-ilk by his Lady, who was a Daughter of the ancient Family of *Abercairny*.

Robertus Camburn de Balnely: This is another *Camburn*; but what the Sirname afterward turned out to be, or if it is the ſame with *Cameron*, I cannot ſay; I leave that to thoſe who are better acquaint with the Etymology of the *Iriſh* Language, who can beſt judge of thoſe Matters.

Alexander de Abernethy: This I take to be the ſame Sir *Alexander Abernethy* of *Ballinbrigh*; of whom we have ſaid already.

Apud Cluniacenſes, 17th *July*, *Dominus Archibaldus de Livingſton miles*, no doubt is *Livingſton* of That-ilk, whoſe Anceſtors appear as early as the Time of King *David*. This Family ſubſiſted, till the laſt *Bartholemew Livingſton* of That-ilk was ſlain at the Battle of *Flowdon*, and his Siſters were Co-heirs. In the Reign of King *David* II. Sir *William Livingſton* of *Callendar* was a Brother of the Family, and Sir *Andrew Livingſton* of *Drumray* was another Branch. He got the Eſtate of *Eaſter-Weems* in *Fife*, by Marriage of one of the Co-heirs of the Eſtate of *Weems* of That-ilk. The laſt Sir *Robert Livingſton* of *Eaſter-Weems* was ſlain at *Flowdon*, and left a Daughter *Margaret* his ſole Heir, who married Sir *James Hamilton* of *Fennart*. He, with Conſent of his Wife, exchanged the Eſtate of *Drumray* in *Dumbarton-ſhire*, with the Lands of *Crawford-John*, with *Laurence Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, 27th *January* 1529.

Johannes de Strivelyn miles: This is the Knight of *Glenesk*, which Eſtate, in King *David* II's. Time, came to *Katharine Stirling*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Stirling*, of *Glenesk*, who was married to Sir *Alexander Lindſay*, Son to Sir *David Lindſay* of *Crawford*, whoſe Son was *David* the firſt Earl of *Crawford*, *anno* 1399. Another of the Co-heirs of *Glenesk* is married to *Duncanus de Atholia*, who, I believe, is one of the Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Strowan Robertſon*.

6th *July*, *Hugo de Moravia*: This was the Forebearer of the *Murrays* of *Coubin*, whoſe Name at that Time is *Hugh*, and a Brother of the Houſe of *Duffus*, as from his original Charter I have ſeen (*a*).

7th *July*. *Apud Fernil*, *Willielmus Fraſer*, *filius quondam Alexandri Fraſer*. The Name of *Fraſer*, like the *Hays* at that Time, are ſo numerous and ſo frequent, that you can ſcarce diſtinguiſh them. I cannot, with any Sort of Probability, place this Gentleman to any of all the Families of the *Fraſers*, whether *Tweedale*, *Touch*, or the North County *Fraſers*, I cannot ſay.

7th *Junii*, Witneſſes to King *John*'s Renunciation of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *in caſtro Brichenen coram Antonio Epiſcopo Dunelm.* that was Biſhop *Beik* of *Durham*, who is Attorney for the King of *England*, where he made a ſolemn, and, as I believe, he was forced to call it, a willing Surrender and Reſignation of himſelf, his whole Kingdom of *Scotland*, his Royal Dignity, with all Heritages, Rights and Appurtenances thereto belonging; as alſo, of all his Lands, Poſſeſſions, and Goods, moveable and unmoveable, whatſoever: The Biſhop receiving them in the Name of King *Edward*; thereupon poor King *John* was no more conſidered as King, was ſent with his eldeſt Son to the Tower of *London*, where he lived at the Diſcretion of his Conqueror, for ought I can ſee, till his Death; for tho' he had abandoned and abdicated his Kingdom and his Subjects, yet they would not deſert him, and made many Struggles and Efforts to regain him his Crown; for when Sir *William Wallace* was choſen Guardian

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(*a*) In Kilravock's Collections.

of the Kingdom; 'tis *In Nomine Præclari Principis, Johannis Dei Gratia Scotorum Regis*; and this was in 1299, more than three Years after he had abdicated the Throne, which was vacant, as to him: So inflexibly Loyal were the *Scots*, in thoſe Days, to their abdicated Prince, fancying, it ſeems, That nothing could diſſolve their Allegiance to him. There are Witneſſes to the Surrender *Johannes Cumine, Dominus de Badenoch*, who is *John* the Father, who was King *John*'s Brother-in-Law, and by his After-conduct, appears to have been a right good Man; happy had it been for his Son, he had traced the Steps of his Father, he had not come to ſo diſmal an End as he met with, as the Reward of his Treachery and Perfidy to ſo great a Prince, as he had laid a Plot to deſtroy, I mean King *Robert* I. But God Almighty preſerved him to be the great and happy Inſtrument of delivering the Nation from Slavery, and the Yoke of a foreign Power.

Dominus Brianus filius Allani. This being a patronimical Deſignation, I cannot tell who he is.

Alexander Kennedy, Clerk and Chancellor of the Kingdom of *Scotland, ad hoc teſtibus vocatis & ſpecialiter rogatis*, as the Inſtrument bears.

Eodem Die, apud Monroſs, coram ſereniſſimo Principe Domino Edwardo Rege Angliæ, nobilis vir Johannes Cumine Comes de Buchan: This was the ſecond Branch of the great Family of the *Cumines*, and the third Earl. He was, as all the reſt of his Kindred, much in the *Engliſh* Intereſt, tho' he was Great Juſticiary of *Scotland*. He was forfeited for adhering to *England* in the Reign of King *Robert* I. He had an Heir-female, who was married to Sir *Henry Bellomont*, an *Engliſhman*, who, in that Right, called himſelf *Comes de Buchan*. He came in with *Edward Balliol*; and, in the Parliament held by him, mention is made of this Earl. But the Earldom of *Buchan* remained in the Crown of *Scotland* till King *Robert* II. gave it to his Son *Alexander* Lord of *Badenoch*, 1387.

Dovenaldus Comes de Marr; of whom already.

Dominus Herbertus de Macuſwell miles: This is the Head of the noble Family of *Maxwell*, whoſe Anceſtors had born great and high Offices. The Houſe of *Maxwell* and *Nithſdale* are the Deſcendents of this great Man; for whom, ſee the *Peerage*.

Dominus Johannes de Moravia, is, without doubt, Sir *John Murray* of *Drumſargard*, the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Abercairny*, who was doing his Homage for Lands he held in different Shires.

Dominus Alexander Kennedy, Canonicus Glaſguen. This is the ſame Gentleman that was Chancellor to King *John*; of whom before.

Dominus Nicolaus de Hayia: This is the Head of the illuſtrious Family of the *Hays* Earls of *Errol*. He was the firſt of the Houſe of *Errol*, who added a territorial Title to his Name; *Nicolaus de Hayia, Dominus de Errol*, when, by his Charter and Deed, he confirms *illam bovatam terræ in Carſe monachis de Cupro, quam habuerunt ex dono Rogeri filii Bauderici, una cum annuo redditu, quem dicti monachi mihi reddere ſolebant, de dicta terra*. Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Errol* was his Son, who was made High Conſtable of *Scotland*, by King *Robert* I. *anno* 1316, on the Attainder of *David de Strathbolgy*, Earl of *Athole*. The Family were nominated and inveſted in the Degree of Lords of Parliament, by King *James* I. *anno* 1429, and Earls of *Errol*, 1455 (*a*).

Dominus Johannes Sinclair de Herdmanſton: This is a very ancient Family of the *Sinclairs*, who have long poſſeſſed theſe Lands, of which I have ſeen Tranſumpts of the original Charters, one granted by *Ricardus de Morvile, Conſtabularius Regis Scotorum, Henrico de Sancto Claro* of the Lands of *Herdmanſton*, which, if granted ſoon after the Death of *Hugh* his Father, muſt be in the 1162. Among the Witneſſes are *Robertus filius Warnebaldi*, and *Godofredus de Roſs*, two of the Vaſſals of the Conſtables within his Barony of *Cuninghame*.

The ſame great Man *Ricardus de Morvile, Conſtabularius Scotiæ*, gives to the ſame *Henricus de Sancto Claro*, another Charter of the Privilege of *Edmond* and *Gilliemichael*, *filii Bonde*, and of their Sons and Daughters, and all their Deſcendents, for three Merks. There is another Charter granted to this very ancient Family of the *Sinclairs*, by *Willielmus de Morvile, Conſtabularius Scotiæ, Henrico de Sancto Claro*, of the Lands of *Carfrae*, of which I ſay there is a notorial Tranſumpt taken by *John Sinclair* of *Herdmanſton*, *anno* 1434.

The

(*a*) In a Charter to Walter Ogilvie of Deſkford, 9th October 1455, & Williel. Domino Keith Mareſcallo, is not Comes Mariſcal.

The next of the Line of the Family is *Allanus de Sancto Claro*, who is ſeemingly the Son of *Henry*, who had a Charter of Confirmation by *Rollandus, filius Uchtredi, Allano de Sancto Claro*, of his Predeceſſor *William Morvile*'s Charters; which Charters are ſtill preſerved in the Cuſtody of a noble Perſon, the lineal Heir of the Family.

The next of the Family, and the firſt that uſed the territorial Deſignation of *Dominus de Herdmonſton*, is the *Joannes de Sancto Claro Dominus de Herdmonſton*, mentioned in this Record, who now ſwears an Oath of Allegiance and Fealty to the King of *England*.

The next of this Race of the *Sinclairs* is Sir *William de Sancto Claro, Dominus de Hermiſton*, who was one of thoſe noble and glorious Patriots, who ſided with the immortal Deliverer of *Scotland*, King *Robert the Bruce*, who, for the Merit of his valiant and heroick Services at the famous and deciſive Battle of *Bannockburn*, got from the King a Sword, on the broad Side of which theſe Words were engraven in *French*, *Le Roy me donne, St. Clair me porte*; which I have been told by the Gentleman, who ſhould have known it beſt, was preſerved as a Monument of the Valour of this Gentleman. So much to the Honour of the Family, till within theſe hundred Years, or leſs (*a*).

This Sir *William Sinclair* of *Hermiſton*, allied in Marriage with the other ancient, but far more powerful Family of the *St. Clares* of *Roſline*, who, in Truth, exceeded moſt other Families in the Kingdom for Grandeur and Wealth. By this noble Lady, he had a Son the Heir of the Family, *John Sinclair* of *Hermiſton*, who was uterine Brother to *Margaret* Counteſs of *Mar* and *Angus*; for, in the 1389, I have ſeen a Charter (*b*) by the Counteſs, in which there is *Joannes de Sancto Claro de Hermiſton frater noſter*, and *Joannes de Haliburton Dominus ejuſdem* Witneſſes. It was this *John St. Clare*, of *Hermiſton*, that married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *Patrick de Polwarth* of *Polwarth*, and had Sir *William St. Clare* of *Hermiſton*, whoſe Son and Heir apparent *John Sinclair*, by *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Hume* of That-ilk, had an Inveſtiture of the Barony of *Polwarth*, *anno* 1444. It was this *John Sinclair* of *Hermiſton*, who, in the 1434, took the notorial Tranſumpt of the Charter by *William de Morvile* Conſtable, to *Henry de Sancto Claro* his Predeceſſor, of the Lands of *Carfrae*, formerly mentioned: But he dying without Iſſue male, there aroſe a Diſpute and a Queſtion in Law, anent the Right of Succeſſion to the Eſtate betwixt his two Daughters, the Heirs of Line and at Law, and his Brother Sir *William Sinclair* his Heir-male (*b*). At length, by the Mediation of their common Friends, the Matter was ſettled and compoſed, the Heir-male got the ancient Family-Eſtate of *Hermiſton*, and the Heirs-female got the Eſtates of *Polwarth* and *Kimmerghame*. *Marion* the eldeſt was married to Sir *George Hume* of *Wedderburn*; and *Margaret*, the other, to *Patrick Hume* his Brother, who got with her the Barony of *Polwarth*, which gave Ground to both theſe Families to quarter the Coat of *Sinclair* with their paternal Bearings of *Hume*. From this *William Sinclair* of *Hermiſton*, the Heir-male, the Houſe of *Hermiſton*, came and continued in a direct Male Succeſſion, till it came, to be unite with the Family of *St. Clare*, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. Sir *John Sinclair* of *Hermiſton* married *John Sinclair* his eldeſt Son, Fiar of *Hermiſton*, to Mris. *Katharine Sinclair*, only Daughter and ſole Heir of *John* Lord *Sinclair*; and had a Son. *Henry*, Lord *Sinclair*, ſucceeded his Grandfather in 1677; and had the Honour eſtabliſhed to him and his Heirs-male.

Andreas de Charteris is next to *Hermiſton* in our Record: This was moſt certainly, and can be authentically vouched the Head of the ancient Family of the *Charteris* of *Ampſfield*, in the South in *Drumfries-ſhire*. In ancient Charters the Family are, in *Latin*, deſign'd *de Carnoto*; as may be ſeen in the Chartulary of *Kelſo*; but that has been the latinizing the Name; for even, in very ancient Deeds, when *Carnoto* is engliſhed, 'tis called *Charteris*. This *Andreas de Charteris* was Baron of *Ampſfield*, even at this Time; for after this Gentleman had made his forced Submiſſion to the King of *England*, he retracted it again, for which he was forfeited by King *Edward* I.; for Sir *William Dugdale*, in his Baronage of *England*, mentions a Gift to an *Engliſh* Gentleman of the Lands of *Ampſfield* in *Scotland*, which was in his Hands by Forfeiture of *Andrew Charteris* 1296.

William de Charteris is one of thoſe Barons, who, in the 1306, did Homage to the King of *England* for the Lands he held in the County of *Drumfries*, and appears to be

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(*a*) Dr. Matthew Sinclair of Hermiſton. (*b*) Penes Ducem de Douglas. (*c*) Regiſters of Parliament.

the Son of the former *Andrew*, who had ſubmitted, as his Father had done to the Invader of the Liberties of his Country: But whatever Submiſſion he made to the King of *England*, he did not think that binding on him, for he turned eminently to King *Robert the Bruce*. He ſeems to be the ſame *Willielmus de Charteris*, who, with *Walter de Perchys*, reſigns the *medietatem totius Baroniæ de Witon in vicecomitatu de Roxburgh, in favorem Henrici de Wardlaw*; upon which he had a Charter under the Great Seal, to be ſeen in the Rolls. This does very authentically eſtabliſh the great Antiquity of the Houſe of *Ampſfield*, which, from authentick Vouchers, can be deduced from thoſe Times to our own Days. The Repreſentative of the Family was Colonel *Francis Charteris* of *Ampſfield*, whoſe only Daughter is *Janet* Counteſs of *Wemyſs*.

Alexander de Airth: This was an ancient Family in *Stirling-ſhire*, that continued long in Luſtre there; they had the Baronies of *Airth*, *Carnock* and *Plain*, which, in the Reign of King *James* I. came to Heirs-female, and, by Marriage, to the *Bruces*, *Drummonds* and *Somerviles*.

Hugo de Riddel miles: This is the ancient Houſe of *Riddel* of That-ilk, that have been a Family from authentick Vouchers from King *Malcolm* IV's. Time, or King *David* I. his Days, from Writs I have ſeen.

Dominus Nicolaus de Rutherford is the Anceſtor of the *Rutherfords* of That-ilk, who came to be deſign'd *Domini ejuſdem* in King *Robert* II's. Time. They were a Family of Reputation, and held the moſt Part of their Eſtate of the Earls of *Douglas*. The Family ſplit betwixt an Heir-male and Heirs of Line in King *James* IV. Reign. *Rutherford* of *Edgerton* was the Heir-male, and now repreſents the principal original Family; and the Earl of *Traquair* is the Heir of Line, who carries the Arms of *Rutherford* in his Atchievement.

Radulphus de Eglinton miles, was the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Eglinton*, which ended in an Heir-female, *Elizabeth* the Daughter, and the Heir of Sir *Hugh Eglinton* of That-ilk, Juſticiary of *Lothian*, in the Reign of King *David* II. who was married to Sir *John Montgomery* of *Egleſhame*, Predeceſſor of the Earls of *Eglinton*, who, on that Account, quarters the Arms of *Eglinton*, with his own Name of *Montgomery*.

John de Elphingſton: This is the Anceſtor of the ancient Family of *Elphingſton* of That-ilk. *Alexander de Elphingſton* his Son got the Lands of *Airth-beg*, from *Agneta de Airth matre ſua*: Then *Alexander Elphingſton*, *Dominus ejuſdem*, exchanged the Lands of *Airth-beg* with *Alexander*, Son of Sir *Adam More*, in 1362. He had his Succeſſor Sir *William Elphingſton*, *Dominus ejuſdem*, who gets a Charter from Sir *William Lindſay*, *Dominus de Byres*, of the Lands he held of him. The Deſcent is limited to the Heirs-male of his Body; and, in Failure of theſe, to *Alexander*, *Norman*, and *James*, his Brothers, and their Heirs-male, *anno* 1399. His Son *Alexander*, deſign'd *Dominus ejuſdem*, was ſlain at the Battle of *Piperden*, in 1437. He left a Daughter *Janet*: Whereupon there aroſe a great Competition anent the Succeſſion to the Eſtate, betwixt her and *Henry Elphingſton* of *Pittendreich*, which, in the 1477, was ſettled by ſolemn Arbitration. The Heir of Line married Sir *Gilbert Johnſton*, a Brother of the Houſe of *Johnſton*, who was afterward ſlain at *Flowdon*, and he got the Eſtate of *Elphingſton* in *Lothian*, and was the Root of the *Johnſtons* of *Elphingſton*. The Heir-male, *Henry Elphingſton*, got all the reſt of the Eſtates, *Pittendreich*, *Airth-beg*, *Strickſhaw*, &c. all the Eſtate that was held of the Lord *Lindſay*, of which he had a Charter in the 1477, to himſelf in Liferent, and to *John Elphingſton* his Grandſon, and Heir of the deceas'd *James Elphingſton* his eldeſt Son; and failing his Heirs-male, to *Andrew Elphingſton* his own Son, who is afterward deſign'd of *Selms*. *John* the Grandſon, got a Charter under the Great Seal, in the 1508, erecting the Lands of *Airth-beg* into a Barony, called *Baronia de Elphingſton*. Sir *Alexander Elphingſton* of That-ilk his Son, roſe to high Favour with King *James* IV. who raiſed him to be a Peer, *viz.* Lord *Elphingſton*, *anno* 1511. He perſonate the King at the Battle of *Flowdon*, where he was alſo ſlain. *Charles* Lord *Elphingſton* is lineally come of this firſt Lord.

Godofredus de Ardroſſan: This was the Anceſtor of the old Houſe of *Ardroſſan* in *Cuninghame*, who ſeem to have been the ancient Poſſeſſors, as far back as Sirnames began.

Arthurus de Ardroſſan, is Witneſs to a Charter *Hugoni de Crawford de terris de Monock*, in 1226. Then *Ferguſius de Ardroſſan*, who I take to be the Son of the former, gets a Charter erecting his own Eſtate, and the Eſtate of *William Ker* and *Richard* *de Boyle*, which is the Lands of *Kerſland* and *Ryſholme*, who were his Vaſſals *in unam integram & liberam baroniam, Baroniam de Ardroſſan*, as from the Charter in the Rolls of King *Robert the Bruce*. His Eſtate came by his Heir-female to the *Eglintons* of That-ilk; both the Eſtates came to center in Sir *John Montgomery* of *Egleshame*.

13 *July Dominus Johannes de Strivelyn de Moravia*. This I take to be the *Stirlings* of *Glenesk*, which came by Marriage to the *Lindſays*,

Normanus de Leſcelyne i. e. *Leſly*, Who I take to be the firſt of the *Leſlys* that ſettled in *Fife*, of whom is come the Houſe of *Rothes*, they got *Banbregh* by the Heireſs of an *Abernethy*; for which they quarter their Arms.

Johannes de Glenesk. I ſuppoſe this is the *Glenesks* of that Ilk, of whom I cannot ſay any thing, or how they ended.

Alexander de Straiton, is without Doubt the *Straitons* of *Lauriſton*, who were a good Family in the *Mearns*; but they are now decayed, tho' ſome *Straitons*, particularly *Straiton* of *Kirkſide* are ſtanding, and are come of *Lauriſton*.

Gilbertus de Hayia, is, I apprehend the ſame Noble Perſon, that is at that Time Head of the Family of *Lochorret*. It was this Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Lochorret*, who, with Sir *Alexander Seaton* and Sir *Neil Campbel*, entred into a Solemn Aſſociation *anno* 1308, to defend the Liberties of their Country, and the Right of King *Robert* the *Bruce* againſt all Mortals, *French*, *Engliſh* and *Scots*. The Marqueſs of *Tweedale* is the lineal Heir of this great Noble and heroick Perſon.

Jacobus de Maleville. This is the Branch of the *Melvils* as I take it, who came to be intituled *Melvil* of *Glenbervy*, of whom were come the *Melvils* of *Cairnbie* and *Dyſart*, of whom again iſſued the two learned Divines of the Name of *Melvil*, Mr. *Andrew* and Mr. *James Melvils*, of whom our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories are ſo full, and were ſo zealous for the Presbyterian Scheme of Diſcipline. The Houſe of *Glenbervy* came to an Heireſs in the Time of King *James* II. who was married to Sir *James Auchinleck* of that Ilk, in *Kyle*, by whoſe Grand-child and lineal Heir, *Eliſabeth Auchinleck*, the Barony of *Glenbervy* came, by Marriage to Sir *William Douglaſs*, Son to the Earl of *Angus*, of whom is lineally deſcended the Duke of *Douglaſs*.

The 17 *July Duncanus de Frendraught*. This is a great Barony in *Aberdeen* Shire, which from the *Frendraughts* came to the *Fraſers* a Branch of the Houſe of *Lovat*, *Jacobus Fraſer Dominus de Frendraught* in 1404, mortifies his Lands of *Cambeſton* in *Baronia de Leſſuden* to the Monaſtery of *Melroſs (a)*, by his Heir Female, it came to *Alexander Dunbar*, Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Murray*, whoſe Son *James* Earl of *Murray*, having no lawful Iſſue Male, his eldeſt Daughter *Janet* brought that Barony to Sir *James Crighton*, Son to *William* Lord *Crighton*, who was inveſted in the Honour of Earl of *Murray*, after the forfaulture of *Archibald Douglaſs*, his Brother in Law, in 1451. But he gave over the Eſtate of the Earldom, and relinquiſhed the Title of Earl (*b*), *William* Lord *Crighton* their Son being forfaulted in 1483, the Barony of *Frendraught* came to *James Crighton* his Son, on the Reſignation of *Janet Dunbar* the Counteſs of *Murray* his Grand-mother 1492.

Patricius de Berkley. The Sirname of *Barclay* was then ſo numerous, that they are not eaſily diſtinguiſhable; for there are ſeveral *Barclays* in the *North*, and in *Fife*, and there is *Hugo de Barclay*, who in 1284, is *Juſticiarius Laudoniæ*. I take him to be the *Barclay* who had the half of the Barony of *Crawford-john*, and came to be promiſcuouſly deſigned *Dominus Dimidiæ partis Baroniæ de Crawfurd-John*, and *Dominus Baroniæ de Kilbirney & de Lady-Land*, Which in the 1471, came to the *Crawfords* by Marriage, of whom are the Houſe of *Kilbirny*, now Viſcount of *Garnock*, who carries the Coat of *Barclay* impailed at firſt; but now quartered with *Crawford*.

Hugo de la Hay. What *Hay* this is, I cannot ſay.

Reginaldus le Chein, The *Cheins* were great Men; there is *Reginaldus deChein* Chamberlain, and *Reginald le Chein filius*, their Barony of *Innerugie*, came, by a Co-heireſs of them, to a Son of the *Keith* Family, and by another Co-heireſs came the Barony of *Duffus* to a Son of the Earl of *Sutherland's*, of whom ſprung the Lord *Duffus*.

Johannes filius Herberti de Macuſwell. This is *John* the Son of Sir *Herbert Maxwel*, of *Carlaverock*, of whom already in the *Maxwell* Family.

(*a*) Chartulary of Melroſs (*b*) Manuſcript out of the Library of Culroſs.

Willielmus de Monte Alto Miles. This is the Sirname of *Mowat*, of which the principal Family is repute to have been *Mowat* of *Balquhollie* in *Aberdeen* Shire. There were alſo two Families in the Weſt, *Mowat* of *Stanehouſe* in *Clydſdale*, and *Mowat* of *Buſbie* in *Cunninghame*, both Families of good Reſpect, and well Allied; but they are now both decayed, the laſt but about a Century ago.

Robertus de Walyhop i. e. *Wachop.* There was an Antient Family of this Sirname, deſigned of *Culter*, of which Lands they had Charters from King *Alexander* II. which came to the *Cummins* by the Marriage of an Heireſs. I have not ſeen Writs to connect the *Wachops* of *Niddery Marſhal* with them; but when they came of them, I cannot ſay.

Robertus le Falconer, is doubtleſs one of the Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Halkerton*, who have Charters to vouch the Antiquity of their Family, as far up as the Days of King *William*; for which, ſee the Peerage of *Scotland*. They were made Lords in 1647.

19 *July Communitas villæ de Aberdeen, etiam Willielmus de Moravia Miles.* Whether this be the *Willielmus de Moravia de Drumſargard*, or the *Willielmus de Moravia Miles de Tillibardin*, I dare not venture to ſay.

Dominus Johannes de Maleville Miles. This is thought, upon good Preſumptions, to be the other Family of the *Melvils* of *Raith* in *Fiſe*, of whom a Line may be deduced, till they came to be Earls of *Melvil* in 1690, and the Dignity is conjoined with that of Earl of *Leven*, in the Perſon of *Alexander* the preſent Earl of *Leven* and *Melvil.*

22 *July apud Bamff, D. Thomas de Torthorald.* This ſeemingly is another Branch of the *Torthorald* Family, of whom already.

Apud Elgin in Moravia, There ſwore Fealty to King *Edward Robertus Epiſcopus Glaſcuenſis.* This is the celebrated Biſhop *Wiſhart*, who acted ſo gloriouſly the Patriot, and tho' he ſwore Fealty to the Conqueror, yet he did not think that Oath binding upon him; for no ſooner the Earl of *Carrick* ſet the Crown on his Head but he gave him all poſſible Countenance and Support. He mightily animate his Countrymen to ſhake off the *Engliſh Yoke*, by his preaching and Example, in the Courſe of the War, he was taken Priſoner in Armour, as the King of *England* repreſents to the Pope; and if it had not been for diſobliging his Holineſs, he would certainly have put him to Death. He was ſent firſt to the Court of *Rome*, and from thence to *England*, where he remained a Priſoner, till he was releaſed and exchanged for *Engliſh* Priſoners, after the Battle of *Bannockburn.* He ſurvived all his Diſaſters, and died in 1316.

Nobilis vir Alexander Comes de Monteith. He was the ſecond Earl of this Line, who were *Stewarts* by Blood, tho *Monteith* by Sirname, of whom ſee the Peerage of *Scotland. Johannes de Monteith, Dominus de Knapdale & de Arran* in King *Davids* Time, I apprehend was come of a younger Son of his.

Dominus Thomas de Soulis, This is for certain a Branch of the *Soulis* of *Lideſdale*, who were forfaulted for Treaſon in King *Robert* I's. Time, and their Eſtate came to Sir *William de Douglas*, deſigned in many Deeds *Dominus vallis de Lideſdale.*

Johannes Wiſhard, There were two very Ancient Families of the Name, *Wiſhart* of *Pittarro* and *Wiſhart* of *Logie*, *Pittaro* is ſaid to be the Root of the Family; yet *Logie* is ſo Ancient, that they have a Charter from *Gilbertus de Umphravile Comes de Angus* in 1272. The Lands of *Conveth* were an ancient Poſſeſſion of the *Wiſharts* of *Pittarro*. In the Chartulary of *Arbroth*, there is a Charter by the Abbot to Sir *John Wiſhart* of the Mill of *Conveth* in the 1242, to which *Dominus Hugo de Weyms* is a Witneſs. I have ſeen a long and well vouched Deſcent of the Houſe of *Pittarro. James Wiſhart* of *Pittaro*, was Lord Advocate and Clerk of Juſticiary to King *James* IV. Mr. *George* his ſecond Son was our firſt Martyr for the Proteſtant Religion, at the breaking out of the Reformation. Sir *John Wiſhart* of *Pittaro* was a zealous Reformer, and was Comptrollor of *Scotland* under Queen *Mary* 1567, He was ſucceeded by his Nephew by his Brother, in whoſe Line the Family ended in King *Charles* I. Time.

Gervaſius de Rate, Is the Anceſtor of the *Rates* of *Halgreen*, which is repute an ancient Family in the *Mearns.*

Alexander de Ergyl, of whom already,

and *Nicolaus de Soulis Militibus*. This is the Name of the Head of the Family of *Soulis*, in the South, and Lords of *Lideſdale*, long ago worn out. There is a Tradition, that *Kilmarnock* in *Cuninghame* belonged to them, and that the *Boyds* came to it upon their Forfaulture, tho' they were but the Vaſſals. *Ballials* are Barons of *Cuninghame*.

Burgenſes de Elgin, & Allanus de Murriff, of whom I can give no Account; but *Allan* being a Name among the *Murrays* of *Coubin*, I preſume it might be one of them. They ended in an Heireſs, who was married to a Gentleman of the Name of *Kinnaird*, who was the Anceſtor of theſe *Kinnairds* of *Coubin*, who little more then a Century ago, if ſo much, loſt their Eſtate by its being blown over with Sand from the Sea, in one Night, as I have heard.

28 of *July Dominus Johannes de Sancto Michale*. Who this is I know not, if it be not *Carmichael*, who, in ſome Deeds, 'tis ſaid, are called St. *Michael*.

Dominus Robertus de Normanville. This is a very Ancient Family of the *Norman* Extraction, and were very Ancient among us. In Time they came to be Barons of *Gargunnock* in the Shire of *Stirling*, the Name came to be called *Norvill*; there is none of them remaining now; but the Heir of Entail of Mr. *George Norvil* of *Boghall*, near *Bathgate* in *Linlithgow* Shire.

Dominus Adam de Gordon Miles, one of the Anceſtors of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Gordon*. Of whom there is a particular Hiſtory, to which I refer.

Willielmus Dictus Wiſeman. I have never heard any Body of the Name; but mean People, excepting a Miniſter lately at *Munkland*, who adopted a Son, of one *Croſs*, and left him his Means and Eſtate.

Alexander de Hately, is no doubt the Anceſtor of an Ancient Family in the *Merſe*, ſtyled of *Mellerſtane*; but ſome Time ago extinct.

Jacobus filius Godofredi de Roſs Senior, and *Jacobus filius Godofredi de Roſs Junior*. Theſe are two of the Anceſtors of the *Roſſes* of *Tarbet* in *Cuninghame*, the Anceſtors of the Lord *Roſs* of *Haukhead*, who made a great Figure in the Wars that enſued on King *Johns* Abdication. Sir *Godefride Roſs* the Son, called *filius*, to diſtinguiſh him from his Father, who was in Action with him, were brave gallant Men, and firm Friends to King *Robert*, in whoſe Reign he was a while *Vicecomes de Air*: Sir *Godefride*, a third of them made a great Figure under King *David*, whoſe Brother Sir *John Roſs* had a Charter from *Robert* Earl of *Strathern* his *Conſanguineus* of the Lands of *Hacket*, which lies in *Baronia de Renfrew, anno* 1367. The Elder Branch failing in the Reign of King *James* III, the two Houſes of *Tarbet* and *Haukhead* came to unite and center in one Family, they attained to be Lords in 1500. Their Lineal Heir Male, is *George* Lord *Roſs*.

Robertus de Turnbulye. This may be the Sirname of *Turnbul*; but the Origine of the Name, according to the acount that is given, is of a later Origine. The Tradition is, that one of the Name of *Rule*, turn'd a Bull by the Head, and wrung off his Neck, that was puſhing violently at King *Robert* I. while he was Hunting in the Forreſt of *Callender*, then called the Forreſt of *Cumbernald*; for which he was called *Turnbull*, and got for the Merit of that Service the Lands of *Bedrule* in *Teviotdale*. This ſeems the more probable; becauſe, there is a Charter granted by King *Robert* the *Bruce*, *Willielmo dicto Turnbul* of ſeveral Lands, and is extant in the Rolls. The *Turnbuls* came to branch out into two different Families, *Turnbul* of *Badrule* and *Turnbul* of *Minto*; of the firſt was Dr. *William Turnbul* Secretary to King *James* II. and Biſhop of *Glaſgow*. He died in 1452.

29 *July*, *John Wyſhard del Mernis*. This is for certain the *Wiſhard* of *Pittarro*, of whom already.

Andreas, filius Godofredi de Roſs. This was, as is conjectur'd, the Anceſtor of the *Roſſes* of *Haining* and *Galſton* and *Mongreenan*.

Alexander de Hogſton. There was a Family deſigned *Hog of Hogſton*, as low down as in the Reign of King *James* III. I have ſeen a Charter of *Alienation* by *Alexander Hog* of *Hogſton* to Sir *Alexander Hume* of that-Ilk; but I cannot poſitively ſay, that this Gentleman here, and theſe other People are the ſame: 'Tis only a conjecture.

Rudolphus de Kinnaird, is the Anceſtor of the *Kinnairds* of that Ilk, of whom, on the Title of Lord *Kinnaird* in the Peerage.

5 *Auguſt*, *Apud Arbroth*, *Marcus de Clypan*, is no Queſtion the Predeceſſor of the Family of the *Clypans* of *Carſlogie* in *Fife*, repute a right Ancient Family. He ſeems to be the ſame *Marcus de Clyphan*, who is Witneſs to ſeveral Charters yet extant, granted a-

bout that Time, by *Alexander de Abernethy*, out of *Banbright*. I have ſeen a Copy of a Charter by *Duncanus Comes de Fiſe Johanni de Clephan & Heredibus ſuis, de terris de Carſlogy Tenend. adeo libere ſicut David de Clyphan Pater ejus & prædeceſſores tenuerunt. Teſtibus Dominis Alexandre de Abernethy, Michaele de Weems, Davide de Weems, Hugone de Lochore, Johanne de Ramſay, Willielmo de Ramſay, & Henrico de Ramſay, cum multis aliis.* I take this to be *Duncan* the laſt Earl of Fife, and before the Battle of *Durham* in 1346. The Family is ſtill exiſting.

Walterus Abbas de Paſlyth. He ſucceeded one *William* in the Office, and was ſucceded by an other *Roger*, *Abbas de Paſlyth* in 1312.

Adam Abbas ſancte Crucis, who ſucceeded to *Radulphus* in that Place, *Pat. Abbas de Cumbuſkenneth*, *Gilbertus Abbas de Kylinroſs*, that is *Culroſs*, otherwiſe deſign'd *Abbatia Sancti Servani*, or St. *Serff* its Patron Saint, *Willielmus Abbas ſancti Edwardi de Balmirenoch*, founded by Queen *Emergarda* Mother to King *Alexander* II. *anno* 1229, and planted with Monks of the *Ciſtertian* Order, that came from the Abbacy of *Melroſs*, *Radulphas Abbas de Dumfermling*, *Andreas Abbas de Cupro*, *Johannes Abbas de Newbottle*, *Thomas Abbas de Lindoris*, *Bernard Abbas de Kilwinning*, *Brianus Abbas de St. Colme*, *Johannes Abbas de Jedworth*, *Willielmus Abbas de Drybrugh*, *Patricius Abbas de Melroſs*, *Ricardus Abbas de Kelſo*, *Henricus Abbas de Arbroth. Malyſe Conte de Strathern*, *John Conte de Buchan*, *Alexander Conte de Montieth*, *Jacobus Seneſcal de Eſcope*, *Malcolm Conte de Levenax*, (of whom we have given ſome account already in theſe Remarks)

William Conte de Sutherland, who ſeems to be the ſame *Willielmus filius Willielmi Comitis de Sutherland*, who lived in the Reign of *Alexander* III. of whom the Earl of *Sutherland* derives his Deſcent. There is a Writ by *Archibald* Biſhop of *Murray*, narrating an Ancient Controverſy, *inter venerabiles patres, prædeceſſores noſtros, Gilbertum Willielmum & Walterum bonæ memoriæ, Epiſcopos Cathaniæ, ex parte una, & nobiles viros Willielmum Claræ memoriæ, & Willielmum ejus filium, Comites Sutherlandiæ dated* x. *Cal. Octobris* 1275. On this Voucher, *&c.* the Earls of *Sutherland* found their Claim of Declarator of Precedency againſt the Earls of *Crawford*, *Errol* and *Marſhal*, all Earls ranked before them in the Rolls of Parliament. The Caſe was remitted by the Parliament to the Court of Seſſion to be determined by them, and the Action is yet depending. If this Debate be revived, it would be managed with great Learning and Exactneſs, being the Concern of ſome of the moſt Ancient and Honourable Families in the Kingdom, wherein many curious Queſtions would ariſe to be debated and determined.

Johannes de Strivelyn de Muriff. This is the ſame Gentleman deſigned formerly *de Moravia*.

William de Muriff Signior de Bothwel. This is the great Lord or Baron *Baro de Bothwel* in the County of *Lanerk*, they were a Branch of the original Family of the *Murrays* of *Duffus*. His Father was *Walterus de Moravia*, deſigned *filius Willielmi de Moravia*, who got firſt a Footing in the Weſt, by the Marriage of the Heir Female of the *Oliphards Domini de Bothwel*, in the Reign of *Alexander* II. His Son was this Gentleman mentioned here in our Record, and is *Dominus de Bothwel*. He gave *Capitulo Glaſguen. Patronatum Eccleſiæ de Wolſton, ac Rectoriam ejuſdem terræ. Andreas de Moravia frater ſuus* is a Witneſs to the Deed, and has been his Brothers Succeſſor in the Barony of *Bothwel*, and the noble Patriot that was conjunct Guardian of *Scotland* with Sir *William Wallace*, and was Slain at the Battle of *Stirling* in 1297. His Son, Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Bothwel*, was *Panitarius Scotiæ*, and Guardian and Regent of *Scotland*, in the Minority of King *David*, and died in that high Office. His Son *Thomas de Moravia*, was *Dominus de Bothwel*, and *Panitarius Scotiæ*, who died in *England*, an Hoſtage for the Ranſom of King *David* in 1366, and left a Daughter *Jean*, who was married to Sir *Archibald Douglaſs*, *Dominus Galuidie*, who came to be Earl of *Douglaſs anno* 1388. *Murray* of *Abercairney* is the Male Repreſentative of this ancient great Family of the *Murrays* of *Bothwel*.

Nicol Cambel or *Neil*, is the Head of the Family of *Lochow*, and the ſame Noble Perſon, who afterwards fell in ſo zealouſly with King *Robert Bruce*, as did alſo Sir *Colin* his Son, who is deſigned *Colinus filius Nigelli Cambel Militis* who got *pro Homagio & ſervitio ſuo totam terram de Lochow & terram de Ardſceodinis, decimo Februarii, anno Regni Regis nono A. D.* 1316. The Family have riſen, ever ſince, to all the Steps and Degrees of Nobility, that can be attained, and to do the Family Juſtice, for the moſt part they have been a Race of noble loyal Patriots, with few Exceptions. They came to be Lords of Parliament by King *James* I in 1427, Earls in 1458, Marqueſſes in 1641, which was reduced by the Attainder of the Marqueſs of Argyle, reſtored to the Honour of Earl in 1663, and raiſed to the Rank of Dukes in 1701.

Johannes de Callentyr, Is one of the Anceſtors of the *Callandars* of that Ilk, which Eſtate came to the *Livingſton* Family, by Marriage in the Time of King *David* II. as we have remarked more fully.

Alexander Friſele. This is for certain Sir *Alexander Fraſer* of *Couie*, who was a Man in the higheſt Favour with King *Robert Bruce*, was his great Chamberlain, and his Brother by Marriage, and one of the greateſt Heroes about him. See a full Account of him in the Lives of the Chamberlains by Mr. *Crawford*.

Patrick Conte de la March & de Dunbar. He was the firſt Earl of the *Dunbars*, who took the Title of Earl of *March*; I take it to have been a new Creation to the Dignity.

Aylmer de Hauden: This was the Family of *Hauden* of That-ilk in *Teviotdale*; for this is not the Name of the ancient honourable Family of *Glenegies* at this Time. They ſubſiſted till the laſt Age before this, and ended in an Heireſs.

Thomas de Colvyle, in ancient Charters deſigned *de Colvile*; and, for certain, a *Norman* Family, and came to *Scotland* in King *David* I's. Time. They were once *Engliſh* Barons, as is evident from Sir *William Dugdale*'s Baronage of *England*. The Family had great Poſſeſſions, both at *Oxnam* in *Teviotdale*, and the great Barony of *Ochiltree* in *Air-ſhire*, in the Weſt. The direct male Line fail'd in an Heir of Line, much about this Time when this Submiſſion was made, who was married to Sir *Reginald Cheyne* of *Innerugie*. *Robert Colvile* of *Oxnam* was the Heir-male at the Time, and is *Baro Baroniæ de Ochiltree* in 1324 (*a*). They kept the Title moſtly of *Oxnam* till King *Jame* I's. Time, that they aſſumed the Deſignation of *Ochiltree*, and were among the greateſt Barons, below the Degree of Lords of Parliament in the Kingdom. Sir *William Colvile* of *Ochiltree* died in 1502, and left two Daughters his Co-heireſſes; *Margaret*, who had no Iſſue, and *Elizabeth*, who married *Patrick Colquhoun*, Nephew to the Laird of *Luſs*; and had a Daughter *Frances Colquhoun*, who was Co-heireſs of *Ochiltree*, and was married to *Robert Colvile* of *Cliſh*, Anceſtor to the Lord *Colvile* of *Ochiltree*, raiſed to that Honour in the 1651. The Barony of *Ochiltree* was acquired from the Co-heireſſes, by the Heir-male *Robert Colvile* of *Hilton*, whoſe Son, Sir *James Colvile*, exchanged *Ochiltree* with Sir *James Hamilton* of *Finnart*, for the Barony of *Eaſter-Weems*. His Grandſon, Sir *James Colvile*, was created Lord *Colvile* of *Culroſs*, *anno* 1609; whoſe Grandſon, *James* Lord *Colvile* of *Culroſs* died without Iſſue after the 1635, and the Honour was not after this claimed till the 1721, that *James Colvile* of *Kincardine*, the Heir-male, to whom the Dignity in the firſt Patent was limited, petition'd His Majeſty King *George* I. ſetting forth his Title; and which being referred in Courſe to the Houſe of Peers, his Claim was admitted, and an Order directed to the Lord Regiſter, to inroll him in the Liſt of the Peers, conform to his Patent, which was done accordingly.

Stephen de Kilpatrick is the Anceſtor of a very ancient Family, the *Kilpatricks* of *Cloſeburn*, in *Nithſdale*. They have very good Vouchers for their Antiquity. In the Chartulary of *Kelſo*, there is to be met with *Stephanus Dominus Villæ de Cloſeburn, filius & hæres Domini Ade de Kilpatrick*, who comes to an Agreement with the Abbot *Kelſo*, anent the Convent's Right to the Church of *Cloſeburn*; 'tis dated *die Mercurii, proxima poſt feſtum purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, 1278: But the Family have older Evidences than this, a Charter from King *Alexander* II. *Jvoni de Kilpatrick de terris de Cloſeburn*, formerly pertaining to his Predeceſſors. *Roger de Kilpatrick*, called by *Buchanan*, *Rogerus de Cella Patricii*, was one of thoſe who attended King *Robert* I. to *Drumfries*, when the perfidious *Cumine* was then ſlain in the Church. *Thomas* his Son had a Charter from the ſame King, narrating his Father's Merit, and his own Services, of the Lands of *Redburgh*, in *Drumfries-ſhire*, dated at *Lochmabane* the 4th *January*, the 14th Year of his Reign. There is an exact and compleat Series of the Family, from this Time, downward to the preſent Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick* of *Cloſeburn* Baronet.

(a) Great Chartulary of Melroſe.

Thomas de Torthorald: There are ſeveral of the Name in this Record; they had *Torthorald*, which came to *Umphrey de Kilpatrick*, Anceſtor to *Cloſeburn* in King *Robert Bruce*'s Time, and from them, by Marriage, to the *Carlyles*, who kept it long in their Family.

Fergus MacDougal: This is one of the *MacDoual* People, who are of the Family of *Galloway*; but which of them I cannot ſay.

Dougal MacDougal, del Conte de Wigton; of whom already.

Alexander de Bunkill, the Baron of *Buncle*, whoſe Heireſs married the Anceſtor of the *Stewarts*, Earls of *Angus*. The Name is not worn out to this Day, tho' but mean People, which ſhews it was a Sirname.

Richard le Scot de Murthockſton: This is the Anceſtor of the great Houſe of *Buccleugh*, now advanced to the Height of Honours a Subject is capable of: 'Tis generally ſaid, This Gentleman was Son to Sir *Michael Scot*; and that he married the Heireſs of *Murthockſton* in *Lanerk*. They were Barons of *Murdiſton*, till King *James* II's. Time, that Sir *Walter Scot* of *Murdiſton* made an Excambion of his Lands of *Murdiſton* and *Hartwood*, in the Barony of *Bothwel* and Shire of *Lanerk*, with *Thomas Inglis* of *Manner*, for his Lands of *Brankſholm*, *Branſhaugh*, *Goldielands*, *Qwhitlaw*, *Qwhitrigs Todſhawhills*, and *Todſhaw-wood*, dated at *Edinburgh* the 23d *July* 1446, which I have ſeen. The Family of *Buccleugh* roſe high upon the Fall of the Houſe of *Douglas*, and got ſeveral of their Lands, as the Reward of their Valour againſt them, at the Battle of *Arkinholm*. Tho' they were great Barons, yet they did not attain to the Peerage, till the Reign of King *James* VI. in the 1606. In 1619, the Family were made Earls, and they arrived to the Honour of a Duke in the 1663.

Andreas de Livingſton, one of the *Livingſtons* of That-ilk; of whom we have ſaid already.

William de Murreff de Drumſargard, ſeems to be of the ſame Race of *Murrays* with thoſe of *Bothwel*; for the Barony of *Drumſargard* lies near to *Bothwel* on the other Side of the River of *Clyde*. This *William de Moravia de Drumſargard* is made mention of, not only in this Record, but frequently in *Rymer*, about this Time. There is no Queſtion can be made, but that Sir *John de Moravia de Drumſargard* was his Son; ſince he is deſigned by the ſame local and territorial Title, who, in or about the 1299, or 1300, married the Daughter of *Maliſe*, Earl of *Strathern*, and got with the Lady the Lands of *Ogilvie*, *Abercairny*, *Glenſherop*, as from the Charter I have had the Honour to peruſe in the Poſſeſſion of *James Murray* of *Abercairny*, the lineal Heir of this Marriage, and the Repreſentative of that Family.

Willielmus de Douglas, the ſame Gentleman that ſtood long at a Diſtance from the Conqueror of his Country, and the Invader of her Liberties; but at length ſubmitted.

Aliſandre de Strivelyn del Conte de Lanerk: This, from Vouchers which cannot be called in Queſtion, is the Head of the Family of the *Stirlings* of *Calder*, near *Glaſgow*, which continued in good Repute till King *James* V's. Time, that it came to the Houſe of *Keir* in 1535. *James Stirling* of *Keir* being contracted to *Janet*, Daughter and Heir of *Andrew Stirling* of *Calder*. Of the *Stirlings* of the Houſe of *Calder* are come the *Stirlings* of *Craigbarnet*, the *Stirlings* of *Glorat*, the *Stirlings* of *Law*, the *Stirlings* of *Ballagan*, the *Stirlings* the Barons of *Achyll*, whoſe lineal Heir is *William Stirling* of *Halbertſhire*.

William fitz Thomas le Noble. The Sirname is of great Antiquity. There is a Charter in the Hands of the Duke of *Montroſe*, by *Radolphus le Noble*, and *Thomas le Noble* his Son, of the Lands of *Ylviſton*, i. e. *Eliſton* in *Edinburgh-ſhire*, to Sir *David Graham*, and *Agnes ſponſa ſua*, confirmed by King *Alexander* II. the 5th Year of his Reign, 1253: For many Centuries there is no mention of any of the Sirname till 1467, that the *Nobles* of *Ferm* had a Charter of the Lands of *Ferm*, now called the *Coats* above *Ruglen*. Their Title is now *Ardarden*, above *Dumbarton*; but if there be any Relation in Blood or Deſcent of the *Nobles* of *Ardarden*, from the ancient *Nobles* of *Eliſton*, I cannot ſay.

William de Roſs ſeems to be a South-Country *Roſs* of the Houſe of *Tarbet*.

Henry de Moravia, who he is, I know not.

Willielmus Fraſer, another Branch of the *Fraſers*, I can give no Account of.

Joannes de Strivelyn de Carſe: This is the Anceſtor of the *Stirlings* of *Alva* and *Carſe*, of the ſame Family with the *Stirlings* of *Calder*, as from ancient Deeds I have ſeen vouched in the Chartularies of *Cambuskenneth* and *Glaſgow*. A Succeſſor of his, Sir *John Stirling* of the *Carſe*, was a mighty great Complier with the *Engliſh*, in Favours of *Edward Balliol*, and is the ſame *John Stirling*, whom Sir *William Dugdale* mentions was a Peer of *England*, and called by a Writ of Summons to the Parliament there. He left a Daughter the Heir of his Eſtate in *Scotland*, who married *John*, Son of Sir *Walter Monteith*, the Anceſtor of the once great Family of the *Monteiths* of *Carſe*. Sir *William Monteith* of *Carſe* ſold his Eſtate in the 1631, to Sir *William Livingſton* of *Kilſyth*, and he again in 1638, to Sir *Thomas Hope*.

Gilchriſt More is the Anceſtor of the *Mores* of *Polkellie*, who, I think, is the Stem of the *Mores*, and an ancienter Family than *Rowallan*, and came to Sir *Adam More* of *Rowallan*, by Marriage of *Janet More* the Heireſs, in the Days of King *David* II.

Hugo de Kelſo, the Anceſtor of the *Kelſos* of *Kelſo-land*, not long ago extinct.

Fergus Foſterſon, I conjecture, were the old *Forreſters* of *Skelmorly*, of whom few are now remaining.

William Ker: This, without ſo much as a Queſtion, is the Anceſtor of the ancient Family of the *Kers* of *Kerſland*. This is vouched from the Lands, & *tenementum Willielmi de Kers* in *Dalray*, which are erected into a free Barony by King *Robert* I. in Favours of *Ferguſius de Ardroſſan*, one of the Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Eglinton*, to whom they were Vaſſals, till of late. The Family was in good Reputation, and allied with the beſt and the greateſt Families in the Weſt. The male Line of the Houſe of *Kerſland* fail'd in *Robert Ker* of *Kerſland*, in King *James* VI's. Time. His Heir-female was married to the renowned and valiant Captain *Thomas Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, Son to the Laird of *Kilbirny*, whoſe eldeſt Son *Daniel Ker* aſſumed the Sirname of his Mother's Family, and got the Eſtate of *Kerſland*, whoſe Great Grandſon, another *Daniel Ker* of *Kerſland*, died without Iſſue, being ſlain at the Battle of *Steenkirk*, *anno* 1694. *Crawford* of *Jordanhill* is Heir Male and of Proviſion.

Robert de Roſs, I take to be a Branch of the *Roſſes* of *Tarbet*, that were Heritors of the Lands of *Fairly* in *Cuninghame*, from whence they took their Name.

Donald fitz Gilbert, who this is, I cannot ſay.

Thomas de Gilbagy: There was ſome of the Name, who were long Vaſſals to the Biſhops of *Glaſgow*, in the Barony of *Glaſgow*, and came to have the Lands of *Kenniehill* and *Crags* in Heritage, tho' they are now out of the Eſtate.

Patrick de Ogilvill, that is *Ogilvie*, the Anceſtor of the ancient and numerous Family of the *Ogilvies*, who are derived from a younger Branch of the Earls of *Angus*; and having got the Lands of *Ogilvie* in *Angus*, from thence they took their Sirname. The chief and principal Family was *Ogilvie* of That-ilk, and ſometimes deſign'd of *Pourie*; but now extinct. All the other great and noble Families of the *Ogilvies* are branched from the Houſe of *Ogilvie*.

William de Gourlay de Bagally, of this Sirname are the *Gourlies* of *Kincraig* in *Fife*, who are repute an ancient Family.

Robertus de Bethune: This is for certain the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Balfour*; of whom before.

David de Brichen: This is the Lord of *Brichen*. He was the Son of *William de Brichen*, Son of *Henry de Brichen*, natural Son of *David* Earl of *Huntington* in *England*, and Earl of *Garioch* in *Scotland*, Brother to King *William* the *Lion*, who carries on his Seals, *the Picture of a Man on Horſeback*, and, on his Arm, a *Shield charged with three Piles, iſſuing from the Chief*, and conjoined at the *Points in Baſe*. The ſame Seal of Arms is uſed by this *Henry* of *Brichen* his natural Son, to whom he gave the Barony of *Brichen*, from which he took his Sirname. He is Witneſs to ſeveral Charters ſtill extant, wherein he is called *Henricus de Brichen, filius Comitis David*. *William de Brichen*, his Son, is deſign'd *Willielmus de Brichen, filius Henrici de Brichen, filii Comitis David*. (a) *David de Brichen* was his Son, who is found here in the RAGMAN-ROLL, and was long on the *Engliſh* Side during the War: But after the Battle of *Innerury*, he turned eminently to King *Robert the Bruce*, whoſe Siſter he married, and ever afterward con-

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(a) Foundation by him of the Maiſon Dieu Hoſpital at Brichen, confirmed by King James III. anno 1477, when the Original is tranſum'd.

tinued eminently Loyal. *David de Brichen*, his Son, was one of the *Barones Regni Scotiæ*, who, in 1320, wrote that bold Letter to the Pope, in Behalf of King *Robert*, and the Independency of *Scotland*; but the Year after 1321, he was unhappily made Privy to the Conſpiracy framed by the Counteſs of *Strathern*, and the Lord *Soulis*, againſt the King his Uncle; for not diſcovering of which, he was tried at the black Parliament, and ſuffered Death for the ſame, to the univerſal Regrete of the People, being, ſays the great Mr. *Buchanan*, *Omnium ætatis ſui juvenum, & belli & pacis artibus longe primus.* The haill Lands he poſſeſſed at his Forfeiture, the great Barony of *Brichen*, the Barony of *Rothiemay*, the Lands of *Kinloch*, and Part of *Glenesk*, were all given by King *Robert*, to Sir *David Barclay* of *Cairny-Barclay* in *Fiſe*, of whom the Earls of *Panmure* were the lineal Heirs, who place the Arms of *Brichen* and *Barclay* in the third Quarter of their *Shield*.

William de Boſeuile, i. e. *Boſwel*, a very ancient Sirname; and tho' their original Eſtate ſeems to have been in the South, where they are firſt to be met with; yet, in Proceſs of Time, they grew up to be one of the powerfuleſt Families in *Fiſe*; they got a Part of *Lochore-ſhire* by Marriage of an Heireſs, and alſo got *Balmuto*, &c. by one of the Heireſſes of *Wemyſs*. The *Boſwels* of *Balmuto*, as they were one of the moſt opulent Families in *Fiſe*, ſo they made the beſt and moſt honourable Alliances of any in all that Shire: The Family of *Auchinleck* in *Kyle*, in *Air-ſhire*, branched from *Balmuto* in King *James* IV's Time; and a younger Son of them poſſeſſes the Eſtate of *Balmuto*, tho' the right Heirs of the Family be ſtill exiſting, tho' ſtript of much of the Luſtre of their Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Balmuto*.

Thomas del Charteris del Conte de Roxburgh, is one of the Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Ampsfield*; of whom we have touch'd a little at already.

Adam le Hoip. This gives a fair Antiquity to the Sirname of *Hope*, of whom, beſide the Earl of *Hopeton*, there are ſeveral other Gentlemen, beſide two in the Quality of the Baronettage, Sir *John Hope-Bruce* of *Craighall*, and Sir *Alexander Hope* of *Carſe*.

Johan. le fitz Johan. de Ainſley: This was the Family of *Ainſley* of *Dolphingſton* in the South; of whom there is mention in Records, ſince the *Jameſes* Time; it came to an Heireſs in *James* IV's. Time, who married Sir *Andrew Ker*, a Brother of the Houſe of *Ceſsford*, the Anceſtor of *Ker* of *Littledean*, who carries *Ker* and *Ainſley* in his *Shield* of Arms.

Aylmer de Rutherford, one of the Progenitors of the *Rutherfords* of That-ilk in the South; of whom already.

John le Seneſcall de Jedwith; if this be not Sir *John Stewart* of *Buncle*, as is generally agreed by our Antiquaries, it muſt be a very ancient Branch of the *Stewarts*: But, I conjecture, 'tis Sir *John* of *Buncle*, the ſame called *frater germanus Jacobi Seneſcalli Scotiæ*, ſwearing Submiſſion to the *Engliſh* for different Lands he held in different Counties. - There is in the 1323, a *John Seneſcal de Jedwith*, Baillie to the Abbot of *Kelſo*, whom we reckon was Sir *John*'s youngeſt Son, and one of the Earl of *Galloway*'s Progenitors.

Roger Corbet: This is apparently the *Corbets* of *MacKerſton*, that plainly are come of the *Dunbars*, the Earls of *Dunbar*, which came to the *Fraſers* by Marriage. In the Reign of King *Robert* I. we find Mention in the Chartulary of *Melroſs*, of *Dominus Laurentius Fraſer, Dominus de Drumelzier*, who had alſo *MacKerſton*. The Barony of *MacKerſton*, in the Time of King *David* II. came to the Heireſs *Margaret Fraſer*, who married *Dougal MacDougal*, as he is called, whoſe Son *Fergus MacDougal* had a Charter of the Barony of *MacKerſton*, on the Reſignation of his Mother in the Records. There was of the ſame Stem another Family of the *Corbets*, deſigned of *Hardgray* in *Annandale*, tho' ſeveral Centuries paſt they have reſided in *Clydſdale*, in the Regality of *Glaſgow*. I have ſeen an original Charter in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Douglas*, by *Thomas de Corbet, Dominus de Hardgray Joanni de Corbet, filio ſuo*, of the Lands of *Lymekills* in *Annandale* in 1405, confirmed by the Earl of *Douglas*. They fail'd lately in the Perſon of Mr. *Hugh Corbet* of *Hardgray*, who left ſome Daughters Co-heireſſes of his Eſtate; *Barbara* married to *John Douglas* of *Mains*, and again to Sir *Mungo Stirling* of *Glorat*, and the other to *James Douglas* of *Mains*.

Thomas de Johnſton: This is the Anceſtor of the *Johnſton* Family; ſome of our Antiquaries are of Opinion, That they are come of the ſame Tribe with the famous *Thomas Ranulphi Camerarius Scotiæ*, in the Reign of *Alexander* III. in 1273, who was Father to *Thomas* Earl of *Murray*, *Dominus Vallis Annandie & Mannie*: I have not ſeen the Sirname before this Time: They turned out to be a very great Family on the Border, and were a Race of brave and warlike Men, and of great Power and Authority. Another of their Anceſtors, *Gilbertus de Johnſton*, had a Charter of ſeveral Lands in the Reign of King *Robert the Bruce*. Another Sir *John Johnſton* is mentioned in the *Fœdera Angliæ*, in the Time of King *Robert* III. and made a great Figure in the Tranſactions on the Border. *Adam Johnſton*, is the firſt of the Family in King *James* I. and II's Time, that I have found deſigned *de eodem*, or of That-ilk. *John Johnſton* of That-ilk, was a Conſervator of the Peace with *England* in 1457; and *Adam Johnſton* of That-ilk, in King *James* IV's Reign. He died in 1501. His Succeſſors are to be ſeen in the Peerage.

Thomas de Cockburn, The Anceſtor of the *Cockburns*, who were very ancient Vaſſals to the Earl of *March*, *Cockburn* of *Langtoun* was the principal Family of the Name, *Alexander Cockburn Pater*, as he is deſigned, got the Eſtates of *Langton* and *Caredin* in weſt *Lothian* by the Heir Female of the great Family of the *Weponts*, whoſe Arms they carry, He had *Alexander Cockburn* of *Langton* the Heir of his Family, and *John* his Son *ex prima Uxore*, who married *Jean* Daughter and Heir of *John Lindſay* of *Ormiſton*, of whom came the *Cockburns* of *Ormiſton*, *Alexander Cockburn* of *Langton* the Father, had to his ſecond Wife *Margaret* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Monfode* of *Braidwood* in *Lanerkſhire*, by whom he had *Edward* a Son, the Anceſtor of the *Cockburns* of *Skirling*, a Family of good Account, of a fair Eſtate, tho' it is now extinct, *Alexander Cockburn* of *Langton* the younger called *filius*, was Keeper of the Great Seal under King *Robert* II. and III. by whom he was made Uſher to the Parliament *Oſtiarius Parliamenti*, which Office the Family ſtill exerces.

Henry de Foderinghay i. e. *Fotheringhame*, who no doubt is the Family of *Pourie*. The Name is as Ancient as the Reign of King *William*, I have ſeen a Charter in the Hands of the Marqueſs of *Twedale* to the *Giffords* of *Yeſter*, to which *David de Foderinghay* is a Witneſs, and his Seal is appended to the Deed, *Ermine* three *Bars* the ſame Arms that *Pourie* ſtill wears. I have ſeen another Charter under the great Seal *Thomæ Foderinghame filio Henrici de Foderinghame de terris de Baluny infra vicecomet: de Forfar*, upon *Henry* the Father's Reſignation, dated at *Dunkeld* the 16th of *October anno Regni noſtri Septimo* 1378, the ſeventh Year of the Reign of *Robert* II. In the ſubſequent Reign of *Robert* III, *John Foderinghame* acquired the Lands of weſter *Pourie*, which belonged to *Malcolm de Pourie* to be held of *John Ogilvie* of that-Ilk, Baron of Eaſter *Pourie*. There is a Progreſs I have ſeen of the Houſe of *Pourie*, down to the preſent Time, well vouched with their Intermarriages and Alliances.

William de Murriff de Tillibardin. The Anceſtor of his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, of whom before.

Reynald de Crawford del Cont de Air. This may be either Sir *Ronald Crawford* of *Loudon*, of whom we have ſpoke before, or his Uncle *Reginald Crawfurd*, who got the Lands of *Kerſe* from his Nephew, of whom came the *Crawfords* of the Houſe of *Kerſe*, and the Cadets of that ancient Family.

Malcolm de Ergadia Frere, Sir Alexander de Ergadia. This is a Brother of the great Houſe of *Lorn*, and may be the Biſhop of *Argyle*, who is deſigned *Martin de Ergythil Ergadienſis Electus*, recommended to the Court of *Rome* by the King of *England*, to be Inſtitute in the See. This is but a Conjecture.

Duncan Cambel del Iſles, I cannot poſitively ſay, who this Gentleman is, he is not any of the Heads of the *Lochow* Family, for that is not the Name of them, but *Collin* and *Neil*; it may be the Father of Sir *Donald Cambel* of *Redcaſtle*, I have ſeen the original Charter granted by *Dovenaldus Cambel Duncano Cambel Militi filio ſuo de terris Rubri Caſtri* in *Angus*, to which *Dominus Willielmus de Keith* and *Dominus Willielmus Lindſay Rector de Air*, are Witneſſes. I take the Date to be about the 1300 or thereabout. It was he that married the Heireſs of *Loudon*, Sir *Andrew Cambel* of *Loudon* his Son, alienated theſe Lands, to Sir *Robert Steuart* of *Innermeath* as from a Charter of Confirmation in the Regiſters.

John de Montgomery of whom before, the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Egliſham* and *Eaſt-wood.*

Reynald More de Craig. This is *Rowallan*, of whom we have taken Notice before.

Marjory Cumin Dame de Gordon. This is the Lady of Sir *Adam Gordon* of that-Ilk in the *Merſe*, Sir *Adam* the elder, or *Pater* as he is deſigned. But of what Family of the *Cumins* ſhe was off, being then ſo numerous, I cannot ſay.

Duncan fitz le Conte de Mar. This is a younger Son of the Houſe of *Mar*, who I think was the Root of this Branch of the Family, who had the Lands of *Caſkieben*, which came to the *Johnſtons* of *Caſkieben* by Marriage. The Family kept that Eſtate till within theſe fifty Years or thereby.

Aylmer de-Hauden, There were at this Time two Families of the *Haudens*, *Halden* of that-Ilk, and *Halden* of *Glenegles*, who were even then conſiderable Barons, and ſwore Fealty for Lands, they held in *Perthſhire.* He was Grand-father by the Line of the Family to Sir *Bernard Halden* of *Glenegles.* The Houſe of *Glenegles* have Vouchers for inſtructing their Antiquity, beyond moſt other Families in *Perthſhire.*

Thomas de Boys, This is a Sirname, that was peculiar to a Family in *Angus*, deſigned of *Panbride*, of which the learned *Hector Boethius* or *Boys*, that wrote the Hiſtory of *Scotland* was a Son.

Bernard Freſar, That is the ſame with *Fraſer.* May be a Son of Sir *Bernard Fraſer* who is the Head of the Family in the Reign of *Alexander* III.

William Fraſer is another *Fraſer*; but who he is preciſely, I cannot ſay.

Nicol de Preſton is the Anceſtor of the ancient Family of the *Preſtons* deſigned of that-Ilk and of *Craigmiller.* They were very ancient Proprietors of the Barony of *Preſton*, and got *Craigmiller* by the Purchaſe of *Nicol Preſton* from *John de Capella* in 1374 (*a*). They continued a great Family till the Time of the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. that Sir *George Preſton* of *Craigmiller*, Sold the Eſtate to Sir *John Gilmor.*

William de Sydſerff, who muſt be the Anceſtor of the *Sydſerffs* of that Ilk, in the Eaſt Country, whoſe Succeſſors I think have lately been deſigned *Sydſerff* of *Ruchlaw*. Of them was *Mr. Thomas Sydſerff*, who was Biſhop of *Galloway* at the 1638, was deprived of his Biſhoprick, and ſurvived the Reſtoration of Epiſcopacy at the Kings return, and died Biſhop of *Orkney* in the 1662.

James de Newton, May be the *Newtons* of that-Ilk, a Family, in the eaſt Country of whom I have ſeen no Voucher for their Antiquities; tho' I ſuppoſe they are for all that an ancient Family.

Walter de Wedderburn, It ſeems to ſound like a local Sirname, and taken from Lands ſo called, tho' there is no Veſtige that ever the Barony of *Wedderburn* in *Berwickſhire* was theirs. I have ſeen a Charter in King *James* I. Time, *Willielmo de Wedderburn*, of Lands he had of *Robert Blackadder* of That-Ilk; they came to be conſiderable Burgeſſes of *Dundee.* The firſt Charter I ſee they have of a Land Eſtate is by *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, of the Lands of *Hilton* and *Weſter-Craigie*, to *David Wedderburn* and to *Elizabeth Lawſon* his Spouſe, confirmed in the 1552, but they have, the ſame *David* and his aforeſaid Wife, a former Charter from the Lord *Gray* of the Half of the Mains of *Huntlay*, in the 1542. They came to be ſtiled of That-Ilk and *Eaſter-Pourie*, and another Family of *Goſford.*

Eylmer de Hauden: This is the ſame Gentleman, who is deſign'd *del Conte de Edinburgh*, and who is the Baron of *Glenegies*, who had Lands in that County.

Richard de Airth, *Airth* of that Ilk in *Stirling-ſhire*, that ended in Heirs-female in King *James* I's. Time, married to *Drummond* and *Somervile*, *&c.*

John le Napier, who, I ſuppoſe, is the Anceſtor of the *Napiers* of *Wrightſhouſes*, near *Edinburgh*; who were an ancient Family; for the *Napiers* of *Merchiſton* began but to make the great Figure they did in King *James* II's. Time; of them is the Lord *Napier* deſcended.

Thomas Cambel. I cannot ſay who this Gentleman is.

Serle de Dundas, is very clearly the Anceſtor of *Dundas* of *Dundas*, who can well, and by authentick Vouchers, carry up their Antiquity to the Days of King *David* I. That the firſt of their Family, *Helias filius Huchtredi*, got the Lands of *Dundas* from

Waldevus

(*a*) Charter in the Regiſter.

Waldevus filius Coſpatricii, pro ſervitio dimidii militis; from the Lands, 'tis very plain he took his Sirname. They had alſo the Barony of *Fingaſk*, in *Perth-ſhire*, very anciently, which they held of the Crown *in libera Baronia*, tho' they held *Dundas* but of Subjects, to whom the *Seaton* Family ſucceeded in King *Robert* I's. Time, I have ſeen a Line of Succeſſion well vouched of the Family, till *James Dundaſs* of that-Ilk in King *James* I's Time, that he had Charters both of his Barony of *Fingaſk*, and his Lands of *Dundaſs*, from their reſpective Superiors the King, and the Lord *Seaton*, to him and his Wife *Chriſtian Stewart*, and to *James* their Son in Fee (*a*), and who actually ſucceeded to the Eſtate, on the Demiſe of his Father, to whom he is ſerved and retoured *tanquam legittimus & propinquior heres quondam Jacobi Dundaſs de eodem, Patris ſui* (*b*). This *James Dundaſs* of that-Ilk the younger, being allyed in Marriage with the Lord *Livingſton*, who was the great Miniſter in the Minority of King *James* II. deeply engaged him in all their Politicks, and that great Man having taken ſome bold Steps in the Adminiſtration, they came afterward to be quarrelled, and the Oppoſition being ſtrong againſt him, he and his Friends who had ſtuck to him, were all forfeited by a Parliamentary Attainder; and, among the reſt of his Friends, the Laird of *Dundaſs* (*c*), in the 1449, and the Lands of *Dundaſs* and *Echline* were given to the Earl of *Dowglaſs*: But ſoon after this the Lord *Livingſton* and his Friends being moſtly reſtored, the Laird of *Dundaſs* was reſtored to all the Crown could give him, that was the Barony of *Fingaſk* in *Perth* Shire, of which we find his Son *Alexander Dundaſs* of *Fingaſk* inveſted, and in full Poſſeſſion of, *anno* 1466 (*d*): And to ſhew that he was the Heir of *James Dundaſs* of that Ilk, his Father, his Seal with the other Arbitrators, is appended to the Deed, bearing the plain ſimple Original Arms, the *Lyon Rampant*: Of whom *Thomas Dundaſs* of *Fingask* is the Lineal Heir. We ſhall only further ſtay to obſerve here, that the Eſtate of *Dundaſs*, ſtood veſted in *William* Earl of *Dowglaſs*, and *James* Earl of *Dowglaſs* his Brother, till his Attainder in Parliament on the 9th of *June* 1455 (*e*), when the ſaid Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown. It was toward the end of that ſame Year, given by the King to *Archibald Dundaſs* of *Liſton* a Gentleman of the Family likely, of whom is come the later Lairds of *Dundaſs*; but 'tis clear and evident as the Sun at Noon, that the *Dundaſſes* of *Fingask* are the true Heirs Male of the ancient Lairds of *Dundaſs*, preceeding the Reign of King *James* II. And ſo are well entituled to wear the principal Arms of the Family, as their Anceſtor wore them ſimple and plain in the 1466.

Johan de Crawford, is next in the Record to *Serle de Dundaſs*. The Truth is, the Sirname of *Crawford* is then ſo frequent, that 'tis hard to diſtinguiſh them from one another, *John* being a frequent Name of the Houſe of *Carſe*, 'tis probable this *Johannes de Crawfurd*, may well enough, in the Chronology, be the Son of *Reginald Crawford* of *Carſe*, Uncle to Sir *Reginald Crawford* of *Loudon*, who was put to Death by the *Engliſh* at *Air* in 1297. However this is but a Conjecture.

Aleyn Walles, This I take to be the ſecond Branch of the Family of *Wallace* who were of *Achencrue*, of whom Sir *Duncan Wallace* of *Achencrue* and *Sundrum*, in King *Robert* II's Time, who having no Iſſue, tailzied his Eſtate to *James Sandielands*, *Allan Cathcart* and *Robert Colquhoun*, and to their Heirs.

Robert Boyt i. e. *Boyd*, and *Dictus Boyt*, is to be found in a Charter by Sir *John Erskine* of the Lands of *Halkſhill* in 1262 (*f*). No doubt he was the Predeceſſor of that noble Patriot Sir *Robert Boyd*, who for the Merit and valour of his Services to King *Robert* I. got the Lands of *Kilmarnock* in 1314, of whom is deſcended in a lineal Courſe of Succeſſion, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*.

Maurice de Arncaple, is the Anceſtor of the Lairds of *Arncaple* in *Dunbarton* Shire. Who were deſign'd *Arncaples* of that-Ilk, till King *James* V's Time, that *Alexander*, then the Head of the Family, took a fancy and called himſelf *Alexander MacCaulay* of *Ardincaple* from a Predeceſſor of his own of the Name of *Aulay* to humour a Patronimical Deſignation, as being more agreeable to the Head of a Clan, than the Deſignation of *Andincaple* of that-Ilk.

(*a*) In the Regiſters. (*b*) Penes Dundaſs de eodem. (*c*) In the Regiſters, etiam Penes Dundas de Fingask. (*d*) Solemn Arbitration betwixt the Abbots of Couper and Arbroth Penes Dundaſs de Fingask. (*e*) Black Acts of Parliament. (*f*) Penes C. Glaſgow.

Johannes de Johnſton, one of the Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Annandale* of whom before.

Arthur de Galbrait. This was once a conſiderable Family in the *Lennox*. The Sirname ſignifies in the *Iriſh* Language, as I am told by thoſe who are moſt converſant in that Language, *the brave Stranger*. The firſt I have ſeen is *Gilleſpick Galbrait*, who is Witneſs in a Charter by *Malduin* Earl of *Lennox*, to *Humphry Kilpatrick*, of the Lands of *Colquhoun*. The ſame Earl *Malduin* gives a Charter to *Maurice* Son of this *Gilleſpick*, of the Lands of *Badernock*, *Killern*, &c. They came to be deſigned *Domini de Gartconnel*. *Willielmus de Galbraith*, *Dominus de Gartconnel* in the Reign of King *Robert* III. had three Daughters, one married to *John Hamilton* a Son of the Houſe of *Cadiow*, the Predeceſſor of the *Hamiltons* of *Badernoch* and *Bardouie*, another to *Nicol Douglaſs* a Cadet of the *Douglaſſes* of *Dalkeith*, as is ſaid, of whom the *Douglaſſes* of *Mains*, *Barloch* and *Keyſton* in *Dumbarton* Shire, and the third to a Brother of the *Logans* of *Reſtalrig*, of whom came the *Logans* of *Gartconnel* and *Balvie*, now extinct.

Walter Spreul, He is, in other Deeds, deſigned *Seneſcallus Comitis de Lennox*. They came to be Proprietors of the Lands of *Dalquhern* and *Coudon* in *Renfrew* Shire, and ſubſiſted till King *James* VI's Time. The *Spreuls* of *Blacbern* and *Milton* ſay they are of them, and *Blacbern* wears the principal Arms.

Gregorie Sinclair. This is generally ſaid to be the Progenitor of the *Sinclairs* of *Longformacus* in the South, originally a Brother of the *Sinclairs* of *Roſlyn*. This is ſupported by a Charter which I have ſeen by *Henricus de Sancto Claro Comes Orcadiæ & Dominus de Roſlyn*, wherein he firmly and faithfully obliges himſelf to Infeſt his well beloved Couſin *Cariſſimo conſanguineo ſuo*, *Jacobo de Sancto Claro*, *Domino de Longformacus*, in a twenty Merk Land. The Obligation is dated at *Roſlyn* the 22d of *June* 1384. Another *James Sinclair*, Son of the former *James Sinclair* of *Longformacus*, gets from *Henry* Earl of *Orkney Dominus de Sancto Claro & de Vallis de Nyth*, an Annuity of 20 Merks, to be upliſted out of the Lands of *Lenny*, dated the 20th *February* 1418(*a*). From *David Sinclair* Son of this *James Sinclair* of *Longformacus* is the Family come, as from a lineal Succeſſion of them I have ſeen: The Family is now in the quality of Baronets, as is Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stevenſon*, who is come of them.

Walter de Congleton, is doubtleſs the Anceſtor of the *Congletons* of that-Ilk in eaſt *Lothian*. I have ſeen the Name in a Charter by *Patrick* Earl of *March*, of the Lands of *Stanypath* in the 1316.

Henricus Ker, This being a South Country Gentleman, I take him to be the Root of the *Kers* of *Samuelſton*, who appear by that Title as ſoon as the 1402. *George Ker* of *Samuelſton* died without Heirs Male in King *James* IV's Time, and left one Daughter Dam *Nicolas Ker*, who carried the Eſtate of *Samuelſton* to her Huſband *Alexander* Lord *Hume*. By the Heir of Line of the Family, theſe Lands came by Marriage to *John Hamilton* of *Samuelſton*, natural Son to the Earl of *Arran*.

Walterus de Berkeleya, I conjecture to be one of the Anceſtors of the South Country *Barclays*, who are Barons of the half of the Barony of *Crawford-John* in *Lanerk* Shire, which they had obtained by the Marriage of one of the two Heirs Female of *Johannes*, *filius Reginaldi de Crawfurd*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. After this we find, *David Barkley Miles Dominus dimidiæ partis Baroniæ de Crawford-John* in the Reign of King *David* II. *anno* 1357: Sir *Hugh* his Son had alſo the Barony of *Kilbirney* in 1397, and is ſo called, and *Dominus dimidiæ Baroniæ de Crawfurd-John*. His Grandſon *John Barclay de Crawford-John*, as he is deſigned in 1456, and *de Kilbirney*, in 1471, had only one Daughter *Marjory* his ſole Heir, who married *Malcolm Crawford* of *Greenock*, the Anceſtor of the preſent *George Crawford* Viſcount of *Garnock*, who thro' the *Barclays* of *Crawford-John* is Heir of Line of the *Crawfords* of *Crawford-John*. The Houſe of *Kilbirney* kept the Barony of *Crawford-John* till the 1529, that *Laurence Crawford* of *Kilbirnie* exchanged theſe Lands, for the Eſtate of *Drumry* in *Dumbarton* Shire, with Sir *James Hamilton* of *Finnart*, and Dame *Margaret Livingſton* his Wife, who was the Heireſs, both of *Drumray* and of Eaſter *Weems*.

Henry de Laudere, i. e. *Lawder*. After this we find *Robertus de Lawder pater*, and *Robertus de Lawder filius*, who was Juſticiary under King *David* II. as his Heir and *de*

(*a*) Charters I have ſeen.

Succeſſor, Sir *Robert de Lawder de Edrington*, *Dominus de le Baſs*, was *Juſticiarius Laudoniæ*, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Lawder* of *Hatton*, appears to be come of them in the Days of *Robert* II.

Robert de Fauſyde, ſeems to be the *Fauſydes* of That-ilk, near *Dalkeith*, who were great Men about the *Stewarts*, after they came to the Crown; they ſold the Eſtate in King *James* VI's Time.

Johan. de Whitlawe, i. e. I think *Whitlaw*, the *Whitlaws* of That-ilk, near *Dunbar*, who were long a Family of Credit and Reputation. The eldeſt Daughter and Coheir of *Patrick Whitlaw* of That-ilk, married Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, in King *James* VI's Days. Some male Branch of them, it would appear, recover'd the Eſtate of *Whitlaw*, and deſign'd themſelves of That-ilk; it came lately, in our own Time, to a ſecond Heireſs, who married a Gentleman from the Weſt, of the Name of *Burnſide*, of the *Burnſides* of *Gavin-Burn*, near *Kilpatrick*, who retains his own Name.

Gilbert de Drummond. This is the Anceſtor of the *Drummond* Family, while they were Poſſeſſors of the Lands of *Drunyn*, or *Drummon* in *Lennox*, of whom the Earls of *Perth*; for which ſee the *Peerage*, where an Account of their Antiquity, Alliances, Offices, *&c.* are fully deſcribed.

Piers de Cockburn: This ſeem to be the Root of the *Cockburns* of *Langton*, *Ormiſton* and *Clerkington*, of whom the reſt of the *Cockburns* are come.

Norman de Leſcelyne Chevalier: This is the *Leſly* of *Rothes* Family, whoſe Name, at that Time, is *Norman*; of whom already.

Roger de Crawford del Conte de Air: This is for certain the Family of the *Crawfords*, that were ſometimes deſign'd of *Cumnock*, and ſometimes of *Tarringin*; and had alſo the the Lands of *Crawfordſton* in *Nithſdale*. The direct male Branch of them ended in King *James* II's Time, and *Crawfordſton* came to Sir *Robert Crichton* of *Sanquhar*, ſome apprehend by Marriage of the Heireſs: But I ſee no Voucher, unleſs it be the Tradition that is not much to be depended on, nor ought to be carried far, where there is any Plenty of better Vouchers: So much however is certain, That *Roger Crawford* of *Boughs*, *Dalegles*, &c. was in the Reign of *Robert* II. *anno* 1387, Brother to *Edward Crawford* of *Tarringin*; and that he founded the once great Houſe of the *Crawfords* of *Drongan*, of whom came another conſiderable Family of the *Crawfords* of *Liſſnorris*. I have ſeen Sir *George Crawford* of *Liſſnorris* in the 1630, ſerved Heir to his Predeceſſor's Brother, *Edward Crawford* of *Tarringin*. Of them all the *Crawfords* in *Kyle* are come.

Robert de Graunt muſt be the Anceſtor of the Family of *Grant*. They ſay themſelves, That a little after this, their Family came to an Heireſs, who married a Gentleman of the Name of *Stewart*, who aſſumed the Sirname of *Grant*, of whom they are deſcended, and is deſigned *del Conte de Fife*.

Henry le fitz Annand. *Henry de Annandia* ſeems to be his Son, who gets a Charter from King *Robert* I. of the Lands of *Sauchy* in the Shire of *Clackmannan*, by his Charter I have ſeen, dated at *Peebles decimo die Junii*, the 18th Year of his Reign, *i. e.* 1324. The Family, in King *James* I's. Time, came to two Heirs-female; *Mary*, who was married to *James Schaw* of *Greenock*, and *Margaret*, to *William Brown* of *Colſton*; for there is a Charter by King *James* I. *dilecto & fideli ſuo Willielmo Brown, de totis & integris media parte Baroniæ de Sauchy, infra Vicecomitatum de Clacmannan, totis & integris media parte de Gartquher, jacen. infra Vicecomitatum ejuſdem, totis & integris terris de Fynlory, jacen. infra Vicecomitatum de Kynroſs, totis & integris mediæ partis terrarum de Achindrane, jacen. infra Vicecomitatum de Air; Quæquidem terræ fuerunt Margaretæ de Annandia hæreditarie.* The Lands ſo reſigned are limited to the Heirs of her and her Husband; which failing *Joanni de Schaw, filio & hæredi Jacobi de Schaw, ſcutiferi noſtri, ſexto Aprilis, anno regni noſtri Viceſimo ſexto* that is 1431 (*a*). The *Schaws* after that acquired the other Half of the Barony of *Sauchy* from the *Browns*, and came to be conſiderable Barons, both for Eſtate and Alliances. Sir *John Schaw*, Baronet of *Sauchy* and *Greenock*, repreſents the Family.

Finlay de Houſton Chevalier: This is the Anceſtor of the ancient Family of *Houſton* in *Renfrew-ſhire*, who have Family Writs and Charters as far up as King *Malcolm* IV's Time,

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(*a*) Penes Sir John Schaw Baronetum de Greenock & Sauchy.

Time, that the Family began in one *Hugo de Padvinan*, who got the Lands, then called *Kilpeter*, from *Balduin de Bigris Vicecomes Regis de Lanerk*. From his Grandſon, another *Hugh*, the Lands were called *Houſton*; and from thence, the Sirname. A Line of the Family is made out from the Writs in the Hiſtory of the Shire of *Renfrew*, which may be referred to. The Family is repreſented by Sir *John Houſton* Baronet.

William le Fleeming Chevalier: This, to be ſure, is the ancient Family of *Fleming* of *Barochan*, ſtill extant in *Renfrew-ſhire*, who, at this Time, in other ancient Vouchers, is deſign'd *Willielmus Flandrenſis de Baruchan* (*a*); the Family ſtill continues. *William Fleming* is now of *Barochan*: His Predeceſſor, and the Predeceſſor of the *Flemings* of *Cumbernald*, were two Brothers, and they are in all the Entails of the Family of *Fleming*.

John le Seneſcal Chevalier: This I take to be Sir *John Stewart* of *Buncle*, Brother to *James* the great Stewart of *Scotland*; of whom before.

William de Schaw: This is the Anceſtor of the *Schaws* of *Hallie* and *Sauchy*, as I take it, and is the ſame Gentleman that gets a Charter from *Jacobus Seneſcallus Scotiæ terrarum de Hailys*. The Charter is without Date; but the Granter died in the 1309, and might be ſome Time before (*b*).

Robert de la Chambre, I fancy is the Predeceſſor of *Gadgirth*, who is a very ancient Family in *Kyle*; they are mentioned in the old Regiſters of *Paiſley*, and they have Charters from King *Robert the Bruce*, and others from the *Stewarts* before, who were Lords of *Kyle*. Captain *John Chalmers* is now of *Gadgirth*.

Thomas de Ralphiſton, I think may be the *Ralphſtons* of That-ilk in *Renfrew-ſhire*, a Family ſtill remaining. The Name is confined to themſelves.

Giles de Eaſtwood: The ſame Name and Deſignation is to be found under the great *Stewarts*; but how the Barony of *Eaſtwood* came from the *Eaſtwoods* to the *Montgomeries*, by Marriage or Conqueſt, I cannot ſay.

Alyſandre Aikman is, by this, an ancient Sirname. Mr. *Thomas Aikman* of *Bromleton* and *Roſs* is doubtleſs of this *Alexander Aikman*.

Geofry de Hume is one of the Anceſtors of the Earls of *Hume*, and comes after the *Williams* of the Family. See the *Peerage* for more of the *Humes*.

Dougal Cambell; who this is, I cannot ſay.

Arthur Cambell, I take to be the *MacArthur Cambells* of *Straquhur*; of whom I have ſeen a Charter in *Robert* II's Time. The Family is ſtill continuing; of them is deſcended the *Campbells* of *Ceſsnock* in *Air-ſhire*, a conſiderable Family.

David Blare is one of the Anceſtors of the ancient Family of *Blair* of That-ilk in *Air-ſhire*.

Duncan Cambell; who this Gentleman is, I cannot ſay.

John de Ramſaye, *Adam de Ramſaye*. Theſe two *Ramſays*, I apprehend, may be the *Ramſays* of *Auchterhouſe*, and the *Ramſays* of *Carnock*, of whom came the great Barons of *Dalhouſy*, now, and ſince the 1633, in the Quality of Earls.

Simon de Orrock is without a Queſtion the Anceſtor of the Houſe of *Orrock* of That-ilk in the Shire of *Fiſe*, repute an ancient Family.

Piers de Pitcairn: The Anceſtor of the *Pitcairns* of That-ilk in *Fiſe*, a Family I have ſeen Charters for, as far as the 1417. Of them was *Robert Pitcairn* Commendator of *Dunfermline*, Secretary during the Regency of *Murray*, *Lennox*, *Marr* and *Morton*, a great Complier with every Thing that was uppermoſt; a great Time-ſerver, a great Enemy to Queen *Mary*, and a very humble Servant of the Regent's. There is no Memory of him remaining.

Robertus de Dundas; who this is, if not *Dundas* of That-ilk, I cannot ſay.

Duncan MacGilchriſt de Levenax: This is the Predeceſſor of the Laird of *MacFarlane* of the *Arrochar*, or *MacFarlane* of That-ilk. The firſt of his Anceſtors was *Gilchriſt*, younger Son of *Alwin*, ſecond of that Name Earl of *Lennox*. This is vouched from a Charter granted by *Malduin* Earl of *Lennox*, *Gilchriſt fratri ſuo, de terris de ſuperiori Arrochar de Luſs, una cum inſulis Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elanrouglaſs & Elaig*; which Lands, together with thoſe Iſlands in *Lochlomond*, are in the Poſſeſſion of the Laird of *MacFarlane* to this Day. I have ſeen a Charter granted by this ſame *Malduin* Earl of

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(*a*) Original Charters ſtill extant, mentioned in the Hiſtory of the Shire of Renfrew. (*b*) Original Charter in the Hands of Alexander Schaw Writer in Edinburgh.

Lennox. Anſelm filius Macbet, Anceſtor to the *Buchanans* of That-ilk, *de inſula de Clarins* in *Lochlomond*, in 1225, to which *Gilchriſt* the Earl's Brother is a Witneſs (*a*). This *Gilchriſt de Arrochar*'s Succeſſor, Son and Heir to the former, was *Duncan*, who is deſigned *Duncanus filius Gilchriſt*, or *MacGilchriſt* mentioned in the Record. He got a Confirmation Charter from his Couſin *Malcolm* Earl of *Lennox*: By the Charter he ratifies the Grant *quas Malduinus avus meus fecit Gilchriſt fratri ſuo de terris de ſuperiori Arrochar de Luſs*. The Charter is in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. Theſe two Charters are afterward ratified by King *James* I. by a Charter under the Great Seal in the publick Regiſter. *Malduin* his Son was the next of the Line of this ancient Family, and Father to *Bartholemew* or *Parlane*, which I have a good Authority for, in the *Iriſh* Language, is one and the ſame. From this *Parlane* his Poſterity came to take the Patronimick of *Macpharlane*, or *Macfarlane*. *Malcolm* his Son is deſigned *Malcolmus Macfarlane*, who gets a Charter, from *Donald* Earl of *Lennox*, of his Eſtate, on the Reſignation of his Father *Bartholemew*, *filius Malduini*: So, from theſe Authorities, the Line of the Family of *Macfarlane* is authentically run up to the Earl of *Lennox*'s Son, *Gilchriſt*, their Anceſtor, which is a very illuſtrious Deſcent, and a very high Antiquity. From this *Malcolm Macfarlane* of *Arrochar*, the Family have a well vouched Pedigree, with their Alliances, Intermarriages, and their numerous Cadets and Deſcendents, as any I have ſeen, to *Walter Macfarlane* of That-ilk, now the Head of the Family.

Macoum de Buquhannan; that is, as I take it, *Buchanan*, the Root of that ancient Family. *Gilbert* his Father was *Seneſcallus Comitis de Levenox*, and the firſt who got the *Carrucatam terræ de Buchanan*, and from it took his Name. They turned out to be a very conſiderable Family, deſign'd *Buchanans* of That-ilk, and had once in a Day a conſiderable Eſtate. They were numerous in their Cadets, tho' they are not reckoned among the Clans. The principal Family fail'd in the laſt Century, and the Eſtate is in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Montroſe*, who has their Writs, and the Charter-cheſt I have ſeen. The lateſt Cadet of the Houſe of *Buchanan*, is *Buchanan* of *Achmar*; and, as ſuch, is repute the chief Family of the Name, tho' a great many others have far better Eſtates. But Chiefſhip goes by Blood, not by Wealth and Riches, which is indeed neceſſary to ſupport the Luſtre of a Family.

Thomas de Montgomery, ſome think this is one of the Heads of the *Egleſham* Family; I can ſay little for or againſt it: But they have far back a *Thomas* among them, and like- this is he.

Gilbert de Hanyethe, i. e. *Hanna*: There was a Family of the Name in *Galloway*, *Hanna* of *Sorby*, extinct.

Thomas de Kellyhill; who this is, or who have proceeded from him, is what I cannot ſay.

Joan. de Craigy is, without a Queſtion, the ancient Family of *Craigy* of That-ilk, or *Craigyhall* in *Linlithgow-ſhire*: They were ancient Proprietors of the Eſtate of *Craigy*; for *Joannes de Cragin*, i. e. *Craigy*, is a Witneſs to *Dundas*'s firſt Charter in King *David*'s Time. After this they came to be deſigned of That-ilk. In the 1367, *Joannes de Craigy*, *Dominus ejuſdem*, is made Mention of in the Chartulary of St. *Giles*: He got the Lands and Barony of *Braidwood* in *Lanerk-ſhire*, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John de Monfode* (*b*), who had the Lands erected into a Barony by King *Robert the Bruce*; by whom he had only one Daughter *Margaret*, called *Domina de Craigy*, Heireſs of *Craigy* and *Braidwood*, who, in the 1387, married Sir *John Stewart*, whom King *Robert* II. calls his *Conſanguineus*, a younger Son of Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Durriſdeer*, Anceſtor of the *Stewarts* of *Roſyth*, of whom came the *Stewarts* of *Craigyhall*, who ſold their Eſtate in King *Charles* I's Time. They quartered the Coat of *Craigie* with their own Arms of the *Stewarts*. Tho' they be out of the Eſtate, the Family is not extinct.

Henry de Dalmahoy, the ancient Family of *Dalmahoy*, near *Edinburgh*, are now Baronets.

Andrew Fraſer: This is the Anceſtor of the *Fraſers* of *Touch-Fraſer*, that came to the *Seatons* by Marriage; of whom the Houſe of *Touch*.

Gilbert de MacLurk; that I take to be the Name of *MacLurg*, a Sirname in *Carrick* among the Commons.

(*a*) Penes Ducem de Montroſe. (*b*) Writs of the Family of Lee.

Johan. fitz. Neil de Carrick. I take this Man to be the Predeceſſor of the *Neilſons* of *Craigcaſie.*

Adam le Walys: This is the Head of the ancient Family of *Wallace* of *Riccarton,* in *Kyle,* who I take to be of a *Welſh* Extraction, and a very great Antiquary before me is of the ſame Opinion, that they are deſcended from *Eimerus Galleius,* Witneſs to King *David*'s Charter of Foundation of the Abbacy of *Kelſo. Ricardus Gwallenſis,* or *Wallenſis,* is a Witneſs to Charters in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. and is then, for certain, of *Riccarton.* From this *Ricardus Wallenſis,* was *Riccarton* or *Richardſton,* ſo called. Sir *William Wallace,* Governor and General of the *Scots* Forces in 1298, the famous and ever renowned Patriot was his Son. *John Wallace* of *Riccarton,* in the End of the Reign of King *David* II. got the Barony of *Craigy,* by the Marriage of the Heir-female of *John Lindſay* of *Thurſton* and *Craigie.* Of this Marriage Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie* Baronet is the lineal Heir-male, and quarters the Coat of *Lindſay* with his own Name of *Wallace.*

William de Kethkerk, that is plainly *Cathcart,* the Anceſtor of the Family of the Lord *Cathcart,* who are very ancient in *Renfrew-ſhire,* and have been deſign'd *Domini ejuſdem* and *milites* ſince King *Robert* I's. Time. They were raiſed to be Peers by King *James* II. in 1452. *Charles,* now Lord *Cathcart,* is his lineal Heir.

Nicol le Walleis, this is another Branch of the Houſe of *Riccarton.*

Renaud, i. e. *Reginald More,* the *Polkelly Mores,* that was the Root-Family of the *Mores,* that in the Reign of King *Robert* I. came by an Heireſs to the *Mores* of *Rowallan.*

Roger de Crawford: This is the *Tarringin Crawfords*; for *Roger* was a frequent Name among them, in the more ancient Times.

Robert de Boyvil; that is plainly *Boil,* or *Boyle* of *Kelburn,* who is then, and before that, a Family exiſting in the Country of *Cuninghame* and Shire of *Air. Richard Boyle,* or *de Boyvile,* is Proprietor of the Lands of *Ryſholm in tenemento de Dalray,* which, among other Lands, are erected *in unum & integram liberam Baroniam,* by King *Robert the Bruce, Ferguſio de Ardroſſan,* as is clear from the Charter in the Regiſter. After him there is a Charter granted by *Walterus Cumine de Rowallan, Ricardo Boill, Domino de Caulburn,* as from the Charter in Mr. *Anderſon*'s *Diplomata Scotiæ.* The Charter is in King *David Bruce*'s Time. The Family continue ſtill; but are lately raiſed to the Rank of Nobility, firſt, in the 1699, *David Boyle* of *Kelburn* was created Lord *Boyle,* and then Earl of *Glaſgow,* in the 1703.

William Butle; who this is, I know not. And then

Aylmer de le Huntar is for certain the *Hunters* of *Arneil,* deſign'd of *Hunterſton,* and of That-ilk. In an ancient bounding Charter of Lands, 'tis bounded with *terris Normani Venatoris,* which is plainly the Lands of *Arneil-Hunter,* which is the Lands of *Hunterſton.* They have a Charter of the Lands of *Arneil-Hunter* from King *Robert* II. and 'tis in the Regiſters; alſo I have ſeen the Writs of the Family from this Time, till *Robert Hunter* of That-ilk, the preſent Proprietor.

Raulf de Eglinton is the ancient Family of the *Eglintons* of That-ilk, which ended in the Daughter and Heir of *Hugo de Eglinton, Dominus ejuſdem,* married to Sir *John Montgomery* of *Eagleſham,* in King *Robert* II's Time.

Niel fitz Robert de Dulop: If this be the Predeceſſor of *Dunlop* of That-ilk, and if they had the Lands of *Dunlop,* they have gone from them again, for they are in the Family of *Douglas* after this, as a Part of the Barony of *Stewarton*; for, in the Marriage-Articles, betwixt *John* Earl of *Buchan,* Son to the Duke of *Albany,* and Lady *Elizabeth Douglas,* Daughter of *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas,* in the 1413, he gives him the Lands of *Dunlop,* &c. as from the Original I have ſeen in the Regiſter: However, after this, the Sirname of *Dunlop* got or recovered the Lands of *Hunthall* in *Dunlop,* of which *Conſtantine Dunlop* is Proprietor, and were in Non-entry in 1483, ſince the Deceaſe of *Alexander Dunlop* his Guidſyre. This *Conſtantine Dunlop,* who is firſt deſigned of *Hunthall,* comes to be deſigned of That-ilk, in the 1499, the ſucceeding Lairds of *Dunlop* are come of him. *Francis Dunlop* is now of That-ilk.

Adam de la More, may be the *Rowallan Mores.*

Gilmore fitz Edward is the Head of the *Cuninghams* of *Kilmaures,* tho' then deſign'd patronimically, and are the Anceſtors of the Earls of *Glencairn.*

Ralph Ferrye, I take to be *Fairly* of That-ilk, a very ancient Family in *Cuninghame*, who were originally *Roſſes*; and getting the Lands of *Fairly*, he took the Name from the Lands. The Family is now extinct; for the *Fairlys*, who now ſtile themſelves of That-ilk, are of the *Fairlys* of *Bruntsfield*, near *Edinburgh*, a Branch of the *Fairlys* of *Braid*, who were alſo a very ancient Family.

William de Crawford, I take this to be the Branch of the *Crawfords* of *Loudon*, who were afterward deſigned of *Haining* in *Stirling* Shire, which became one of the moſt conſiderable Families of the Name of *Crawford*. It came to end in an Heireſs in the Time of Queen *Mary*. She married *Thomas Livingſton* Son to the Lord *Livingſton*, of whom came the *Crawford Livingſtons* of *Haining*, of them are the *Crawfords* of *Lochcoat*, and the other *Crawfords* in *Linlithgow*. Of them was alſo *Nicol Crawford* of *Oxgang*, Juſtice Clerk in King *James* V's Time.

Walter de Lynne, is without doubt the Anceſtor of the *Lynnes* of that-Ilk, a little ancient Family in *Cuningham*, but lately extinct.

Murchaw de Montgomery is another Family of *Montgomery*, diſtinct from *Egliſhame* and *Stair*, and may be the *Montgomeries* of *Thorntoun*, reputed one of the ancienteſt Families of the Name. *John Montgomery* of *Thornton* was forfeited in King *James* V's Time, and his Eſtate given to the Lord *Hume*, his only Daughter was married to Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerweek* (*a*).

Nicol de Achethlec i. e. *Auchinleck* of that Ilk, an ancient Family in *Kyle*. A Succeſſor of his, *Johannes de Auchinleck Dominus ejuſdem, Miles*, gives to the Abbot and Convent of *Paiſly*, *pro contemptu & violaiione iis factis cuidam Monacho ipſius Monaſterii, vaſa ſua ſeminaria amputando, per me & complices meos, viginti ſolidos Sterlingorum, de terris & proventibus firmarum terrarum mearum, ad duos anni terminos*, dated the 10 *May* 1385 (*b*). This Mortification is ratified by *Johannes Auchinleck Dominus ejuſdem*, in the 1392. *James Auchinleck* of that-Ilk his Son was ſlain in a Family feud, or a petty War, by a Neighbour of his own, *Robert Colvil* of *Ochiltrie*, in the 1449. It was he that got the Barony of *Glenbervy* in the *Mearns*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Co-heir of *Alexander Melvil* of *Glenbervy*. *John Auchinleck* of that-Ilk his Son having married, in his own Time, *James Auchinleck* his Son and Apparent Heir to *Egidia* Daughter of *John* Lord *Roſs*, by whom he had only one Daughter, who was Heir of Line to her Grand-father. He had a ſecond Son of whom flowed the *Auchinlecks* of *Balmanno*. In the 1499, Sir *John Auchinleck* of that Ilk diſponed his Eſtate without the King the Superior's Conſent, to *William Cunningham* of *Craigends* and *Marion Auchinleck* his Spouſe, Daughter to the ſaid Sir John; whereupon the Eſtate recognoſced, and the Barony of *Auchinleck* was thereupon given by King *James* IV. to his ſervant, as he calls him, *Thomas Boſwel* Son to Sir *Alexander Boſwel* of *Balmuto* in the 1505. The Heir of Line of the Family of *Auchinleck* of that-Ilk, Dame *Eliſabeth Auchinleck*, got the Barony of *Glenbervy*, and married Sir *William Douglaſs* Son to the Earl of *Angus*, of whom is come the *Douglaſs* Family, and all the other Branches flowing from that illuſtrious Stock ever ſince.

Malcolm Lockart del Count de Air is for certain the ancient Family of *Lockhart* of *Barr* in the Weſt, now extinct.

John de Maccuſuel, ſeems to be one of the Anceſtors of the Houſe of *Maxwel*, while they had their Eſtate in the Weſt, in the Barony of the *Mearns* in *Renfrew* Shire.

Philip Le Engleys, is the *Ingleſſes* of *Brankſholm* and *Manner*, and afterward of *Murdeſton* in *Lanerk* Shire, a Family of good Antiquity, but now extinct; for *Alexander Ingles* the preſent *Murdeſton* is not of this Family; but Heir of Line of the *Ingleſſes* of *Ingliſtarvet* in *Fife*, a Family as Ancient as King *Robert* II's Time, from the Writs of that Houſe, I have ſeen.

Symon de le Chambre, who may be *Gadgirth*'s Predeceſſor.

Robert Fraſer, I take this *Fraſer*, being in the Weſt, to be the Anceſtor of the *Fraſers* of *Knoc* in *Ayrſhire*, who had been very Ancient there, and laſted a Family till King *Charles* II's Time.

Fergus de Bard, This may be the *Bards* of *Kip* and *Evandale*, who were a great Family in *Lanerk* Shire, that was very conſiderable.

(*a*) Writs from the Regiſter, and the Writs of Innerweek. (*b*) Chartulary of Paiſly, the Tradition is, the Gentleman got the Monk lying with his Daughter.

Henry de Swinton, is the Ancient Family of *Swinton*, who are of great Antiquity. Their Anceſtor is that *Arnulphus Miles*, who gets a Charter of *Swinton*, *faciendo ſervitium Monachis Dunelmenſibus*, and another of the ſame Lands, *Reddendo* xi. *Solidos per annum*, *ſine ſervitio*, and from the Lands the Proprietors took the Sirname. Sir *John Swinton*, came to be *Dominus de Mar* in Right of Courteſy, by the Marriage of *Margaret* Counteſs Dowager of *Dowglaſs*, and in Right of her own Blood Counteſs of *Mar* in 1389, as from Vouchers in the Chartulary of *Melroſs* belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. *John Swinton* of that Ilk was the *Scotsman* in all *Scotland* that complyed moſt with *Cromwel*, and was by him made one of his Lords of the Other-houſe: He was forfeited 1651; but from ſome Nullities in Form of Proceſs, the Eſtate was reſtored, at the Revolution, to his Son Sir *John Swinton* of that Ilk.

Thomas de Crighton, the Anceſtor of the Lord *Crightons* Family, that were forfeited in King *James* III's Time, of whom the Viſcounts of *Frendraught* were the Lineal Heirs, and were forfeited ſince the Revolution, for adhering to King *James* VII.

Aleyn de Elphingſton, the Anceſtor of the Lord *Elphingſtons* Family, of whom already.

Ada de Fraſer, is another *Fraſer* of whom I can give no account more than that ſhe was Prioreſs of *Ecclet*.

Adam de Lumiſden, is the Anceſtor of the *Lumiſdens* of that Ilk, who have a Charter from *John* Earl of *Angus* in 1332 of the Lands of *Blanern* in the *Merſe*, which I have ſeen. *Robert Lumiſden* of *Innergelly* in *Fife* is the Heir of the Family.

Adam de Nisbet, The Anceſtor of the Ancient Family of *Nisbet* of that-Ilk, which is a local Sirname, and of a very high Antiquity, they continued down till King *Charles* I's Time, that they fell low by their ſufferings for the Royal Cauſe, the Family was repreſented by the learned Herauld and Antiquary Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, who Wrote the large Syſtem of Heraldry lately, that is in every Bodies Hands, and was a worthy modeſt Gentleman, who had as many Friends, and as few Enemies as any Man I have known. *Nisbet* of *Dean* is now the beſt Family of the Name, and a Baronet.

John de Englys, may be the *Ingliſes* of *Tarvit* in *Fife*, that got *Tarvat* by an Heireſs of that-Ilk.

Alleyn Dinwithie, I apprehend is the *Dinwidies* of that-Ilk, the Family continued long. I have ſeen *Alexander Dinwidie* of that-ilk forfaulted, for joining with the *Engliſh*, in 1543, in the Records. There is ſome People of the Name in and about *Glaſgow*, People of Credit and Reſpect, and in the Magiſtracy.

Robert de Blackburn, there are People ſtill of that Name, both in *Aberdenſhire*, and in the Weſt.

Adam Corbet, may be *MacKerſton*, or *Hardgray*.

Ralf Broun, I fancy is the *Brouns* of *Colſtoun* in *Eaſt-Lothian*, they may be of that *Walterus le Broun*, Witneſs to a Requiſition of the Poſſeſſions of the Church of *Glaſgow*, by *David Comes*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* I. *Thomas de Broun* is a Witneſs to a Charter, by *Roger de Moubray*, to the Predeceſſor of the Lairds of *Moncrief*, in the Time of King *Alexander* II. Another *Ricardus de Broun* is forfaulted in the Black Parliament *anno* 1320: The Family have a Charter from King *David* II. *Johanni Broun filio David Broun de Colſton*. The Family is now ſplit betwixt the Heirs Male and the Heir of Line.

Thomas de Buncle, This muſt be the *Buncles* the old Poſſeſſors of the Lands of *Buncle*, that, about this Time, came to the *Stewarts* by Marriage. Sir *Alexander Steuart* of *Buncle* was created Earl of *Angus* by King *Robert* the *Bruce* 1327.

Walter Johnſton, who this may be, I cannot ſay.

John de Chiſome, was the *Chiſolms* of that-Ilk, from whom flowed the once great Family of the *Chiſolms* of *Cromlix* in *Perth* Shire, they were come of *Thomas Chiſholm* Brother to a Biſhop of *Dumblain* in King *James* III and IV's Time. They were a Rich Family, and had ſeveral Prelates, that were Sons of them, and they allied and intermarried with moſt of the great Families in the Country, they are now quite extinct, and not a Memory of them left in the Male Line.

William de Eyton, This was a very Ancient Family and ſprung from the great Family of the *Veſceys* in *England*, of whom Sir *Wiliam Dugdale* has given a long Threed of Pedigree in the Baronage of *England*, they had the great Barony of *Sprouſton* in the

South. The *Ayton* Family was come of *Gilbert de Veſcy* who getting the Lands of *Ayton* in the *Merſe* took his Sirname from the Lands as was an uſual, or rather a common ordinary way and Practice, they continued till King *James* III's Time, that a Brother of the Houſe of *Hume* married the Heireſs, and comes to be deſigned *George Hume* of *Aiton*, the Lady had an Uncle her Father's younger Brother *Andrew Ayton*, Captain of the Caſtle of *Stirling* in the Days of King *James* IV. To whom that King gave by his Charter, *pro fideli & bono ſervitio terras de Nether Dunmure in vicecomitatu de Fiſe* in the 1507. By a new Charter from the Crown, the Lands were called *Ayton*, and the Family ſtyled of that-ilk. Sir *John Ayton* of that-ilk left two Sons, *Robert*, who, upon his ſucceeding to the Eſtate of his Uncle, *Robert* Lord *Colvil* of *Ochiltree*, in 1729, aſſumes the Sirname of *Colvil*. The ſecond *Andrew Ayton* Eſquire late Provoſt of *Glaſgow*, who repreſents his Paternal Anceſtors, and carries their Arms, they had ſome Cadets as *Ayton* of *Inchdarney*, *Ayton* of *Kippo*, *Ayton* of *Kinglaſſie*, *Aiton* of *Kinnaldie*, &c.

Johan Waleis de Overton, whom I know nothing of at all, more than of another following him,

Robert Ruſſel, in the Record.

William de Boſwel, This I take to be the Antient Family of *Boſwel* of *Balmuto*, while they reſided in the South, and before they came to ſettle in *Fiſe*, where they arrived to be a very great Family, and were great Men.

Robert de Ramſay, This may be the *Dalhouſie* Family, of whom before.

Nicol de Rutherford is the Anceſtor of the Family of *Rutherford* of that-ilk, of whom before.

Seir Le Fitz Thomas de Friſle, As I have obſerved before in theſe Remarks, the *Fraſers* are ſo numerous, that they cannot well be diſtinguiſhed; but they are moſt generally South Country *Fraſers*.

Erchibald de Moravia, This is for certain the Anceſtor of the Ancient Family of *Falahill* now *Philiphaugh*, whoſe Deſcent cannot be inſtructed from any other Family of the *Murrays*; tho' if I might be allowed to make a conjecture, being a South Country Family, 'tis highly probable, they may be of the *Murrays* of *Bothwell*, who had *Smelhame* and other Lands in the South: If they be of *Bothwel*, they muſt be a very early Cadet, *Archibald de Moravia* is the firſt of them that is in this Record *anno* 1296. The firſt Charter they have, is one granted by *Jacobus Dominus de Douglaſs*, to this *Archibalds* Son, *Rogero de Moravia, filio Archibaldi de Moravia, de terris de Falla*, in the 1321. The Charter is tranſumed by Biſhop *Dunbar* of *Aberdeen*, Regiſter in *James* V's. Time, there is a Precept directed from *Henry* Biſhop of *St. Andrews*, to Biſhop *Wardlaw* in the Year 1412, to give Seiſin to *William Borthwick* of an Annuity out of the Lands of *Princado*, in the Barony of *Stow*. *John Murray* of *Fallahill* gets a Charter from King *James* IV. *Dilecto familiari ſuo Johanni Murray*, of the half of the Lands of *Philiphaugh* on his own Reſignation *anno* 1508. He had alſo another Charter from the ſame King, *de totis terris de Pitgyl, in vicecomit. de Selkrig, nec non minutas cuſtumas & firmas Burgales ville & Burgi noſtri de Selkrig, una cum officio Vicecomitatus de Selkrig*, the Charter under the great Seal, is dated the laſt of *November* 1509 in the Regiſter. *John Murray* of *Philiphaugh* is now Member of Parliament for the Forreſt or Shire of *Selkrig*, whoſe Family Writs can derive him down from his Anceſtor in the 1321. There are other *Murrays* of *Philiphaugh*, as the *Murrays* of *Romano* of whom *Stanhope*, the *Murrays* of *Skirling* of whom *Melgum* and *Deuchar*.

Laurence de Friſle, This is *Drumelzier*.

John de Hope, This gives an ancient Deſcent of the Sirname of *Hope* almoſt 500 Years Back.

Thomas Buntyng, There is a Family of the Name in *Dunbarton* Shire, deſigned of *Ardoch*; but there is no Vouchers extant to connect betwixt this *Thomas* and them, tho' 'tis probable they may be of him.

Osbert de Chartre may be a Branch of the *Charters* Family ſtiled of *Ampsfield*.

Nicol Ker, is the Anceſtor of the *Kers* in the South; but whether the *Kers* of *Ceſſurd*, *Fernieherſt* or *Samuelſton*, I cannot ſay.

Chriſtin Loccard, may be very probably one of the Anceſtors of the moſt Ancient Family of the *Lockharts* of *Lee*, and Son of Sir *Malcolm* and Father of Sir *Symon*

Lockhart of *Lee*, in the 1317, a Donator to the Abbacy of *Newbottle*, of whom is the Family of *Lee* come, and all the great Branches and Deſcendents of that Family.

Robert de Betun; of whom before.

William de Moncrief, the Anceſtor of the *Moncrieffs*; of whom before.

Richard Muſhet, this is a very Ancient Family, deſigned in Latin *de Monteſixo*, and were Barons of *Cargill* in *Perth-ſhire*, Sir *William de Monteſixo* was *Juſticiarius Scotiæ* in the 1332. By his Daughter and Heireſs, the Eſtates of *Cargil* and *Stobhall* came to Sir *John Drummond*, one of the Anceſtors of the Noble Family of *Perth*, *Muſhet* of *Burnbank* was the Heir Male; but lately decayed, tho' ſeverals in *Monteith* are of them, as the *Muſhets* of *Craighead*, *Cailzichat*, Mill of *Torr*, and Mill of *Goody*.

Thomas de Ramſay. Who this is I cannot ſay.

Johan. Skeen, *Patrick de Skeen*, may be two of the Anceſtors of the *Skeens* of that-ilk Father and Son, they had a Charter of the Lands of *Skeen* from King *Robert* the *Bruce*, erecting the Lands in a Free-Barony. They have Retours from this *John*'s Son, till the 1624, and a good account can be drawn of them from their Writs and Charters in the Regiſter. Sir *John Skeen* of *Curriehill*, who was Lord Regiſter, and a great Man as a Lawyer, was a Nephew of the Family, the ſeventh Son of *Robert Skeen* of *Raemore*. A full Account can be drawn up of the *Skeens*, and vouched from undoubted Authorities.

William Fitz Andrew de Douglaſs, Mr. *Hume* in his Hiſtory of the *Douglaſſes* affords us no Light who this Gentleman is, and the Truth is, I can make no conjecture about him, if he be not the Anceſtor of the *Douglaſſes* of *Dalkeith* now Earls of *Morton*; but this I will not aſſert, only he is deſigned *del Count de Lithgow*, where their firſt Poſſeſſions were; or he may be Anceſtor of that old Branch of the *Douglaſſes* of *Pumpherſton*, that failed in Sir *Joſeph Douglaſs anno* 1681.

Henry Craik, ſeems to be a South Country Name. There is a Family ſtill extant of the Sirname of *Craik*, ſtyled of *Ardbigland*.

Walter Ochterlony: This without Queſtion is the *Ochterlonies* ſtiled of That-ilk, and of *Kelly* in *Angus*, now extinct.

Johan. de Morreff: This may be the *Murrays* of *Blackbarony*, who claim an ancient Deſcent and Independency from any other *Murray*; there is *Alexander de Moravia* of this Line in King *Robert* II's. Time, and *John de Moravia de Blackbarony* in the 1409, in the Regiſters. Mr. *John Murray* of *Blackbarony* was in Favour with *James* IV. who gets Charters erecting a great many Lands into the Barony of *Blackbarony*, in the 1505. Sir *Alexander Murray* is now of *Blackbarony*, Baronet, who, by the Similitude of his Arms, ſeems to be of the ſame Stock with the *Murrays* of *Philiphaugh*.

Andrew Friſel; who he is, I cannot tell.

Johan. Monipenny, the ancient Family of *Pitmilly* in *Fife*, who have Writings in *Alexander* II's Time.

Johan. Wyſcard, i. e. *Wiſhart*, who is either *Pittaro* or *Logie*, both ancient Families, now extinct.

Alſyndure de Allardyſs, i. e. *Allardyce* of That-ilk, an ancient Family in the Shire of *Kincardine*. They got a Charter of the Lands of *Alrethes* from King *William*, ſince called *Allardyce*, from whence is the Sirname; from this Time there is a Series of Writs in the Hands of the Laird of *Allardyce*. He is Heir of Line of the Earls of *Airth* and *Monteith*.

Humphrey de Midleton is the Predeceſſor of the Earls of *Middleton*; they were once a Family of Note, but they fell lower for ſome Generations before. They were again raiſed to high Honours and Dignities by Lieutenant General *Middleton*, created Earl of *Middleton*, in the 1661. *Charles* Earl of *Middleton* was attainted in Parliament, for being in *France* with the late King *James* VII. where his Family now reſides.

Robert le Falconer, the Predeceſſor of the Lord *Halkerton*, in the *Mearns* or Shire of *Kincardine*, a very ancient Family there. They have Charters from King *William* the *Lyon*, and have, in all Ages ſince, been conſidered as a great Baron's Family. There is a Charter in the Regiſters of King *David*, to *David le Falconer filiolo ſuo* his Godſon, which is explained by the Clauſe in the Preamble, *quem ex ſacro fonte levavimus*, of an Annuity to him out of Lands, as from the Charter in the Regiſter. A Line of the Family, with their Marriages and Alliances, can be drawn out of the Regiſters, and other Vouchers, down to our Time; for the Houſe of *Halkerton* was burnt by an accidental Fire in the 1679, and the Charter-cheſt utterly deſtroyed. They were raiſed to the Peerage in the 1647, as the Merit of the great Zeal and Loyalty Sir *Alexander Falconer*, the Head of the Family, had ſhown in the Parliament that Year, for relieving of good King *Charles* from the *Engliſh* Sectaries, when he was a Priſoner at the *Iſle* of *Wight*. *David*, the preſent Lord *Halkerton*, is his lineal Heir-male, and ſo has Right to the Peerage.

Richard de Boyvile del Conte de Air, who I take to be the Anceſtor of the *Boyles* of *Rayſholm*, in the Weſt, in *Dalray*; and, of *Wamphray* in *Annandale*, whoſe Heireſs, in King *James* IV's Time, married a Brother of the Houſe of *Johnſton*, as from a Charter in the Records 1513. Of this Family of the *Boyles* of *Ryſholm* and *Wamphray*, the great *Engliſh Boyles* do derive their Origine and Deſcent, and acknowledge themſelves to be come of the Houſe of *Kelburn*, who are now in the Dignity of Earls of *Glaſgow*.

Andrew de Ker del Conte de Strevelyn: This muſt be the *Kers* of *Kilmore*, that were of an old Standing in that Shire. Sir *Alexander Ker* of *Kilmore*, in the Reign of King *James* IV. left two Daughters his Co-heireſſes; the eldeſt married a Son of the *Forreſters* of *Corſtorphine*, and *Agnes* married *John Stewart*, Brother to the Lord *Evandale*; of whom came the *Stewarts* of *Kilbeg*.

Margaret, who was the Wife of *Piers de Lundy*: This ſeems to be the Family of *Lundy* in *Fife*, who are certainly come of a Son of King *William* the *Lyon*, from a great many unqueſtionable Vouchers; of whom *James Lundy* of That-ilk is the lineal Heir.

Roger de Houden is one of the Families of the *Haldens*; of whom before.

Roger de Kilpatrick, I take to be the *Torthorald* Branch of the *Kilpatricks*, which came afterward to the *Carlyles* by Marriage; of whom came the Houſe of *Carlyle*.

Gilbert de Johnſton, one of the Progenitors of the Houſe of *Annandale*; of whom before.

Hewe de Orr is the Sirname of *Orr*, which gives the Name a high Antiquity. I have ſeen the Name in Writs in King *James* IV's Time; 'tis a numerous Name in the Weſt-end of the Shire of *Renfrew*, in the Pariſh of *Locbunnoch*, where there are ſome Heritors of the Name. *John Orr* of *Barrowfield* has now got a great Eſtate; but he is originally extracted from the upper Ward of *Clydſdale*, in the Barony of *Cambuſnethan*.

Gilbert Makmaht, i. e. *MacMath*; of which Name there was a Family ſtiled of That-ilk in *Nithſdale*; of whom I have ſeen, in the Duke of *Queensberry*'s Hands, a Series of Writs ſince the Reign of King *James* I. for about 300 Years.

Gilbert de Carlyle is the Anceſtor of the Lords *Carlyle*. I have ſeen an original Charter granted by *Willielmus de Bruce*, the Anceſtor of the great Lords of *Annandale*, to *Adam de Carleolo*, of ſeveral Lands in *Annandale*. They came to be very conſiderable Barons; and, in King *Robert the Bruce*'s Time, Sir *William de Carlyle* married *Margaret*, that King's Siſter, as from Charters in the Regiſter. They became Peers, Lord *Carlyle*, in King *James* III's Time, *anno* 1473. In King *James* VI's Time, the Family ſplit betwixt an Heir-male, and an Heir of Line, which brought it to Ruin; for, as *Michael* Lord *Carlyle* left an elder Son, who had a Daughter; ſo he had a ſecond Son *Michael Carlyle*, to whom the Father deſigned his Eſtate, which was reduced at the Inſtance of his Niece, his elder Brother's Daughter: But, in the Competition, the Eſtate was near torn to Pieces. The Lady, the Heir of Line, married *James Douglas* of *Parkhead*, whoſe Son *James Douglas* of *Torthorald*, was created Lord *Torthorald*, *anno* 1609. The Right to the Dignity ſtill reſides in *William Carlyle* of *Lochartor*, in the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, as Heir-male and of Line to *Michael Carlyle*, Son to *Michael* the laſt Lord *Carlyle*, to whom he was ſerved and retoured Heir, not long ſince.

Thomas de Colvyle is the *Colvile* of *Oxnam* in the South, whoſe Son *Robert*, as I take, came to the Eſtate of *Ochiltree*, as Heir-male, in the 1324, as from the Chartulary of *Melroſs*, belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*.

Adam de Colvile is another Branch of the Houſe of *Ochiltree*; of whom I cannot ſay any more.

William de Harris is, no Queſtion, the Progenitor of the *Harriſes* of *Terregles*, who came to be Lords *Harris* of *Terregles* in King *James* IV's Time; and, in the 1543, ended in three Co-heireſſes; of the eldeſt came the *Maxwells* Lord *Harris*, that came to be conjoined with the Dignity of the Earl of *Nithſdale*, ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

John Bard, and *Robert Bard*, I think theſe two Gentlemen, of the Sirname of *Baird*, are the two Families of the *Bairds* of *Evandale* and *Cambuſnethan*. *Cambuſnethan* came by Marriage, in King *David*'s Days, to Sir *Alexander Stewart*, afterward of *Darnlay* and *Crackſton*, who gave the Lands of *Cambuſnethan* to *Janet* his Daughter, and to Sir *Thomas Somervile* of *Carnwath*, her Husband, in the 1390. He was afterwards honoured and inveſted with the Dignity of Lord *Somervile*, 1427. A Family in *Banff-ſhire* ſeems to be derived from them, *Baird* of *Ordinhoof*, of whom came the *Bairds* of *Achmedden*, and of them again the *Bairds* of *Newbayth* and *Saughtonhall*, both Baronets.

Fergus del Schaw; who this is, I cannot ſay; but doubtleſs 'tis ſome Branch of the Houſe of *Sauchy* or *Hallie*.

Renauld de Crawforde: This Gentleman may be either Sir *Reginald* of *Loudon* the younger, or *Reginald* ſome of the *Carſe* Family, or the Head of the Houſe of *Auchinames*; and the ſame *Reginald de Crawford*, to whom King *Robert* I. gives an Annuity out of the Lands of *Ormſhugh*; and, as I take it, the *Reginald Crawford*, Grandfather to *Thomas Crawford* of *Auchinames*, who, in 1401, makes a Mortification of a Chaplainry in the Church of *Kilbarchan*, *pro anima Reginaldi de Crawford avi ſui*. Of whom there is a Series of the Houſe of *Auchinames*.

Alan Le Calyntar, one of the Houſe of *Callendar del Conte de Strivelyn*.

William Brun de Gamelſhiells, a Family of the *Browns*, of whom I can ſay nothing, if it be not the Anceſtors of the *Browns* of *Colſton*, under this Deſignation.

Robert MacComb, this is the Sirname of *Malcolm*, of which there are ſome Gentlemen in Fife, this gives it a high Antiquity.

Frere Alyſandre de Argyle ſome Churchman of the Houſe of *Lorn*, *de Ergadia* and then *MacDougal*.

Thurbrand de Logan, The Sirname is ancient, being found in the Charters of the Conſtables to their Vaſſals in *Cuninghame* in the Reign of *Alexander* II. in the Earl of *Loudons* Hands, granted to the *Crawfords* his Predeceſſors; but whether the Anceſtor of the Weſt Country *Logans* or the Houſe of *Reſtalrig*, or of both, I cannot ſay; but I am ſure, the Houſe of *Reſtalrig* in the Time of King *Robert* II. had the Barony of *Grugar* in *Cunninghame*.

John de Corbet, another Family of the *Corbets*, beſide *Mackerſton*, likely the *Corbets* of *Hardgray*, of whom before, of them are the *Corbets* of *Tow-croſs* in *Lanerk-ſhire*.

Sir *Herbert de Maccuſuel*, i. e. *Maxwel*, on of the Anceſtors of the great and Noble Family of *Maxwel*, that have made as well in ancient, as in more modern Times, ſo great a Figure in our Hiſtory, and have ſo meritoriouſly been raiſed to Honours, Dignities and high Commands, in the Service of their Country, they were Peers, Lords of Parliament at the firſt Inſtitution of that Honour by King *James* I. as ſoon as the 1429 *(a)*. The Family attained to be Earls of *Morton* in the 1581, on the Fall of the Regent *Morton*; but that Dignity being reſtored to the *Douglaſſes* of the Houſe of *Lochleven*, the Family of *Maxwel* was, in Lieu of the former Dignity, made Earl of *Nithsdale*.

Sir *Richard Fraſer* is ſome of the South Country *Fraſers* of the Houſe of *Tweddale*, who are deſigned ſometimes in old Writs *Vicecomites de Travockquair*, which I take to be the Sheriffſhip of *Peebles*, to his Name is added, *del Conte de Drumfriſe*.

James de Lindſay is well known to be the Anceſtor of the great Family of the *Lindſays* of *Dunrod*. It was he that aſſiſted *King Robert* I. to diſpatch the perfidious *Cumin* in the Church of *Drumfries*. His Heir and Succeſſor *John Lindſay* of *Dunrod*, gets Charters from King *Robert* III. when he was Earl of *Carrick* of the *Mains* of *Kilbride*, which is confirmed by the King his Father in the 1374 in the Regiſters I have ſeen, they became a great Family, and had a vaſt Eſtate, both in the Shire of *Lanerk* and *Renfrew*, where the Lands of *Dunrod* ly. They continued till King *James* VI's Time, that *Alexander Lindſay* of *Dunrod* falling in Bloodſhed, and having killed the Laird of *Leckie* of that-Ilk, his Eſtate viſibly melted away, and he ſuffered a great Reverſe of Fortune; for he, who had once ſo great an Eſtate, came to beg his Bread among his Friends before he died, as I have been credibly informed by old People, who knew him in the decline of his Age, in that poor Situation. The Family of *Dunrod*

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(a) Decreet of Parliament in the Regiſters.

is repreſented by *William Lindſay* late of *Blackſolm* and *Balqubarage* who bears the Arms.

Sir *Alexander de Lindſay*, is the Anceſtor of the *Lindſays* of *Barnwel*, and *Craigie*, or a Branch of them.

Allan de Moreff del Conte de Forres, is a North Country *Murray* of the Houſe of *Duffus*, and who came to be deſigned of *Coubin*.

Sir *Dovenald Cambel del Conte de Dunbarton*, I ſee no other Sir *Donald Campbel* at the Time; but Sir *Donald* who is of *Redcaſtle*, and the ſame Noble Perſon who gives the half of the Barony of *Redcaſtle* to Sir *Duncan Cambel* of *Lowdoun* his Son, and is the *Dovenaldus Cambel*, who is one of the *Barones Regni Scotiæ*, who writes the memorable Letter to the Pope, in the 1320, anent King *Robert* the *Bruce*, and the Independency of *Scotland*.

Sir *William de Rothwen*, i. e. *Ruthven* the Anceſtor of the *Ruthvens* of that-ilk of whom came the Earls of *Gowrie*; of whom before.

Sir *Archibald de Livingſton*, of Whom before.

Sir *Nicol de Graham del Conte de Lithgow*, is as I think, that Branch of the *Grahams* of *Abercorn*, that I think came afterward to the *Mores* by Marriage of the Heireſs.

Thomas de Dalziel, the Predeceſſor of the *Dalziels* of that-ilk in *Lanerk-ſhire*, the Name is ancient and local, how they loſt the Eſtate of *Dalziel* I cannot ſay, but likely by Forfeiture; They were given by King *David Bruce*, *Malcolmo Fleeming*, *Militi, quod ipſi habeant teneant & poſſideant Baroniam de Lanzie, Baroniam de Kilmaronock, & omnes terras ſuas Baroniæ de Dalziel, & omnes alias terras quas de nobis tenet in Capite, in liberam warrenam in perpetuum, apud Caſtrum de Kildrummy, viceſimo die Menſis Junii, Anno Regni noſtri tertio decimo*, 1343 (*a*) The Eſtate of *Dalziel* came next to *Robertus de la Val*; but not *Dalziel*; for there is a Charter by the ſame King *David* II. *Roberto Seneſcallo de Shandbothy de terris de Dalziel & de Modervile infra vicecomitatum de Lanerk, nos Contingentes pro eo, quod heredes quondam Roberti de la Val Militis, contra fidem & pacem noſtram in Anglia commorantur, tenend. & habend. eidem Roberto & heredibus ſuis in liberam Baroniam, adeo liberum ſicut quondam Malcolmus Fleeming & Robertus de la Val eandem tenuerunt.* The Charter under the great Seal is dated the 20 of *March* the 33d Year of the Kings Reign *i. e.* 1363 (*b*).

I think the Heirs of Sir *Robert de la Val* have been reſtored to the Barony of *Dalziel*, and *Madervil*, which by two Co-heireſſes came to Sir *Duncan Wallace* and *John de Nisbet*, who, in a Writ I have ſeen (*c*), are deſigned *Domini participes Baroniæ de Dalziel*: That imports, that they were Heirs Portioners of the Eſtate, Sir *Duncan Wallace* gave his Part *Baroniæ de Dalziel & de Modervile*, failing Heirs of himſelf and his ſecond Wife, as I take it, *Eleanora de Bruce Comitiſſa de Carrick*, ſhe was Counteſs Dowager of *Carrick* and herſelf a Daughter of Sir *Archibald Douglaſs*, Siſter to *William* firſt Earl of *Douglaſs*, and Widow of Sir *James Sandielands* of that-ilk. He provides the Eſtate of *Dolziel* to Sir *James Sandielands* his Lady's Son, the Charter from the Crown is dated in the 1374 (*d*). Sir *James Sandielands* of *Calder*, alienate the Barony of *Dalziel* to *George Dalziel*, Son of Sir *William de Dalziel*, which is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal 5 *July* the 5th of *Robert* II. 1395, by the Charter proceeding on Sir *James Sandielands* Reſignation, whom the King calls his Brother, being married to his Siſter. The Eſtate is limited to the Heirs Male of *George de Dalziel* the Receiver of the Charter, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to the Heirs Male of Sir *William de Dalziel* his Father whatſoever. From this Gentleman deſcended the following Series of the Lairds of *Dalziel*, who were raiſed to be Lords *Dalziel* in 1628 and in 1639, Earl of *Carnwath*. I ſhall juſt ſtay ſo much longer on this Remark, as to obſerve, that the other half of the Barony of *Dalziel* that was *John Nisbets* Part, laid the Foundation of the *Nisbets*, called Barons of the half Barony of *Dalziel* and *Modervile* (*e*), that were a good Family and ſubſiſted till King *Charles* I's Time. Of this Branch of the *Nisbets*, of the ancient Family of the *Nisbets* of that-ilk, flowed the *Nisbets* of *Dean*, being deſcended of *Adam Nisbet* a Son of the Barons of *Dalziel*, who came to *Edinburgh* a Merchant in King *James* the IV's Time, as Sir *Patrick Nisbet* of *Dean* Baronet informed the Author of theſe Remarks.

David Morreff Parſona Eccleſiæ de Bothwel. This is a Clergyman perhaps of the

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(*a*) In the Hands of Mr. Hamilton of Dalziel. (*b*) Ibidem. (*c*) Penes Hugh Crawford, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, mentioned in the Life of Sir John Lyon of Glamis Chamberlain. (*d*) Penes Dalziel. (*e*) Earnock's Writs.

[illegible] who were the [illegible] Found-
ing the Collegiate Kirk of *Bothwel* by the Earl of *Douglas*, in the 1398.

Robert de Cuninghame: This is *Cuninghame* for certain, and the same noble Person, who had a Charter under the Great Seal from King *Robert the Bruce*, of the Lands of *Lambrochtoun*, and is the Ancestor of the noble Family of *Glencairn*.

Walter fitz Gilbert de Homildon, is the same great Man that is mentioned before in this Record, and on whom we have made Remarks, and some critical Observations before. All that we shall add here is, That he must be a very considerable Person, and possessed of an Estate in different Places, when he is swearing Fealty to the King of *England* at different Counties, tho' by the By, he seems to have a special Relation to the Shire of *Lanerk*.

Alisandre Scot de Pertbick, from Writs I have seen, he had the Lands of *Pertbick-Scot*, that is, the Lands of *Scotstoun* in *Renfrew-shire*, which, from him, came to *Nicolaus de Strivelyn de Busbie*; and, by his Daughter and Heir, to *John Semple*, a Brother of the House of *Eliotston*, whom, in the 1409, I have found design'd Lord of *Pertbick* (a). By his Daughter and Heiress the Estate came to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Arthurly*, Son to Sir *William Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, who I see so design'd in a Charter in 1439, in the Register, and another in the Lord *Ross*'s Hands. He had two Daughters, the one married to *William Park* of That-ilk, and again to *William Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, Son to *Alexander* first Earl of *Glencairn*, and got *Arthurly*, and other Lands. The second Daughter was married to *Thomas Stewart* of *Minto*, second Son to Sir *William Stewart* of *Garlies*, and got the Lands of *Pertbick-Scot*, &c. of whom the Lord *Blantyre* is the lineal Heir-male.

Annabel, who was the Wife of Sir *Patrick Graham*. 'Tis hard to distinguish the *Grahams* at this Time; for *Patrick* is then the Head of the *Kincardine* Family, and also of the *Lovat-Grahams*: But which of them this Lady is the Wife of, I cannot well say.

Johan de Crawford del Conte de Air is, without all Question, a Branch of the House of *Loudon*: But the Truth is, whether he be the *Carse* Family, the *Tarringin Crawfords*, the *Auchinames Crawfords*, the *Ardach Crawfords*, since called *Crawfordland*, or the *Haining Crawfords*, who seem plainly to be all then submitting, is hard to say; and, at best, what might be said, would be no more than conjectural.

William de Strivelyn: This Gentleman being found in the West, is doubtless one of the Line of the *Stirlings* of *Calder*, who seems to be the Root of all the other *Stirlings*, and from whom all the rest of the *Stirlings* in the Western Parts are descended. I think that in these Remarks I have already hinted at the Sirname, and some of the Branches of the Family, and shall add no more here.

Andrew fitz Godofrede de Ross del Conte de Air: This is for certain a younger Son of the House of *Tarbet* in *Cuninghame*. They came to be great Men, and mighty Favorites with *Robert Bruce*, and got many Lands from him. The Lord *Ross* is the Representative of the *Rosses* of *Tarbet*; and this *Andrew* may be the Ancestor of the *Rosses* of *Haining*, *Galston* and *Montgreenan*. *James Ross* of *Portivo*, Son and Heir of *George Ross* of *Galston*, represents, and is Heir of the House of *Haining* and *Galston*, which is an ancient Family.

Mary, the Wife of *Hewe de Airth*, is the Ancestor of the *Airths* of That-ilk, *del Conte de Stirling*, that came to be Heiresses in King *James* II's Time, as we formerly remarked in the Observations and critical Remarks on this Record.

Richard de Kinnaird del Conte de Fife. It would seem that the ancient Family of *Kinnaird* had then an Estate in *Fife*, as well as in *Forfar-shire*, where the Bulk of their Estate lay. It cannot be the Family of *Inchture* that is here mentioned, as some groundlesly may fancy; for they did not begin till King *Robert* III's Time, that a Son of the Family of *Kinnaird* married the Heiress of the House of *Inchture*, of the Sirname of *Kirkcaldy*, as is evident from original Writs in the Hands of the Lord *Kinnaird*, that are mentioned in the Peerage of *Scotland*, in the Article of the Lord *Kinnaird*.

And with this I shall end my historical and critical Remarks on the *Ragman-Roll*, or the Fealty and Submission that was sworn to by the Generality of the Freeholders; so universal it was, That not only we see the *Comites* and the *Barones Regni Scotiæ*, but the *libere tenentes*, and even the *communitates Burgorum*, go all mostly into a Thing, that no doubt was so much against the Grain with most of them.

(a) Penes Ducem de Montrose.

FINIS.

MUSEUM BRITANNICUM

6